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GENEALOGY COLLECTION





WHO IS WHO IN AND FROM OHIO

A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

SKETCHES OF THOSE WHO HAVE HELPED TO BUILD UP THE COMMONWEALTH

# THE BOOK OF OHIO

ILLUSTRATING THE GROWTH OF HER RESOURCES,  
INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES

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Wilson, MacLee	1221
Witte, C. B.	1159
Witte, H.	1098
Wirmel, C. H.	1191
Wolfe, A. C.	1242
Worst, J. W.	1159
Wyman, Ch. M.	1191

## Y

Yerger, W. D.	1233
Yoakley, John	1226
Youtz, Wm. C.	1222
Young, A. B.	1159

## Z

Zuber, J. W.	1191
Zurhorst, Ed.	1159



PRESS OF  
THE KNOWLES & HOLTMAN COMPANY  
CINCINNATI, OHIO



# MANUFACTURING.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MANUFACTURING IN OHIO.



MANUFACTURING in Ohio was evolved from necessity and developed by opportunity, aided by inventive and conductive genius, and the commercial instinct.

Of course, manufacturing was not unknown to the pioneers. The most of them had come from communities one or two centuries old, in which manufacturers and the arts and sciences were quite or nearly abreast the age, while others came from European cities that had been founded before the Middle Ages, and where it was then supposed the manufacture of textile fabrics, weapons and implements had reached its highest limits.

But only a comparatively small number of them were mechanics, artificers and artisans. They all had a general idea of the mechanical and manufacturing, as well as the agricultural arts, when they came into the wilderness to subdue it, and nearly all of them were required to practically apply that general knowledge to further the weapons of conquests of peace as well as the conquests of war.

The earlier legislators, appreciating the wonderful possibilities of the future, set about encouraging the people in the arts of manufacture, not only to meet present and unsupplied necessities, but to make the vast populations they foresaw, absolutely self-sustaining and independent of distant centers of population and commerce.

Some of the most striking and interesting chapters of Ohio's history are to be found in the musty, crumbling and long forgotten tomes of its legislative enactments between 1803 and 1830. Men and women were alike encouraged to excel in the production of useful articles, and rewards, insignificant when judged by the present standard, but containing great inducements in that day, were offered to all who would exert themselves in any line of production and manufacture. The production of flax and wool and their manufacture into cloths received special attention, and silk culture and the manufacture of the finer textile fabrics was not left unconsidered.

The old fashioned "cards," spinning wheels, distaff, flax brakes, scritchng knife and loom, with its treads, beam, reeds, gills, quills, and shuttles, were all badges of the nobility of industry in the farm houses, and the housewives who produced the best cloths, flannels, linseys, jeans, linens, yarns and threads were the leaders of society to whom the law makers and statesmen paid their homage and devoirs.

As time passed the hand cards gave way to the carding machine, operated by a heavy pair of oxen, walking on a huge tread wheel, stepping from sun



AKRON SEWER PIPE COMPANY'S WORKS.



HILL SEWER PIPE COMPANY, AKRON.

boards, scantlings and sawed timber daily, and then the dam "washed out," the race filled up with the accretions and precipitations of floods, and the forebay ceased to be even a "fishing hole"; for the little steam giant laughed at creeks and water power, climbed the hills and penetrated the forests and there sat down with its serrated and sharp toothed circular bit of steel to eat up the timber, oak, walnut, poplar, cherry, chestnut, linden and beech by the hundred thousand and million feet, always ravenous and unsatisfied. The planing mill, the door and sash mill, and all manner of wood working machinery came in due time, and the barefoot boy who danced on the puncheon floor at the imminent risk of his toe nails, in vigorous old age in patent leathers and full dress led the lancers at the governor's reception on a polished hard wood floor.

The "mortar," bored, burned and hollowed out the conical section of an oak, set upright, with its tapering pestle of hickory, riven at its larger end, carrying an iron wedge, held in the grip caused by driving down an iron ring, was the fountain that furnished, through much tribulation and backache and armache, the hominy that went

to sun without making an inch of progress. Then water power that carded, spun and wove the wool, and lastly steam and electricity, which have brought the methods of production down to our time.

On many of the farms were cooper shops, where hand made salt, flour and "tight" barrels were made from the "stump" and from the rough, which gave way to large hand cooperages, and then in turn to the great steam factories, which utilized the timber which the earlier wood workers would have passed by with a smirk, turning out barrels, tubs, pails, bent work and wood products in innumerable useful forms, from immense hogsheds, wagon materials and other accessories down to tooth picks counted automatically and bound into bundles with mathematical precision.

The ancient saw mill on the creek bank, with its muley saw and dam, race and forebay, broke the stillness of the narrow valleys, as it turned out a few thousand feet of



INDIA RUBBER COMPANY'S PLANT AT AKRON.



B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY'S PLANT AT AKRON.

with the hog. The horse power mill ground the meal for the corn pone, the hoe cake and the dodger, while the little one or two burr grist mill on the stream turned out the flour, while the miller "tolled" out the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth peck, according to the custom, and they do say that some of them, fearing that they had overlooked their own business, "tolled" it a second time. At all events, the miller was never known to rob himself. There might have been such instances, but modest conscience kept it concealed as with a horse blanket. To-day we have roller process flour, turned out in immense quantities from the big mills, and some of the acute



millers have learned that there are certain white earths that cost less per 100 pounds than wheat at a dollar and above.

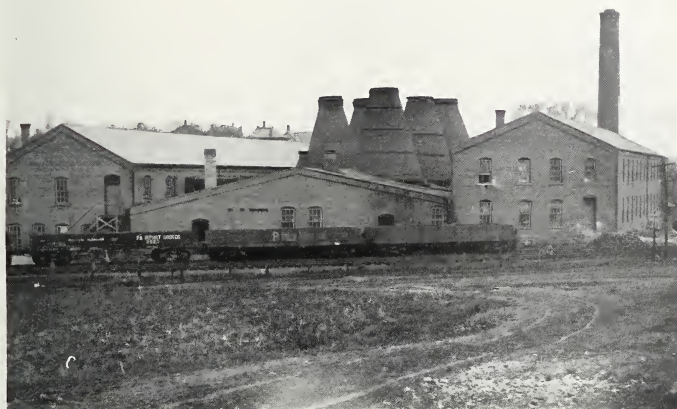
At first the fire clays were regarded as only valuable as "white wash" for the interiors of houses and picket fences. Then some genius discovered that its real mission was to be converted into rough stone ware; and rude potteries sprung up in the coal bearing regions, burned with dry wood, turned by hand and glazed with salt, in unsightly kilns made of sandstone and mud. To-day these clays and others are turned out as white ware, Rookwoods, Louwelsas, and other attractive names. Tiling, encaustic tiles, terra cotta, bricks, trimmings and sectional pillars, to build and give architectural effect to houses, to ornament their interiors, and to pave streets, are turned out by machinery from great factories run by steam and electric power. Glass, too, first made



SEWER PIPE WORKS, AKRON.

laboriously and in small quantities, blistered and semi-transparent, taking the place of greased paper for windows, is turned out in vast quantities, with all the modern appliances and methods.

Almost a century ago, the pioneer iron smelter began work in the coal measures, turning out pig for castings and converting it into a species of wrought iron, from which the blacksmith made the rude axes, the edge laid with steel imported from the east, which regularly needed "upsetting." At first the bars and nail rods were hauled across the mountains, and then they were made at home. But the industry grew, until to-day Ohio does not uncover in the presence of any one in its steel and iron products, but proudly and confidently lays them down in the markets of the remotest corners of the world.



AKRON CHINA WORKS.

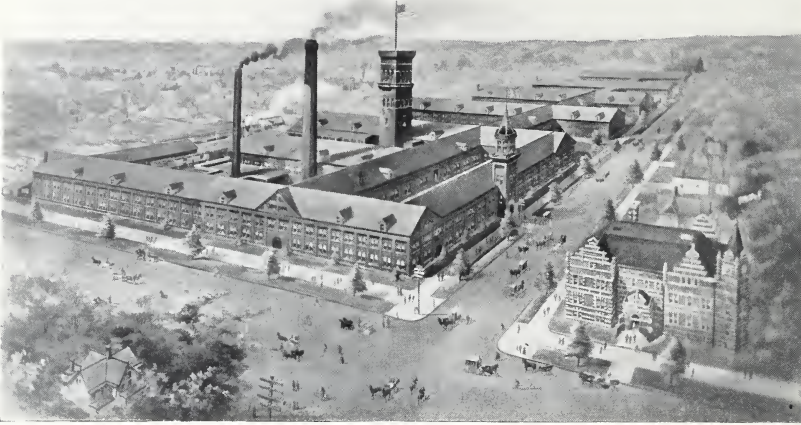
These are but the merest outlines of Ohio's progress in manufacturing during the century, developed from the primitive raw material, until it supplies the wants of her millions at home and measurably those of a greater number of millions in all portions of the earth, employs and pays remunerative wages to hundreds of thousands of her sons and daughters, and sees the Pactolian delta spread from lake to river and from state line to state line.

The interests of capital and labor should be mutual, and yet they encounter the frictions that are inseparable from a virile and energetic population. The social phase of the labor question is necessarily involved. Mr. William J. Kerby, writing on the subject of Labor and Labor Bureaus in their relation to employing capital, contributes much to the subject in hand.

The almost universal demand for information concerning social questions, and



AKRON TILE WORKS.



THE WERNER COMPANY'S PLANT, AKRON.  
One of the largest printing concerns in America.

work, seeking a knowledge of social conditions, and attempting to correct and develop science, to make laws and shape State policy in the light of the facts of modern life. Without attempting to be exhaustive or critical, we may broadly classify the kinds of investigations carried on into three groups. First, we have private study of social conditions, conducted by individuals, associations and schools. We might mention as belonging to this class such studies as Booth's "In Darkest England," Professor Wyckoff's "The Workers," Gohre's "Drei Monate Fabrikarbeiter," Levasseur's "L'Ouvrier Americain;" the list is endless. Here belong also the work of such societies as the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Society, the American Academy of Social and Political

particularly the condition of the laboring man, he says, is so urgent that "we are not surprised at seeing the professor take up his residence with the laboring man for months, in order to enter into the latter's world and see how he lives; it is not unusual for the student of social conditions to cross the ocean in steerage quarters in order to learn how the poor are treated; the scholar enters the factory as a workman for the purpose of studying its spirit. Studies, lectures, books, newspapers are all devoted to spreading information on every side. This demand for such knowledge is more than popular, something other than a passing fad. Economists, sociologists, historians, legislators, and statesmen are seriously at



CLEVELAND STONE COMPANY'S GRINDSTONE FACTORY AT BEREA.



MANUFACTURING PLANT AT MIDDLETON.

Science; the work of University students; in a word, all efforts of private individuals or societies to study social conditions. The value of this kind of work depends on the character of the student; his judgment, methods of research, his accuracy and ability in grouping and presenting facts. A second group of agents of investigation is had in temporary legislative committees, created by law, whose duty it is to study a given condition or problem, report on it and suggest laws. Such committees are frequently formed in our States; such was the Senate committee created in 1883, which heard and published over 4,000 pages of testimony on the relations of capital and labor; another was the commission formed to investigate the Chicago strike; the Industrial Commission which began its sitting in 1899, is another institution of this kind. Such committees or commissions do not as a rule aim at statistical accuracy. They seek opinions of representative men, aiming to reach a







A. E. TILE WORKS, ZANESVILLE, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY.



correct knowledge of conditions thereby, and upon such conclusions they base suggestions for legislation. The first kind of investigation is purely private, the second is official, but temporary. A third form is official and permanent, its duty being the regular methodical investigation of social conditions. This institution is called the Labor Bureau. In the United States there are 33 State Bureaus and one Federal Bureau, while nearly every foreign government has created one after the model furnished by this country. The remarkable development which the bureaus have had and the importance of their work make them an object worthy of attention. Their organization, history, work, publications, and their shortcomings offer opportunity for most interesting



ROBINSON SEWER PIPE COMPANY'S PLANT AT AKRON.

description and critical study. We restrict ourselves in this article, however, to a simple description of their nature, number, work and difficulties, attempting no critical appreciation of their publications, organization or methods.

A labor bureau may be defined as a permanent office created by law whose general purpose is the collection and publication of information concerning social conditions. In some states it is a sub-division of the executive branch of the government. In Nebraska the governor is ex-officio commissioner of labor; in Colorado the Secretary of State is chief, while in Pennsylvania it is Secretary of Internal Affairs. In Indiana the office is in the General Bureau of Statistics. Generally, however, the Bureau of Labor is a distinct department, with suitable quarters in the State House, and the commissioner is appointed by the governor, to whom reports are made. There is considerable difference in the scope of the various bureaus. They may really be regarded as a



WELLER'S POTTERY, ZANESVILLE.  
One of the largest in the country.

concession to the labor forces of the country; their institution is certainly due in a measure to the agitation and demands of labor. The primary duty of every bureau, then, is to collect and publish information on the condition of labor in the broadest sense of the term. But in nearly every case the scope has been widened. In many states the law creating the bureau requires that it collect and publish information on the general condition of the industry of the state, its resources and advantages. In some cases the bureau must aim to advertise the state, encourage immigration, carry on correspondence, attempt to attract capital, secure advantageous rates on railroads for prospective settlers. Others are required to conduct investigations of the condition of agriculture, crops and soil. Again, the office of factory inspector is included in the labor bureau, the Commissioner of Labor being inspector, or at least



HANGING ROCK FURNACE, NEAR HANGING ROCK.





GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY'S PLANT AT YOUNGSTOWN.

responsible for factory inspection. In some states the bureau is also a free employment agency, where laboring men seeking work may register and employers seeking men may apply. In Colorado the labor bureau may act as mediator in labor disputes, if invited. In many cases the law requires investigations to extend to prisons, jails and reformatories. We do not find all of these duties performed by any one bureau, but viewed in their ensemble they present variety to which reference is made. The official titles of the bureaus give a clue to the character of the work imposed upon them by law. In all cases the bureau is a labor bureau, but many states add the word inspection, agriculture, mines or immigration, thereby indicating the nature of the investigation undertaken. Without attempting any further analysis of functions, we may confine ourselves to citing from some laws which are thoroughly representative. The citations

AT WORK IN OHIO FOUNDRY COMPANY'S PLANT,  
Steubenville.

will convey an exact idea of the fields of investigation of the bureaus. The Michigan law contains the following: "The duties of such bureau shall be to collect \* \* \* \* assort, systematize, print and present in annual reports to the governor \* \* \* \* statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, including the penal institutions thereof, particularly concerning the hours of labor, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade \* \* \* \* wages earned, the savings from the same, the culture, moral and mental, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, as well as the influence of the several kinds of labor and the use of intoxicating liquors upon the health and mental condition of the laborer \* \* \* \* the



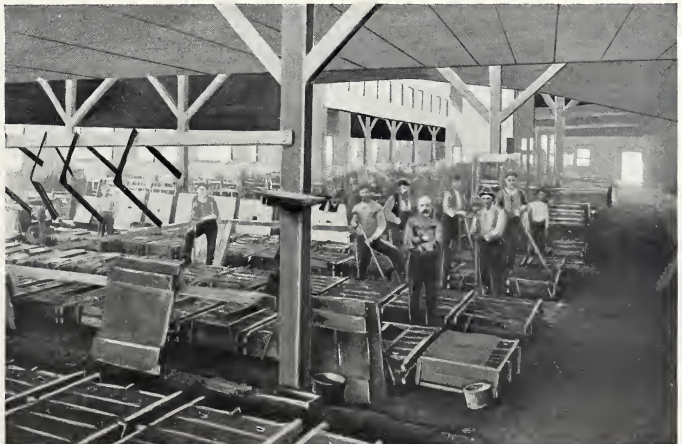


GENERAL VIEW OF THE REPUBLIC IRON &amp; STEEL COMPANY'S NEW PLANT AT YOUNGSTOWN.

proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental of same

\* \* \* \* the subjects of co-operation, strikes or other labor difficulties, trades unions, and other labor organizations, and their effects upon labor and capital, with such other matter relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of the laboring classes and permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the State as such bureau may be able to gather, accompanied by such recommendations relating thereto as the bureau shall deem proper." The law creating the Federal Bureau in Washington contains a section according to which the aim of that bureau shall be "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." It is also stated that the bureau shall investigate the cost of production, comparative cost of living, articles controlled by trusts, causes of and facts relating to controversies between employer and employe which tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States.

The Labor Bureau has three general characteristics; it is permanent, official and educational. The meaning of the first is clear. Its official character implies that it is created by law, its work is directed by law, expenses are paid from public funds, reports are made to public authorities in the interests of general welfare. There is absolutely no guarantee as to the scientific value of the work, its accuracy, completeness or fairness. It depends entirely on the conscience, intelligence, energy, and

GENERAL VIEW IN THE OHIO FOUNDRY COMPANY'S WORKS.  
Steubenville.





THE HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS, CANTON.

identified with the labor interests of the state, and the Illinois law requires that three members of its board of five be manual laborers and two employers, the settled policy and practice of the bureaus is to hold severely to the domain of fact. This is clearly seen, not only in the work of the bureaus, but as well in the proceedings of the conventions of officials of labor bureaus whose spirit is invariably in favor of holding to the work of actual investigation of facts.

It is stated that the first demand of workingmen for the creation of labor bureaus was made at a labor congress in Cleveland in 1867, and the first bureau in the world was established in Massachusetts in 1869. The eight-hour agitation of the preceding years, the spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction, the evils known to exist in the condition of working women and children, were factors which led to the institution of the bureau in 1869. Pennsylvania was the next state to create one, in 1872. Others quickly followed. Connecticut, 1873, abolished in 1875, reorganized in 1885; Kentucky in 1876; Ohio in 1877; New Jersey, 1878; Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, 1879; New York, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, 1883; Iowa, Maryland, 1884; Kansas, 1885; Rhode Island, Nebraska, Colorado,



SECTION OF THE A. B. CHASE PIANO FACTORY, NORWALK.



HEISEY GLASS WORKS, NEWARK.

methods of the officials in charge, as is the case with every public office. The educational character of the bureaus follows from its duty of collecting and publishing facts. This is done in the interest of no school, theory or party, but merely that legislators, students and the public may know conditions. Whether or not the institution of the bureaus was a concession to labor, they are not offices whose purpose is to teach a theory or advocate a line of reform. This was clearly indicated in the organic laws of the bureaus. Though Maine, West Virginia and Kansas laws require that the Commissioner of Labor be

New Hampshire, 1893; Washington, 1897; Virginia, 1898. South Dakota and Utah created bureaus, but they have been abolished. In 1879 the Massachusetts legislature petitioned Congress to establish a national bureau in Washington. Bills to that effect were introduced in 1880 and 1882. In 1884 the bill was passed and the Department of Labor was created. In most states, the chief of the bureau is called the Commissioner of Labor. He is as a rule appointed by the governor with the consent of the council or senate. The term of office varies from two to four years, according to American political customs; the appointment follows party lines as a rule. In North Dakota, Kentucky and Indiana the chief is elected by popular vote. In Illinois



a board of five is named by the governor, three of whom must be manual laborers and two employers; they choose a secretary—not one of themselves—who is virtually chief. In Nebraska the governor is chief ex-officio, but the work of the bureau is conducted by a deputy. In Colorado and Washington the Secretary of State is chief, while in Pennsylvania it is the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The federal commissioner is appointed by the president for a term of four years. Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been commissioner since 1885, when the bureau was organized.

The methods of investigation by the bureaus are as a rule left to the choice of the chief, except in a few states whose laws distinctly state that information shall be collected by means of circulars containing questions which are mailed to parties from whom information is sought. This method is not at all expensive, hence it commends itself readily



INTERIOR VIEW OF FORD GLASS WORKS AT ROSSFORD.

where appropriations are limited, as is frequently the case. The circular which varies in form and character with its purpose, generally allows for and invites the expression of opinions on social conditions. The reliable answers are selected, and from them reports are compiled. Names and addresses are always omitted, lest any clue to those furnishing information be given. In some states the law requires specified institutions or parties, such as manufacturers or building and loan associations, to report the condition of business annually to the Bureau of Labor. In this manner valuable service is rendered, the efficiency of the bureau greatly increased, and difficulties reduced. In a number of states, too, town, city, district, and state officials are required to assist the Bureau of Labor by supplying information to be found in their hands and even by undertaking investigations with the bureau. The most effective method



FIRE BRICK WORKS AT PORTSMOUTH.  
One of the largest in the State.

of investigation, however, is the personal visit of an agent, ordinarily an expert, to the place or institutions being studied. He makes a methodical examination of books, documents and places, invites the expression of views from competent persons and from the results of such examinations reports are made.

In carrying on these investigations, the bureaus have considerable powers, accorded by their organic law. They may administer the oath, send for persons, papers, records; they may have access to any public institution or factory, and compel



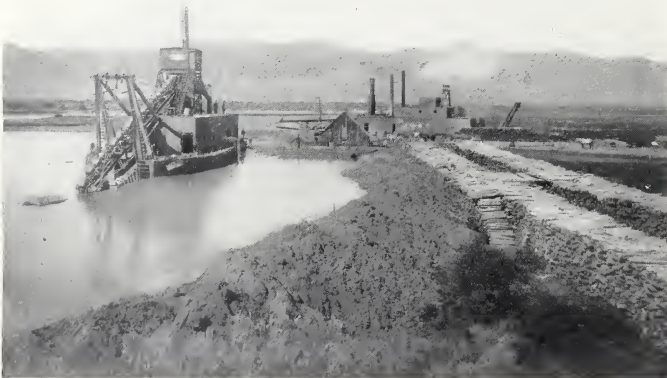
SECTION OF FORD GLASS WORKS AT ROSSFORD.



THE OHIO FOUNDRY COMPANY'S PLANT, STEUBENVILLE.

the production of business records as far as the examination which they are making, demands. Persons are not, however, forced to leave their vicinity in order to testify, nor are they required to answer questions about affairs which are strictly private. Those who refuse to co-operate or who place obstacles in the way of investigations are guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine or imprisonment. In Ohio the maximum fine is \$500.

The publications of the bureaus are called reports. Nearly two-thirds of the states issue them annually, the others, biennially. In some cases the bureau reports annually to the governor, but the report is published only biennially. A few bureaus issue bulletins, which contain material of current interest. The Federal Bureau issues annual reports, special reports, and a bulletin which appears every two months. The bulletin contains original essays by men of authority on subjects falling within the field of investigation of the bureau, the resume of current reports of state bureaus, a digest of all court decisions affecting labor, the text of new labor laws and notices of government contracts. All the publications of all the bureaus are distributed gratis upon request, to any citizen, to any institution, library or society. The only restriction is that resulting from the fact that in some states appropriations are small, and hence editions of reports cannot be large. The law of North Carolina requires that a copy of the report of its bureau be sent to every newspaper publisher in the state, to each member of the assembly, to each state and county officer, to any citizen who requests it, and 100 copies to each labor organization. Up to the present over 300 volumes of reports have been issued by the bureaus in the United States. It is useless to attempt any sketch of their contents. The reader will understand



ELEVATOR BUCKET DREDGE  
From Vulcan Iron Works, Toledo, working in Montana.











MAKING SALT AT SALT WORKS, POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY.

from the preceding what is in general their character. The Federal Bureau and a number of state bureaus would merit particular notice for the high scientific character of their work, were we to undertake a critical examination of it.

But that falls outside of the scope of this article.

The services rendered by the labor bureaus are valuable to history, economics, sociology, to industry, to legislatures. It would be an interesting study to trace out the abuses in social conditions which were made known by the work of the bureaus, to show their influence in labor legislation and to examine the practical services rendered by them to the industrial and social development of the states. The reports are eagerly sought by universities, public men, students, libraries, foreign scholars and governments. The good done by the bureaus has been accomplished in spite of great difficulties which are all but disheartening. It may assist the reader to appreciate the work of the bureaus justly if the

TILE ROOFING PLANT OF HAYDENVILLE COMPANY,  
On Hocking Valley Railway.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PROCTOR &amp; GAMBLE SOAP FACTORIES, CINCINNATI.

obstacles which are in their way be understood. One might say that the field of investigation should be more definitely determined and that the bureaus should not be required to exercise too many functions. Too many lines of investigation are imposed on a large number of bureaus, too many duties exacted, particularly since the bureau is greatly hampered by lack of funds. There should be a reaction against this undue expansion, so that investigations might be kept in the narrower circle of problems in the condition and relations of capital and labor. In addition, the bureaus require men, money and co-operation from outside. The work is important and difficult; trained investigators are needed. Care is necessary in the choice of subjects, in the manner of investigation and of presentation. Men are needed who have the gift of quick and accurate insight into conditions; men thoroughly acquainted with the methods

of statistics and their limitations. Honest men are necessary, men who are stronger than any theory they hold and who can bravely present the result of their investigations in an objective manner. The process of selection which obtains in the United States does not always insure the choice of such men as commissioners; or when chosen it does not secure them in their position. The salary is not large enough to attract men of great capability unless they are willing and able to make pecuniary sacrifices. The incumbent of the office depends upon political fortunes, hence the uncertainty of tenure of office is a deterrent. But the American is versatile. He is quick to learn when he will, and he soon schools himself in the spirit, methods and work of his office. No sooner master of it than he is dismissed, and his experience is lost. Insufficient funds are a serious drawback. The appropriations, are, as a rule, limited. This sometimes forces the bureaus to forego an investigation which might



INTERIOR VIEW OF HARTER FLOUR MILL, FOSTORIA.





WHERE IVORY SOAP IS MADE.

be expensive ; it compels it to employ less perfect ways of investigation and necessarily limits the expenses that the commissioner may incur, either in travel, hiring agents or publishing reports. The bureaus complain of a general lack of co-operation and of indifference, even opposition from sources to which inquiry must be addressed. Labor organizations have at times antagonized the bureaus, though in general they are willing helpers. Occasionally the individual resents the inquiry as an intrusion. Employers at times refuse to furnish information or assistance of any sort. The general public seem indifferent, when not a third or fourth of the circulars sent out are returned. The strangest kind of accusations are sometimes made. It is claimed that the purpose of the bureau is to organize strikes, to work for capitalists, to reduce wages, and increase taxes. All this has arisen from a misunderstanding of the work and nature of the bureaus and a prejudice based on pure imagination. Fortunately, both are being dissipated, and there is a promise of wider co-operation. Even when the law has required city, county and state officials to aid the bureaus, they have shown reluctance, and have done only imperfect work. The Federal Bureau has been singularly free from most of these difficulties. Appropriations by Congress have been ample. The bureau has been under the direction of the eminent Hon. Carroll D. Wright since 1885. There are over a hundred persons in the office force and trained scholars to do much of the work.

Though no official relations of any kind exist among the bureaus of the United States, their officers have recognized the need of co-operation and co-ordination in the work done. To bring this about they formed in 1883 the National Association of Official Bureaus of Labor Statistics. It holds annual conventions, whose purpose is—to quote from



A MIDDLETON MANUFACTURING PLANT.





NATIONAL CASH REGISTER PLANT, DAYTON.  
A holiday demonstration—Mr. Patterson, the proprietor, called on.

its rules—"the discussion of the methods of work, current and otherwise, pertaining to bureaus of labor or industrial statistics and kindred departments with which its members are connected in their respective states; also to foster the ties of friendship, interchange ideas, and in various ways seek to promote the welfare of these bureaus of statistics; to present subjects for investigation and to transact all such business as is deemed consistent with the duties of statisticians." The reports of the conventions, to which frequent reference has been made in these pages, are valuable since they contain the best expression of the views and work, methods and difficulties of all the chiefs of bureaus.

America has led the world in governmental statistical work, hence it is not strange that we should have had the first labor bureaus. Canada established one in 1882, Switzerland in 1886, New Zealand in 1892, Great Britain in 1893, though some work had been done as early as 1886; Germany and France in 1891, Belgium in 1895, though its Conseil Supérieur du Travail was established in 1892. Spain and Austria have created bureaus more recently. The character, composition, work and powers of these bureaus vary, but they are all essentially labor bureaus as we use the term. The organization and methods of American bureaus have been of much service in the creating of European bureaus, and due credit is usually given this country for the service implied. As yet, no international organization of labor bureaus has been effected, but we may hope that the day is not far distant when this will be brought about. The problem has been discussed because of its close relation to the greater problem of international labor legislation. The idea of an international bureau originated in Switzerland in 1889. It was discussed at the famous Berlin Conference of 1890, at which a resolution was adopted recommending that all the nations represented at the conference

make regular investigations of the questions discussed, and that the governments exchange with one another all legislative and administrative measures taken in view of accepted principles, and all reports of those appointed to execute them. Nothing more was done. A Socialist Congress in Brussels, in 1891, adopted a resolution favoring the appointment of national secretaries of labor in different countries. An international congress, interested in custom regulations, held in Antwerp in 1892, declared in favor of a well systematized international organization of bureaus. The International Statistical Institute expressed the same sentiment at Berne, in 1895, as did the congress in Zurich, in 1897. The last attempt was made in the International Congress of Labor Legislation held in Brussels in September, 1897. The seventh question proposed and discussed was, "Is it desirable that international relations be established among the bureaus of labor, and that there be an



MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,  
National Cash Register Works, Dayton.





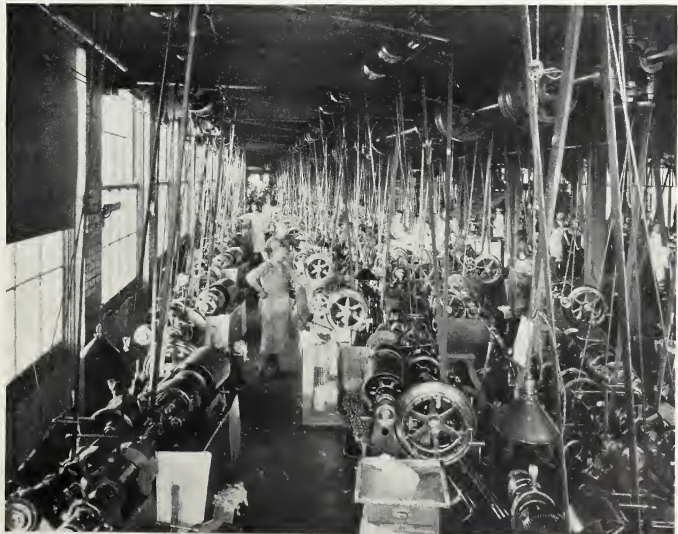
THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES POTTERIES, EAST LIVERPOOL.  
Largest in the world.

international organization of the statistics of labor?" The leading paper on the question was read by Professor Denis of Brussels, favoring such action. In the discussion of the paper, it was evident that though all regarded it as desirable, the obstacles presenting themselves seemed too great to permit any hope of immediate realization. The regulations of the congress allowed no vote on the questions discussed, hence no recommendation was adopted.

Labor bureaus have so entered modern life that we may regard them as permanent. The line of development has been from the simple state bureau to the international. It is only necessary now to begin the work of elimination, direction and correction. The duties must be more exactly defined, and such work as does not closely bear on the condition of labor must be transferred to other agents. The errors in our system must be corrected so that efficient men be insured, the best quality of work be obtained, and methods perfected. The public must be ready and willing to co-operate in every way in order that the work will be well done. At best, the work is difficult. When needless obstacles shall have been removed, and the bureaus are properly organized and thoroughly equipped, we may expect great aid in our studies of social conditions. As the United States led in creating bureaus, may it lead in perfecting them. If it does, another hope may not be in vain, namely, that we may be first to find the solution of the great problem that labor presents to our age and thus bring industrial peace to the world.

The Ohio bureau, owing to the inadequacy of sufficient funds, already spoken of, somewhat tardy at times in the publication of the important facts which come into its possession, is nevertheless a great factor in maintaining cordial relations between capital and labor and promoting the best interests of both. In this work it is greatly assisted by the State Board of Arbitration which intervenes whenever differences assume an irreconcilable shape, and generally successfully.

Beginning in 1803, manufacturing establishments have gradually grown into importance, and embrace more than one hundred lines of manufactures, among them being those of agricultural implements, awnings, tents and flags, paper and jute bags, bicycles, billiard tables and bar fixtures, boilers, engines and tanks; bolts, nuts and rivets; boots and shoes; boxes of wood and paper; bread and all baking products; brick and tiles; brooms and brushes; canned goods of all kinds; carriages and wagons, and carriage and wagon material; casting of all kinds; chains, pulley and tackle block; clothing for men and women; coffee and spices; coffins and burial cases; confectionery; cooperage; copper and brass casting; mouldings and fittings; clothes, clothing and shoddy; cutlery and edge tools; drugs and chemicals; electrical machinery and supplies; flavoring extracts; flour and flouring mill products; foundry and



INTERIOR NATIONAL CASH REGISTER WORKS.  
Screw making department.





WOMEN'S DINING ROOM,  
National Cash Register Works, Dayton.

strawboard and paper; tailoring, merchant and custom; tinware, sheet iron and galvanized iron ware; tobacco, chewing and smoking, cigars and cigarettes; tools of all kinds; types and presses; trunks and valises; wire rods, wire cloth, wire screens, wire fencing and wire goods generally; woolen goods, and many others of a miscellaneous character.

These various manufacturing establishments, great and small, aggregate some 2,700, representing a total capital invested of \$210,000,000, and an annual average output of finished material of the value of \$275,000,000. The value of the raw materials used averages \$140,000,000. The total average number of employes, male and female, in all capacities, 135,500. Average amount paid in wages \$60,000,000. The daily wages of the employes runs from \$1.00 for rough and unskilled labor to \$5.00 or above for skilled, the average wage per capita of the whole being, for operatives, about \$2.45, and for managers, superintendents, foremen, bookkeepers, clerks and salesmen

machine shop products; furnaces; furniture; glass; gunpowder, and other explosives; handles and hoops; hardware; harness; hats and caps; ice of artificial production; inks and printers' supplies; interior finish; iron, both architectural and structural; jewelry; knit goods; leathers; lime and cement; liquors, distilled and malt; lithographing; lumber, sawed; machinery of all kinds; malt; mattresses and pillows; monuments; mouldings; oil, refined petroleum, linseed and oil cake; paints and varnish; patterns and models; pianos and musical instruments generally; pickles, preserves and sauces; plating, copper, silver, gold and nickle; printing and binding, printing and book papers; pump and water wheels; regalia, roofing iron, tin and steel; rubber goods; safes, vaults and locks; salt; sash, doors, blinds and flooring; shirts and overalls; slaughtering and meat packing; soap and candles; soda and mineral water; staves and headings; steam and gas fittings; stone, cut, sawed and polished; stoves and ranges;



THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER WORKS, DAYTON.  
General view from rear.



AUSTIN POWDER WORKS, NEAR CLEVELAND.

from \$36 to \$200 or above per month. Of the manufacturing establishments, more than 2,000 of them are located in the five great cities, ranking in that regard, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, and the remainder of them in the cities of Akron, Alliance, Bellaire, Bucyrus, Canton, Chillicothe, Circleville, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Galion, Gallipolis, Hamilton, Ironton, Kenton, Lancaster, Lima, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Martin's Ferry, Massillon, Middleton, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Norwalk, Piqua, Pomeroy, Portsmouth, Salem, Sandusky, Sidney, Tiffin, Troy, Urbana, Warren, Wooster, Xenia, Youngstown and Zanesville, and numerous small



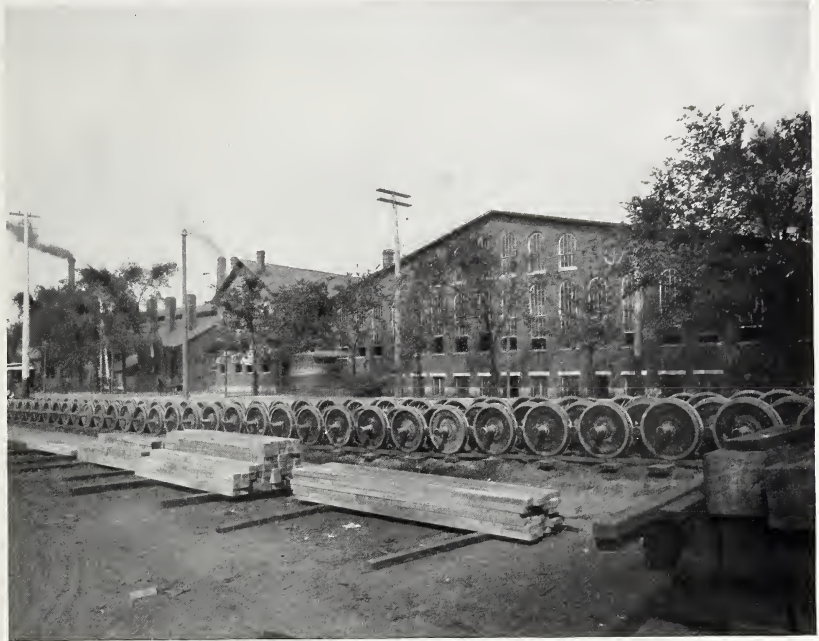




villages. The sixteen leading and ranking industries in their order are: Machinery, malt liquors, boots and shoes, clothing, soap and candles, carriages and wagons, flouring mill products, printing and binding, structural iron, leather, boilers and tanks, tobacco and cigars, foundry products, furniture and castings; and they represent about 50 per cent. of the total manufacturing product.

The commissioners of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics, since its creation in 1877, have been: Harry J. Walls, Henry Lusky, Larkin McHugh, A. D. Fassett, John McBride, William T. Lewis, William Ruehrwein, John P. Jones and M. D. Ratchford.

In addition to the Labor Bureau and Arbitration Commission at Columbus, Free Employment Agencies are maintained in the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton, for the purpose of securing employment for artisans and laborers as well as girls and women, without cost to them.



BARNEY SMITH CAR WORKS, DAYTON.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

#### THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD IN OHIO.—

"This road, conceived in the brain of Albert Gallatin, took its inception in 1806, when commissioners to report on the project were appointed by President Jefferson. In 1811 the first contract was let for 10 miles of the road west of Cumberland, Maryland, which was its eastern terminus. The road was opened to the Ohio River in 1818.

In a moment's time an army of emigrants and pioneers were en route to the West over the great highway, regiment following regiment as the years advanced. Squalid cabins, where the hunter had lived beside the primeval thoroughfare, were pressed into service as taverns. Indian fords, where the water had oft run red with blood in border frays, were spanned with solid bridges. Ancient towns, which had been comparatively unknown to the world, but which were of sufficient commercial magnetism to attract the great road to them, became, on the morrow, cities of consequence in the world. As the century ran into its second and third decades the National Road received an increasingly heterogeneous population. Wagons of all descriptions, from the smallest to the great "mountain ships" which creaked down the mountain sides and groaned off into the setting sun, formed a marvelous frieze upon it. Fast expresses, too realistically perhaps called "shakeguts," tore along through



BRIER HILL FURNACES, NEAR YOUNGSTOWN.





DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH FACTORY AT CANTON.  
One of the largest watch manufactories in the world.

valley and over hill with important messages of state. Here, the broad highway was blocked with herds of cattle trudging eastward to the markets, or westward to the meadow lands beyond the mountains. Gay coaches of four and six horses, whose worthy drivers were known by name even to the statesmen who were often their passengers, rolled on to the hospitable taverns where the company revealed. At night, along the roadway, gypsy fires flickered in the darkness, where wandering minstrels and jugglers crept to show their art, while in the background crowded traders, hucksters, peddlers, soldiery, showmen and beggars—all picturesque pilgrims on the nation's great highway.



THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY'S MILLS, LORAIN.

It is a fair question whether our western civilization is more wonderful for the rapidity with which new things under the sun are discovered, or for the rapidity with which it can forget men and things to-day which were indispensable yesterday. The era of the National Road was succeeded in half a century by that of the railway, and a great thoroughfare, which was the pride and mainstay of a civilization, has almost passed from human recollection. A

few ponderous stone bridges and a long line of sorry looking mile-posts mark the famous highway of our middle age



Black River. Docks.

Ore Hauling Machinery.

THE LORAIN STEEL WORKS, LORAIN.

Blast Furnaces.

Gen. Office.

from the network of cross-roads which now meet it at every step. Scores of proud towns, which were thriving centers of a trans-continental trade, have dwindled into comparative insignificance, while the clanging of rusty signs on their ancient tavern posts, tell, with inexpressible pathos, that "there hath passed away a glory from the earth."

\* \* \* \* The great work of building and keeping in repair the National Road, and of operating it, developed a race of men as unknown before its era as afterward. For the real life of the road, however, one will look to the days of its prime—to those who passed over its stately stretches and dusty coils as stage and mail coach drivers, express carriers and "wagoners," and the tens of thousands of passengers and immigrants who composed the public which

patronized the great highway. This was the real life of the road—coaches numbering as many as 20 traveling in a single line; wagon-house yards where a hundred tired horses rest over night besides their great loads; hotels where 70 transient guests have been served breakfast in a single morning; a life made cheery by the echoing horns of hurrying stages; blinded by the dust of droves of cattle numbering into the thousands; a life noisy with the satisfactory creak and crunch of the wheels of great wagons carrying six and eight thousand pounds of freight east or west.

The revolution of society since those days could not have been more surprising. The change has been so great it is a wonder that men deign to count their gain by the same numerical system. As Macauley has said, we do not travel to-day, we merely "arrive." You are hardly a traveler now unless you cross a continent. Travel was once an education. This is growing less and less true, perhaps, with the passing years. Fancy a journey from St. Louis to New York in the old coaching days, over the National Road and the old York roads. How many persons the traveler

met! How many interesting and instructive conversations were held with fellow travelers through the long hours; what customs, characters, foibles, amusing incidents would be noticed and remembered, ever afterward furnishing the information necessary to help one talk well and the sympathy necessary to render one capable of listening to others. The traveler often sat at the table with statesmen whom the nation honored, as well as with stage coach drivers whom a nation knew for their skill and prowess over six galloping horses. Henry Clays and "Red" Buntings dined together, and each made the other wiser, if not better. The greater the gulf grows between the rich and poor, the more ignorant do both become, particularly the rich. There was undoubtedly a monotony in stage coach journeying, but the continual views of the landscape,

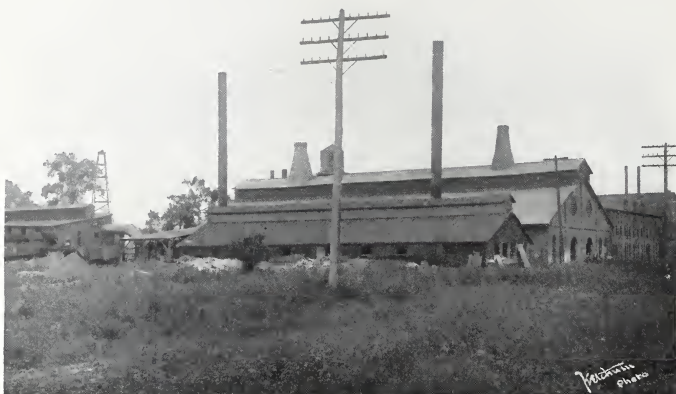


THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY'S BLAST FURNACE PLANT, LORAIN.



OHIO FLINT GLASS WORKS OF THE NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY, Lancaster.





THE DALZELL GLASS FACTORY, FINDLAY.

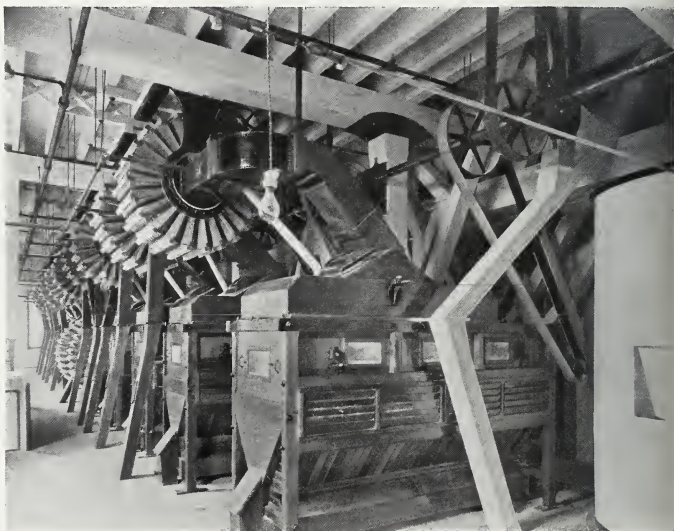
This competition extended into every phase of the business—fast horses, comfortable coaches, well known and companionable drivers, favorable connections.

However, competition, as is always the case, sifted the competitors down to a small number. Companies which operated upon the National Road between Indianapolis and Cumberland became distinct in character and catered to a steady patronage which had its distinctive characteristics and social tone. This was in part determined by the taverns which the various lines patronized. Each line ordinarily stopped at separate taverns in every town, as our railways formerly entered individual depots. There were also found Grand Union taverns on the Old National Road. Had this system of communication not been abandoned, coach lines would have gone through the same experience that the railways have, and for very similar reasons.

Some of the first lines of stages were operated in sections, each section having

the ever-fresh air, the constantly passing throngs of countless description, made such traveling an experience unknown to us "arrivers" of to-day. How fast it has been forgotten that travel means seeing people rather than things. The age of sight seeing has superseded that of traveling.

In the old coaching days the passenger and mail coaches were operated very much like the railways of to-day. A vast network of lines covered the land. Great companies owned hundreds of stages operating on innumerable routes, competing with other companies. These rival stage companies fought each other at times with great bitterness, and competed, as railways do to-day, in lowering tariff and in out-doing each other in points of speed and accommodation. New inventions and appliances were eagerly sought in the hope of securing a larger share of public patronage.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HARTER FLOUR MILL, FOSTORIA.



C. E. SEARS CANNING FACTORY, CIRCLEVILLE.  
The first built west of the Alleghenies. Built in 1873. Capacity  
200,000 cans per day in ten hours.

different proprietors who could sell out at any time. The greater lines were constantly absorbing smaller lines and extending their ramifications in all directions. It will be seen there were trusts in the "good old days" of stage coaches, when smaller firms were "gobbled up" and "driven out" as happens to-day, and will ever happen in mundane history, despite the nonsense of political garblers. One of the largest stage companies on the old road was that of Neil, Moore & Company of Columbus, which operated hundreds of stages throughout Ohio. It was unable to compete with the Ohio National Stage Company, to which it finally sold out, Mr. Neil becoming one of the magnates of the latter company, which was, in its day, a greater trust than anything known in Ohio to-day.

To know what the old coaches really were, one should see and ride in one. It is doubtful if a single one now remains intact. Here and there inquiry will raise the rumor of an old coach still standing on wheels, but if the rumor is



traced to its source, it will be found that the chariot was sold to a circus or wild west show or has been utterly destroyed. The demand for the old stages has been quite lively on the part of the wild west shows.

These old coaches were handsome affairs in their day—painted and decorated profusely without, and lined within with soft silk plush. There were ordinarily three seats inside, each capable of holding three passengers. Upon the driver's high outer seat was room for one more passenger, a fortunate position in good weather. The best coaches, like their counterparts on the railways of to-day, were named; the names of states, warriors, statesmen, generals, nations and cities, besides fanciful names, such as "Jewess," "Ivanhoe," "Sultana," "Loch Lomond," were called into requisition.

The first coaches to run on the old National Road were long, awkward affairs, without braces or springs, and with seats placed crosswise.

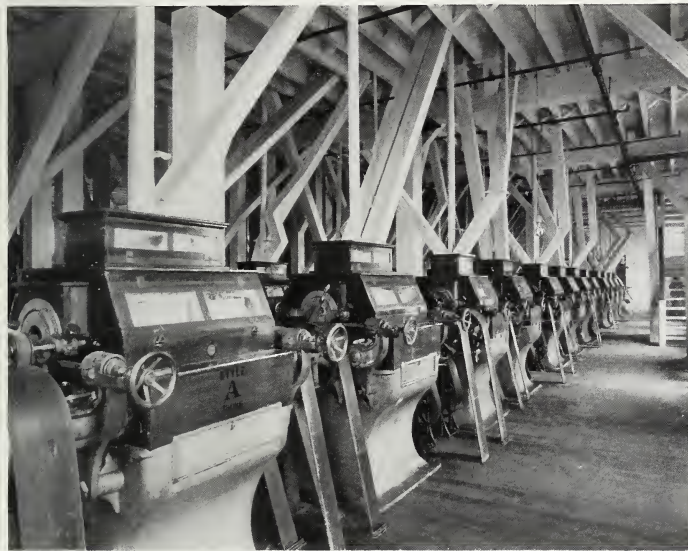


CORNER OF MARION STEAM SHOVEL COMPANY'S WORKS, MARION.

The door was in front, and passengers, on entering, had to climb over the seats. These first coaches were made at Little Crossings, Pennsylvania.

The body of succeeding coaches was placed upon thick, wide leathern straps which served as springs and which were called "through braces." At either end of the body was the driver's boot and the baggage boot. The first "Troy" coach put on the road came in 1829. It was a great novelty, but some hundreds of them were soon throwing the dust of Maryland and Pennsylvania into the air. Their cost then was between four and six hundred dollars. The harness used on the road was of giant proportions. The backbands were often 15 inches wide, and the hip bands, 10. The traces were chains with short thick links and very heavy.

But the passenger traffic of the Old National Road played the same relation to the freight traffic as passenger traffic does to freight on the modern railway—a small item, financially considered. It was for the great wagons and their wagoners to haul



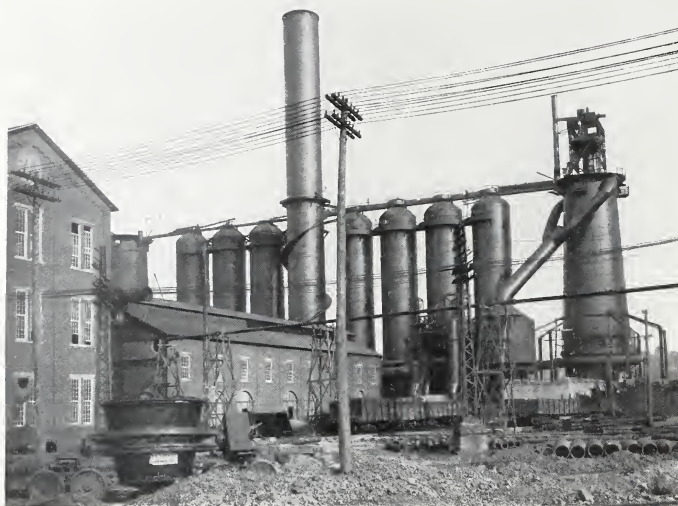
INTERIOR VIEW OF HARTER FLOUR MILL, FOSTORIA.

over the mountains and distribute throughout the west the products of mill and factory and the rich harvests of the fields. And this great freight traffic created a race of men of its own, strong and daring, as they well had need to be. The fact that teamsters of these "mountain ships" had taverns or "wagon houses" of their own, where they stopped, tended to separate them into a class by themselves. These wagon houses were far more numerous than the taverns along the road, being found as often as one in every mile or two. Here, in the commodious yards, the weary horses and their swarthy Jehus slept in the open air. In winter weather the men slept on the floors of the wagon houses. In summer many wagoners carried their own cooking utensils. In the suburbs of the towns along the road they would pull their teams out into the roadside and pitch camp, sending into the village to replenish their stores. The bed of the old road freighter was long and deep, bending upward at the bottom at either end. The lower broad side was painted blue, with

1417453



THE FINDLAY CLAY POTTERY FACTORY, FINDLAY.



FURNACES OF OHIO STEEL PLANT,  
National Steel Company, Youngstown.

in consequence were dubbed "sharp shooters" by the regulars. The width of the broad tread wheels was four inches. As will be noted, tolls for broad wheels was less than for the narrow ones, which tended to cut the roadbed more deeply. One ingenious inventor planned to build a wheel with a rim wide enough to pass the toll gates free. The model was a wagon which had the rear axle four inches shorter than the front, making a track eight inches in width. Nine horses were hitched to this wagon, three abreast. The team caused much comment, but was not voted practicable.

\* \* \* \* \* The old taverns were the hearts of the National Road, and the tavern life was the best gauge to measure the current of business that ebbed and flowed. As the great road became superseded by the railways, the taverns were the first to succumb to the shock. In New England, as in the central west, the first traveled courses were on the summits of the watersheds. These routes of the brute were the first ways of men. The

a movable board inserted above, painted red. The top covering was white canvas drawn over broad wooden bows. Many of the wagoners hung bells of a shape much similar to dinner bells, on a thin iron arch over the hames of the harness. Often the number of bells indicated the prowess of a teamster's horses, as the custom prevailed, in certain parts, that when a team became fast, or was unable to make the grade, the wagoner, rendering the necessary assistance, appropriated all the bells of the luckless team.

The wheels of the freighters were of a size proportionate to the rest of the wagon. The first wagons used on the old roads had narrow rims, but it was not long before the broad rims, or "broad tread wagons" came into general use by those who made a business of freighting. The narrow rims were always used by farmers, who, during the busiest season on the road, deserted their farms for the high wages temporarily to be made, and who



WHERE STAR SOAP IS MADE AT ZANESVILLE.



DAVIS SEWING MACHINE AND DAYTON BICYCLE WORKS,  
Dayton.

tide of life has ebbed from the New England hilltops since the beginning. Sufficient is it for the present subject that the National Road was the most important "stream of human history" from Atlantic tidewater to the headwaters of the streams of the Mississippi. Its old taverns are, after the remnants of the historic road-bed and ponderous bridges, the most interesting "shells and fossils" cast up by this stream. This old route, chosen first by the buffalo and followed by red and white men, will ever be the course of travel across the mountains. From this rugged path made by the once famous National Road, the tide of life can not ebb. Here, a thousand years hence may course a magnificent boulevard, the American Appian way, to the commercial, as well as the military, key of the eastern slopes of the Mississippi basin at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers."—From "The Old National Road—The Historic Highway of America," by Archer Butler Hulbert.









Lorain Steel Company Docks  
Lorain, Ohio  
Sept. 10, 1899.

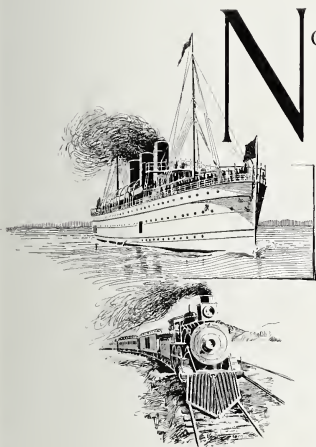




# TRANSPORTATION

## CHAPTER XVII.

### TRANSPORTATION.



**N**O THOROUGHFARE led into what is now Ohio, when the tide of emigration turned toward the Northwest Territory, immediately after the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. Its vast area lay beyond the confines of civilization, and it was a sort of wonderland to the people east of the Appalachian Range.

At best it was approached only by Indian trails and crude military roads, the principal of which came through the mountain range east and southeast of Fort Pitt, now the great city of Pittsburg, where the Allegheny and Monongahela uniting formed a natural highway to the southwest. Converging at this point other trails came across the mountains from the northeast, and along the Allegheny from the north, so that Pittsburg became the principal entrepot to the Promised Land.

Still further north and northeast, the spirit of adventure followed up the chain of eastern lakes and emerged upon Lake Erie at the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio. The march of civilization had pushed back from the tide water of Virginia and the Carolinas and Lower Georgia, into West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, so that when the population began to pour into the great Ohio basin from the east and northeast, a third, but lighter stream, began to flow in from the southeast.

The great thoroughfares of commerce and transportation, or a least a large proportion of them, follow the same general lines to-day, but what a strange mutation in six score of years. Past methods are but a reminiscence, and those of the present are in process of an evolution which bids fair to convert them, in their turn, into a mere memory. The ox wagon, the cone stoga, and the flat boat, followed by the trim steamer, the jolting and unballasted railway, contesting with the stage coach, and then the solid road bed of the modern steam railway, and its luxurious passenger, sleeping and dining coaches.

The people who came over the routes of entrance indicated, in vehicles of all kinds, on horseback and on foot, as choice or necessity dictated, found no roads, such as marked the civilization from which they had migrated — only Indian and buffalo trails, leading to and through the most fertile districts, all leading to the aboriginal Rome, the best hunting grounds and the best pasturages.

The engineering of the Indian and the buffalo was



LOCK No. 15, OHIO CANAL AT TUSCARAWAS.





ELKTON BRIDGE IN COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

One of the finest pieces of structural iron work in the State. Built by Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Railway.

simplicity itself. The Indian trail was drawn along the line where surprise was best guarded against. The buffalo trail showed the line of least natural obstruction and least resistance, i. e., the least acclivity and the least declivity.

Sections of these roads or trails, older perhaps than the Appian Way, may yet be found in different parts of the State, so beaten down with the century after century tread of innumerable feet, that the forest trees do not and can not

take root in them. And the engineering of the wild men and wild animals of a past age, in countless instances, was accepted by the road makers of the first half of the Nineteenth Century. The writer has in mind sections of country roads over portions of these trails, that are as hard and impervious now as they were half a century ago, and which have never required the service of a "supervisor" and his "hands" to keep them in repair.

But as excellent as these roads were, only a portion of them could be utilized at best, so that new and more convenient roads had to be opened up and located with regard to



FIRST RAILROAD IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Erie & Kalamazoo Railway, opened for business between Adrian and Toledo in fall of 1836. Now part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway System.





DOUBLE TRACK AND LEDGE ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

settlements. The building of "state roads" was entered upon contemporaneously with the organization of the State, and largely paid for by the United States Three Per Cent. Fund. For 25 years the building of state and county roads was the most important matter of legislation.

An extensive roadway system was entered upon and improved as population increased, but owing to the natural obstacles and a disinclination to be taxed to construct and repair them, and considering the bulk of products to be marketed, and the great difficulty of hauling them to market, our early statesmen set about increasing transportation facilities in new directions, and the canal system was the result.

Toll roads, or turnpikes, were constructed in favored and prosperous localities, stimulated by the building of the National Road, and they too took rank as only secondary to the canal system, and became the lines of rapid transit for passengers and lighter freights.

But it was not until the last quarter of the century, and the latter years of that quarter, that the system of free turnpikes was inaugurated, and this transformed the larger portions of the roads between the farms, towns and cities, from a chain of quagmires into passable highways. Much room for improvement in that line yet remains in the most favored localities.

But at no time in the earlier history of the State was the system of roadways more than a local or neighborhood convenience. Along the northern border of the State, for nearly its whole distance, lay Lake Erie, a natural line of transportation. Along part of the eastern and the whole of the southern border, lay that other natural line of transportation, the Ohio River.

On the southern watershed, the Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto and Miami Rivers, and on the northern shed, the Maumee, Sandusky and Cuyahoga, with many intervening smaller



LAKE SHORE LIMITED TAKING WATER AT SANDUSKY.





A LAKE STEAMER.

streams, furnished natural lines of transportation toward the fertile lands of the interior, from both directions.

The two great markets for Ohio's products were at the mouth of the Mississippi, and later at intervening river points, and at tide water at New York. To reach both of these, partly over nature's highway, and partly over artificially constructed highways, the canal system was conceived and built, and at its zenith was second only to the great waterway system of New York.

The marvellous work of that great system seems rather slow to-day, but it looked almost miraculous three-quarters of a century ago, to bring the markets of New Orleans and New York within twenty and twenty-four days of the productive valleys of

Ohio. But it did, and caused the young state to out-strip all her elder sisters, except two, long before the close of the first half of the century. The far-seeing statesmanship of DeWitt Clinton of New York, comprehended the boundless possibilities and limitless resources of the new state, and he addressed a communication to Governor Thomas Worthington, pointing out the importance of a complete waterway system, connecting the lake and river, and emphasizing the desirability of connecting it, directly or indirectly, with the similar systems being pushed in our direction by the State of New York.

This communication, accompanied by a special message, was laid before the Fifteenth General Assembly in the winter of 1816-17. This project was so vast that it dazed the legislators, and they took no definite action upon it. The ten to twenty millions of expenditures necessary to complete the suggested system, when the total tax values of the State scarcely exceeded that amount, seemed to be an insuperable barrier.

But the more the people and the legislators thought and talked about it, the more feasible the project became, and the more determined were the law making and executive branches of the government to push it forward.

Five years afterward the question was mooted, definite steps were taken. The legislature created a Canal Commission, composed of Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelly, appointed by the General Assembly, to officially investigate and report upon the plans which had been submitted in different forms, and report their findings. They entered upon their work vigorously, and at the session of



WEST END OF BOWERSTON TUNNEL ON PAN-HANDLE RAILWAY.



1822-23 they submitted a plan or system, so complete in every detail that it was a history of its construction written in advance of the beginning of the work.

They estimated the cost of the work at \$16,000,000, in round numbers, and the time within which the system could be completed at ten years. Alfred Kelley had charge of the work, and it was completed within the estimates, both of money and time. Nearly 800 miles of canals were constructed, with reservoirs, feeders, and other necessary adjuncts. The best conservative estimates and figures show that the system reimbursed the State for all of its outlay, and it remains as a valuable asset.

Between 1825, when the first spade full of earth was turned, and the date of its completion, taxable values rose from \$25,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and ten years later the values rose to \$250,000,000, not entirely, but most largely, the result of this great system of transportation, and which put Ohio in the lead of every state except New York and Pennsylvania.

Ethan Allen Brown, Ebenezer Buckingham and Allen Trimble were the fund commissioners, through whom the loans for canal purposes were negotiated. The first bonds were sold at par and bore five per cent. interest.

Subsequently they were sold at a premium and bore six per cent. interest. Eventually they were refunded at a lower rate of interest, and largely constituted the insignificant State debt at the beginning of the present century, a portion of which fell due and was extinguished annually.

Making allowance for every natural weakness, the construction and management of the canal system was successful and its influence in the upbuilding of the State can hardly be estimated. It compressed the progress of a century into two or three decades.

And yet it was inadequate to meet the growing demand for transportation, both as to detail of distribution and rapidity of transit.

Then came the steam railway, crude and experimental at first, but the child of constant evolution. It is doubtful whether



EAGLE TUNNEL ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY, VINTON COUNTY.



UNION DEPOT, DAYTON.





VIEW OF CANAL AND BIG FOUR RAILWAY NEAR MIAMISBURG.

operated by horse power up to 1837, when steam power was substituted. And this, too, was the first railway operated west of New York up to the date mentioned.

The session of the Thirtieth General Assembly, 1831-1832, began the era of railway incorporation, and at that session the following were incorporated, the distinguished names among the incorporators indicates the character of the men who were behind the earlier railway enterprises.

First.—The Richmond, Eaton & Miami Railroad Company, by the act of December 29, 1831, to have the sole and exclusive right to construct a railroad from Richmond, Indiana, through Eaton to some point on the Miami Canal, between Dayton and Hamilton, deemed most eligible, to "carry persons and property upon the same by the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any other mechanical force or power, or any combination of them." The capital stock was \$500,000, in shares of \$50 each. The incorporators were Cornelius Van Ausdal, Joseph C. Hawkins, William Hall, Peter Van Ausdal, Benjamin Sayre, David Powell, Abraham Troxell, Samuel Caldwell, Jonathan Martin, Robert Milliken, James McBride and Abraham Chittenden of Ohio, and John Erwin, Warren B. Leeds, Samuel Shutes and Robert Morrison of Indiana.

Second.—The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, by the act of January 5, 1832, to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Dayton, thence to Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Upper Sandusky, to or near Tiffin to Lower Sandusky, or making such other points en route as may be deemed most eligible. The incorporators were: Samuel W. Davis, Ethan Stone, Francis Carr of Hamilton County; Horatio G. Phillips, Alexander Grimes and Charles G. Swain of Montgomery; Pierson Spinning and Henry Bechtle of Clark; Joseph Vance, John C. Pierson and Robert Barr of Champaign; Lincoln Goodale, Samuel Parsons and Joseph Ridgway of Franklin; Hosea Williams and William Little of Delaware; Eber Baker of Marion;

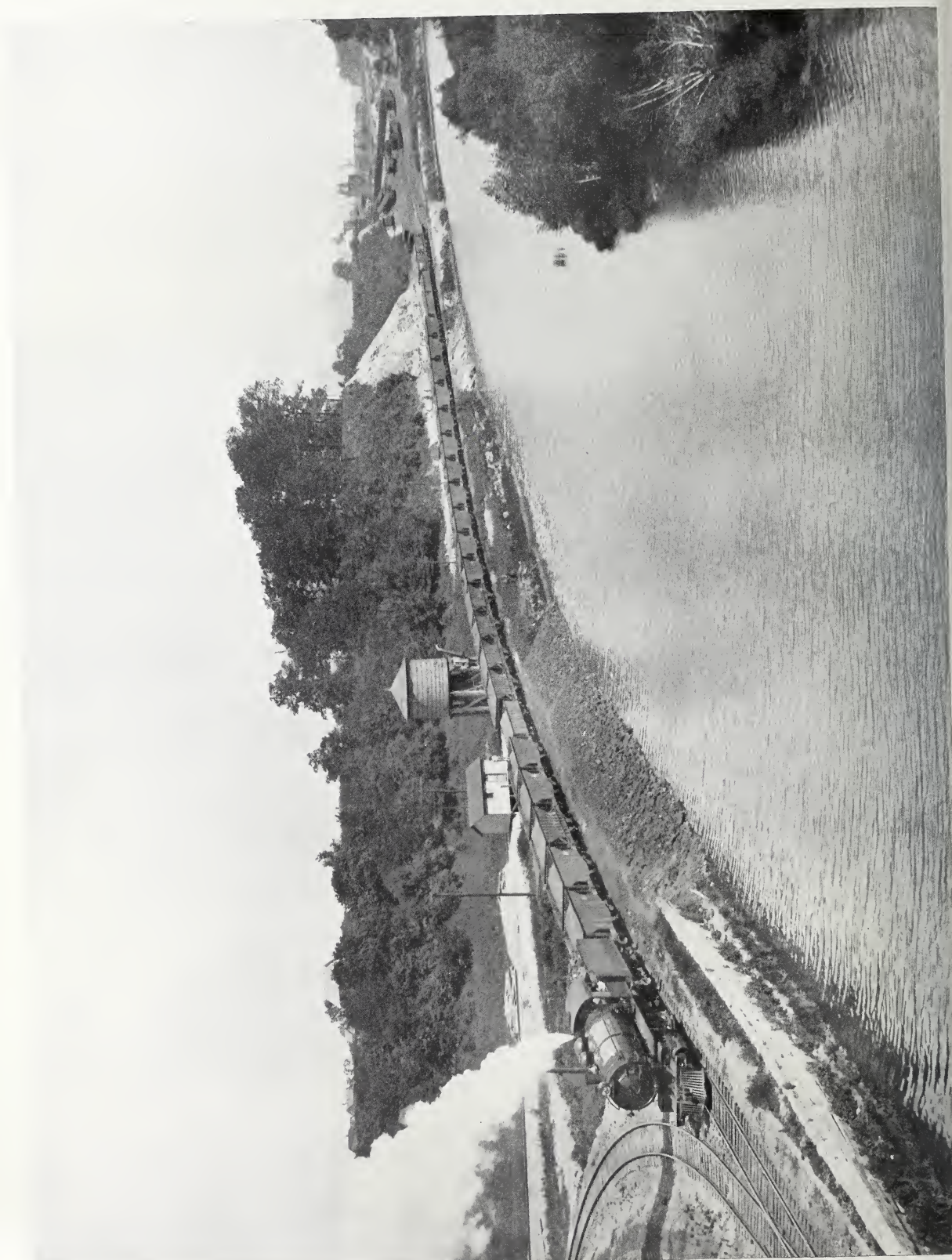
the original promoters of our railway system had anything like an adequate idea of what it was to grow into eventually. At most they seem only to have regarded it as a promising possibility, which would multiply transportation facilities and establish lines when the absence of available watercourses or natural topographical obstructions, forbade canals and navigable waterways.

This is established by some of the curious provisions in the earlier charters granted by the legislature, which, en passant, reserved the eventual right of ownership to the State itself. The first railway in Ohio was an unchartered affair, known as the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad, connecting Adrain, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio. This was built early in the 30's, and was

VIEW SHOWING MIAMI RIVER, CANAL AND BIG FOUR RAILWAY,  
Near Franklin.







STEAM LOCOMOTIVE AND CONDENSER ON TRESTLE BRIDGE





VIEW OF WILD TURKEY LOCK, LOOKING NORTH, NEAR COSHOCTON.

A. B. Merriman and John Cary of Crawford; Noah Z. McCulloch and Benjamin M. Piatt of Logan; Milton McNeil and Henry Cornise of Seneca; Rudolphus Dickson, and Daniel Brainard, Jr., of Sandusky, and William Townsend, Henry H. Wilcoxon and George Anderson of Huron. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Third.—The Franklin, Springborough & Wilmington Railroad Company, by the act of January 25, 1832, to construct a railroad from the town of Franklin, on the Miami Canal, through Springborough to Wilmington. The incorporators were Michael Gunckel, John Stump and Lewis Shuey of Montgomery County; Samuel Caldwell, Stephen R. Burrow, Jacob Long, John Kelsey, Joseph Staunton and John C. Brooks of Warren; Thomas Hibbin, Isaiah Morris and James Fife of Clinton. Capital stock, \$500,000.

Fourth.—The Erie & Ohio Railroad Company, by the act of January 26, 1832, from a point between the west line of Geauga County and the east line of Ashtabula, through Trumbull County, and to terminate at such a point on the Ohio River in Columbiana County as the directors should determine. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Fifth.—The Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, by the act of February 3, 1832, from Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania, to Massillon, Ohio, via Little Beaver Creek, New Lisbon and Canton, or such other points as may appear most eligible. The incorporators, resident of Pennsylvania, were: Benjamin Bakewell, Abeshai Way, William Robinson, Jr., Samuel Church, Rensselaer N. Havens, Isaac Lightner, Charles Avery, William Bell, John Irwin, Frederick Rapp, Thomas B. Hoops, William Haskins, John B. Trevor; and of Ohio, Benjamin Hanna, Andrew W. Loomis, John Myers, John Harris, James Duncan, Hiram B. Wellman, Elderkin Potter, David Beggs, John Saxton, Alex McCully, William Fogle, John Everhard, Martin Helman, Daniel Harbaugh, William Christmas, Peter Williams, Riason Pritchard, Lewis Vail, Timothy Reed, Morris Miller, John Pool,



LAKE SHORE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT PAINESVILLE.





TUNNEL ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

Belleville, Mt. Vernon, Utica, and terminate at Newark. The incorporators were Timothy Baker, Abertha Sherley and N. M. Standart, Huron; Hugh McFall, E. P. Sturges and Robert Rowland, Richland; Daniel S. Norton, Jessie B. Thomas and Homer Curtis, Knox; Calvin K. Warner, Bradley Buckingham, John J. Brice, William Robinson, James Maholm, Ezekiel S. Woods, George Baker and Joshua Mathiot, Licking. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Seventh.—The Columbus, Delaware, Marion & Sandusky Railroad Company, by the act of February 8, 1832, from Columbus, through Delaware, Marion, and Bucyrus to Sandusky. The incorporators were Lincoln Goodale, Gustavus Swan, Joseph Ridgway, Daniel Upson and Aurora Butties of Franklin; William Little, Reuben Lamb, Hosea Williams, Ezra Griswold and Milo Pettibone of Delaware; Sanford S. Bennett, George H. Busby, Hezekiah Gorton, James C. Godman and Eber Baker of Marion; Ebenezer Merryman, Zalmon Rowse, John Carey, Joseph Chaffee, Joseph McCutchen and Henry St. Johns, Crawford; William H. Hollister, Burr Higgins, Isaac A. Mills and John K. Campbell, Huron. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Eighth.—The Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, by the act of February 8, 1832, from Cincinnati to the state line in the direction of Lawrenceburg, thence to Lawrenceburg, Indianapolis and St. Louis. The incorporators were Samuel W. Davies, Ethan Stone, W. Green, J. P. Foot, George Graham, Calvin Fletcher, W. S. Johnston, Lyman Watson and Alexander McGrew of Hamilton County. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Ninth.—The Milan & Columbus Railroad Company, by the act of February 11, 1832, from the head of Milan Canal, through Milan, Peru, New Haven and Mt. Gilead to Columbus. The incorporators were Ralph Lockwood, Needham M. Standart, Eleazer Andrews, Ezra Smith, A. Ives, Matthew McElvey and Moses Kimball of Huron County; George H. Busby, Henry Ustick and Asa Mosher, Marion; Bishop Meriam, Crawford; Benjamin L. Webb, Nathan Dustan, Benjamin Carpenter, Silas McClurg, Reuben Benedict, Shadrock Hubbell and Edmund Bucks, Delaware; James Robinson, John Bishop and

James Robinson, Michael Arthur, James Donaldson, James Cocker, Henry Bough, Hugh King, Roger Morledge, James Downing, Isaac Wilson, David Schofield, Nathan Hunt, Zadoc Street, John Sloan, Cyrus Spink, Samuel Quimby, Martin Armstrong, William McKaig and Robert Fleming. The State reserved the right to purchase and hold said road, and all of its lateral branches, and authorized connections within Ohio, after 40 years, from the time fixed for its completion. Capital stock, \$2,000,000.

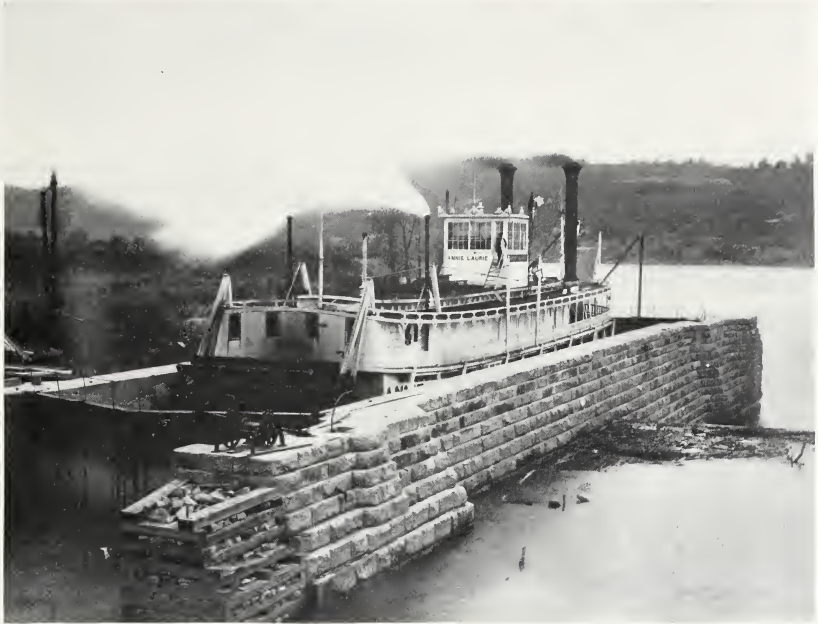
Sixth.—The Milan & Newark Railroad Company, by the act of February 7, 1832, from the head of the Milan Canal, at Milan, Huron County, through Norwalk, Mansfield,

PASSENGER STEAMER FRANK E. KIRBY,  
Between Sandusky and Detroit.



A. V. Taylor, Franklin. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

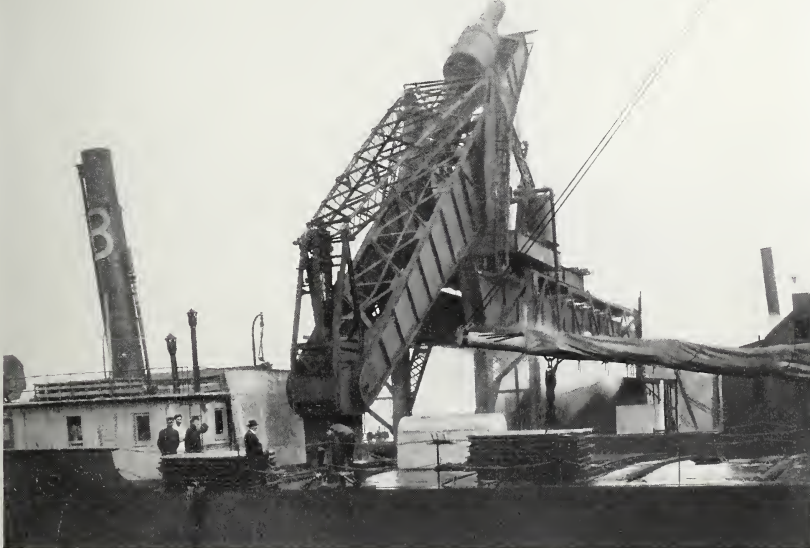
Tenth.—The Chillicothe & Lebanon Railroad Company, by the act of February 11, 1832, from Chillicothe to Leesburg and Wilmington to Lebanon. Incorporators: Thomas James, William Key Bond, E. P. Kendrick, William Carson, Francis Campbell, John McNeil, Robert Galbreath, James Manary, John McDonald, Aaron Foster and Moses Latter of Ross; Joel Wright, David Terrell, Jr., Charles Bell, Hugh Smart, Samuel McClure, George J. Hardy, Elihu Hiatt, Eleazer Hough and Pleasant Arthur of Highland; Isaiah Morris, Aaron Betz, William Hibben, Christopher Hiatt, Nathan Linton, Warren Sabin and William Hadley of Clinton; Joseph Henderson, George Hardy, Samuel



"ANNIE LAURIE" IN LOCKS AT STOCKPORT.

Nixon, Phineas Ross, William Wilkinson, Henry Hyser and Anthony Dunlavy of Warren. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Eleventh.—The Port Clinton & (Lower) Sandusky Railroad Company, by the act of February 11, 1832, from (Lower) Sandusky to Port Clinton. The incorporators were: Ezekiel S. Haines, Samuel F. Hunt, David K. Este, Oliver M. Spencer and William Green of Hamilton County, and Elias H. Haines, Jesse S. Olmstead and Daniel Brainard, Jr., of Sandusky County. Capital stock, \$200,000.

In the charters of several of these companies was a clause permitting private individuals to pass over and along the tracks of the railway in their "private vehicles" under the rules adopted by the officers of the corporations, at a price per ton per mile not exceeding the tonnage schedule of the Miami & Erie Canal. Succeeding legislatures granted and secured charters and extended original charters, down to 1851, when, under the constitution of that year, legislative charters were abrogated, or rather ceased, and they were granted under the provisions of law, general in its application.



A HULET ORE UNLOADER TAKING ORE FROM A BOAT.

In 1834-1835 the Yellow Creek, Carrollton & Zoar Railroad was incorporated, extending from the mouth of Big Yellow Creek, in Jefferson County, through Carrollton to Zoar on the Ohio Canal, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and in the same year the Short Creek, Cadiz & Eastport Railroad was incorporated, extending from Jefferson County by the most practical route to Eastport on the Ohio Canal, with a capital of \$500,000.

In 1835 were incorporated the Painesville & Fairport Railroad Company, from Painesville to Fairport, capital, \$50,000; and the Oxford & Miami Railroad Company, from Oxford to Rossville, capital stock, \$100,000.



BRIDGE OVER TUSCARAWAS RIVER AT GOSHEN,  
Tuscarawas County.

& Sandusky; Urbana & Columbus; Vermillion & Birmingham; Wellsville & Fairport; Steubenville & Ohio; Mad River & Lake Erie.

The Cleveland & Lake Shore, the Bellefontaine & Perrysburg, the Maumee & Indiana, the Ohio City Marine Railway, and the Ohio, Indiana & Pennsylvania were incorporated, numerous acts of incorporation were amended, and certain counties were authorized to subscribe for railroad stock to promote railway construction.

In 1837 the Cleveland & Euclid, Columbia & Lake Erie, and Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad companies were incorporated. The Findlay Railroad, the Belleville Railroad; and the Wapakoneta and St. Mary's were incorporated in 1838.

The Springfield & Middlebury, in Summit County, was incorporated in 1840, and the act incorporating the Sandusky & Monroeville was amended and enlarged in 1841. The Seneca Railroad Company and the Hanover & Wellsville were incorporated in 1842.



SCENE ON NORFOLK & WESTERN,  
Near Portsmouth, Scioto County.

In 1836 the following were incorporated: Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool; Akron & Perrysburg; Bridgeport, Cadiz & Sandusky; Cuyahoga & Erie; Cleveland & Warren; Columbus, Delaware, Marion & Upper Sandusky; Conneaut & Beaver; Columbus, London & Springfield; Chillicothe & Cincinnati; Cuyahoga Falls Branch; Columbus & Marysville; Cleveland & Pittsburg; Circleville & Washington; Wilmington & Cincinnati; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati; Cincinnati Western; Ft. Wayne & Piqua; Hanging Rock & Lawrence Furnace; Little Miami, Maumee & Kalamazoo; Mansfield & New Haven; Melmore & Republic; Muskingum & Ohio; Muskingum & Columbus; Newark & Mt. Vernon; New Haven & Monroeville; Ohio, Miami & Wabash; Ohio Railroad Company, Stillwater & Maumee; Toledo



LAKE SHORE FREIGHT TRAIN CROSSING THE BRIDGE AT PAINESVILLE.

In 1844 the charter of the Little Miami, which had lapsed, was revived, as was the charter of the Columbus, Delaware, Marion & Sandusky, and the Canton & Fulton; Columbus & Xenia, and Wayne & Summit were incorporated.

The companies incorporated in 1845 were the Canton & Akron, the Wilmington & Toddsfork, the Cleveland & Hudson, the Dayton & Little Miami, the Columbus & Lake Erie and the Franklin & Ohio River. The Dayton & Western; Greenville & Miami; Huron & Oxford; Belleville, Middletown & Bolivar; Sinking Springs & Jasper; Fort Ball & Lower Sandusky; Columbus & Pittsburg; Springfield & Columbus; Hillsboro & Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Junction Railroad Companies were incorporated in 1846.

In 1847 the Wellsville & Pittsburg, the Carroll County, the Eaton & Hamilton and the Central Ohio were incorporated, and the Cleveland, Columbus



& Cincinnati was authorized to construct certain branches. The incorporations for 1848 were: The Lancaster, the Delaware, Kenton & Slack Water, the Central Valley, the Wellsville, Millersburg & Mt. Vernon, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, the Kalida & Miami Extension, the Cleveland & Mahoning, the Akron & Pittsburg, the Sunfish, Mills Creek & Muskingum, the Xenia, Eaton & Indiana, the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Steubenville & Indiana, the Bellefontaine & Indiana, and Dow's Lateral & Canal Railroad.

In 1849 the Springfield & Columbus, the Scioto Valley, the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana, the Sharon, the Delaware, Marysville, Milford & Mechanicsburg, the Mad River & Miami Central, the Cincinnati, the Batavia & Williamsburg, the Sunfish and the Barnesville Companies were incorporated.

The incorporations for 1850 were: Bellefontaine & Columbus; Mohegan Valley; Ripley & Leesburg; Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland; Cleveland & Maumee; Clear Fork Valley; Bucyrus & Toledo; Canton &

New Philadelphia; Ohio & Indiana; Springfield and Mansfield; West Liberty Central; Franklin, Pickaway & Ross; Owl Creek Valley; Muskingum Valley; Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia; Gallipolis, Jackson & Chillicothe; Steubenville & Wellsville; Maumee & Findlay; Bellefontaine & Dayton.

Many of these charters lapsed without an attempt being made to build the roads. Some were partially constructed and the road-bed and grade abandoned, to be utilized by new companies half a century later. The majority were partially built and operated for a time to be absorbed by later corporations, while the remainder were completed and operated with varying degrees of success, and are now component parts of the great systems operated in the State.

It would require volumes to give anything like a detailed history of these many enterprises. Their names and the localities through which they passed will suggest what part they play in the present railway system,

identifying the locale of the pioneers which came with the Genesis of railway transit in the Ohio basin.

Many new corporations have followed since 1850, taken up the broken threads of early enterprises, or following entirely new lines, to be largely absorbed by the concentration and combination which began a score of years ago, linking the Ohio roads with the great thoroughfares of transit and transportation, which spread over the State and across it east and west and north and south.

Without venturing upon a history of their formation beyond the foregoing record and brief data, the system, as it stands in the dawn of the century, is given herewith and more in detail and particularization.

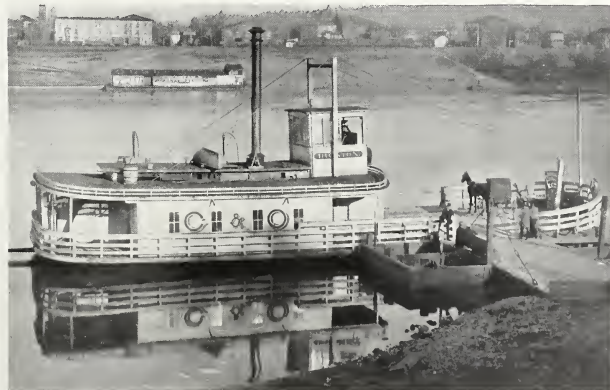
The historical points have reference mainly to the incorporation of lines and systems in so far as they relate to Ohio, no attempt being made to trace the history of a line or system beyond the confines of the State. At the time of this writing there are 99 railway incorporations in the State; 95 in operation,



LOADING A FREIGHT BOAT ON THE OHIO AT PORTSMOUTH.



LOCKLAND CANAL DRY DOCKS, NEAR CINCINNATI.



IRONTON FROM KENTUCKY SHORE.



A COAL TRAIN ON THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

and four in process of construction. Sixty companies operate the 95 active corporations. Seven companies operate 27 corporations, either by lease or contract; four inter-state companies or lines operate seven corporations in addition to their own; seven inter-state corporations operate in addition to their own eight corporations; eight inter-state companies operate singly, and 34 corporations also operate singly.

The total main line mileage is approximately 19,250 miles, and is increasing annually. The cost of construction and equipment was \$701,000,000 in round numbers.

Beginning with the companies and corporations operating more than one corporation, the history of the organization, present officers, mileage of main line tracks, and the counties touched or penetrated by the various lines, are as follows:

The Baltimore & Ohio System.—Akron & Chicago Junction Company. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio February 17, 1890, and leased July 1, 1890, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for 999 years, renewable forever. Thomas M. King of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, is president, and James Bartol of Cleveland, secretary. Mileage, 105.38. From Akron, Summit County, through a portion of Wayne, Stark, Medina and Huron to Chicago Junction.

Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Company.—President, Orland Smith, New York; secretary and treasurer, G. A. Richardson, Newark, Ohio. Incorporated as the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company, March 13, 1872, and on the 14th of March, 1872, under the laws of Indiana and Illinois, and incorporated under the laws of the State November 3, 1876, and consolidated under the name of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago. The stock is owned and the line operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Company. Mileage, 159.32. Enters the State at Mahoning County and thence to Akron.

Central Ohio Railroad, reorganized.—Incorporated by the act of the Ohio legislature February 8, 1847. Reincorporated under the laws of the State April 21, 1859. Passed into the hands of a receiver, reorganized March 28, 1865, and November 1, 1865, and leased to the Baltimore & Ohio December 1, 1866, and March 1, 1899. President, James H. Collins, Columbus; secretary, P. C. Sneed, Columbus. Mileage, 143.83. Begins at Bellaire, Belmont County, where it connects with the Baltimore & Ohio, and









thence through Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking and Franklin Counties to Columbus. Cleveland, Wooster & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.—Mileage, 36.26. Extends from Lodi, in Medina County, through Wayne to Millersburg in Holmes. Columbus & Cincinnati Midland.—Mileage, 69.80. Extends from Columbus, Franklin County, through Pickaway, Madison, Fayette and Clinton to Midland City. Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad.—Mileage, 46.70. Extends from Newark, Licking County, to New Straitsville, Perry County. Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.—Mileage, 116.25. Extends from Sandusky, in Erie County, through Huron, Richland, Knox, and to Newark, in Licking.

In addition to these lines, the Baltimore & Ohio operates in conjunction with other short lines and maintains traffic relations with longer and more important ones.

Baltimore & Southwestern Railway.—A part of the Baltimore & Ohio System. It enters the State on the east from West Virginia at Belpre, Washington County, and passes into Indiana at the junction of the line of that State with the Great Miami River. Its mileage within the State, including spurs and branches, is 454.06.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton System.—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company. The following constituent roads entered into the present consolidation: The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati & Hamilton, the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Chicago, Dayton & Northern, Decatur & Ohio, Toledo, Springfield & Findlay, the Piqua & Troy, Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western, and other minor corporations. The termini of the system are at Buckeye Furnace and Mt. Vernon Furnace; Cincinnati, Toledo and Delphos, and its line extends across the state line in Butler County. The total mileage of the system is 754.92 miles, the counties touched or penetrated being Hamilton, Preble, Butler, Montgomery, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Ross, Fayette, Greene, Miami, Darke, Mercer, Allen, Henry, Hancock, Wood and Lucas. One portion of its lines penetrate the mining districts of the southwest, and another the oil fields of the northwest. Its main stem from Cincinnati to Toledo is a leading passenger thoroughfare across the State.

Cincinnati Southern Railway.—This railroad company was authorized by an enabling act of the General Assembly, taking effect July 16, 1869, passed May 4, of that year, authorizing the city of Cincinnati to construct the road. On the 12th of October, 1881, it was leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company for a period of 20 years at an annual rental of \$1,012,000. The mileage of the road in Ohio is but .56 of a mile, the remainder being south of the Ohio and forming part of a system extending to New Orleans and other points in the South.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis System.—



ZANESVILLE & OHIO RAILWAY, LOOKING UP FROM MALTA.



CLOVER LEAF BRIDGE OVER THE MAUMEE AT GRAND RAPIDS.





PARLOR CAR.



CHAIR CAR.

This system is popularly known as the "Big Four," and bisects the State from Cleveland to Cincinnati, via Columbus; also from Sandusky to Springfield, north and south, and from Galion to the Indiana line, via Bellefontaine, east and west. It is a part of the greater Vanderbilt System, with which it unites in Cleveland. Mileage, 976.89, and passing wholly or slightly through the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Richland, Crawford, Morrow, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Clarke, Union, Champaign, Greene, Montgomery, Butler, Hamilton, Logan, Hardin, Wyandot, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, Marion, Shelby, Miami and Darke.

Erie Railroad Company System. —The Erie System enters the State at the east line of Trumbull County and passes out at the west line of Van Wert. The different lines touch Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Marion, Hardin, Allen, Van Wert, Union, Champaign, Clarke and Montgomery Counties.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern System.—The main stem of the system enters Ohio at the extreme northeastern corner of the State, and follows the lake line closely to Toledo with a second line south of the lake lease. One of its lines on the east crosses between Ohio and Pennsylvania on the line of Trumbull and another on the line of Ashtabula south of the entrance of the main stem at the line of the lakes. Its branches cross the line of Ohio and Michigan in both Lucas and Fulton Counties, and it crosses the western line of the State in Williams County. Mileage, 944.80. The system touches or passes through the following counties, beginning with the northeastern section of the State and extending to the northwestern. Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas, Fulton and Williams.

The Pennsylvania System.—Operated as the Northwest and Southwest Systems under leases from Ohio Companies. The Northwest System enters Ohio at the line of Mahoning County, and also of Stark, the latter being the main stem. The northern termini are at Ashtabula Harbor, Cleveland and Toledo, and it passes into Indiana on the western line of Van Wert County. The following subsidiary



A DINING CAR.



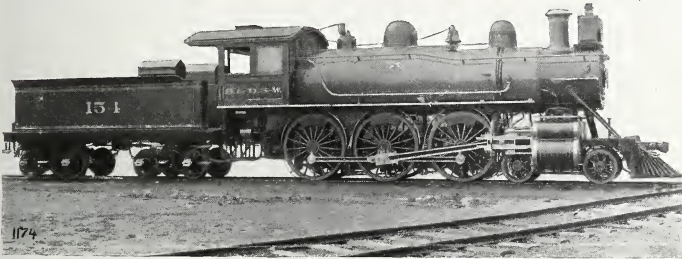


BROOKS CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT ENGINE.  
Lake Shore.

and begins at Steubenville and extends thence west and southwest to Cincinnati and the Indiana line, passing into that State at two points in Preble County and at Union City in Darke. The companies in or operated by the System are: Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley.—Mileage, 192.40. Begins at Morrow, Warren County, passing thence through Clinton, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum, and terminating at Trinway. Cleveland & Marietta.—Mileage, 128.36. Begins at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, and thence through Guernsey, Noble and Washington, terminating at Marietta. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.—Mileage, 661.69. The line traverses Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Union, Champaign, Miami and Darke Counties.

Cleveland, Canton & Southern.—Extends south and southeasterly from Cleveland, touching Cuyahoga, Geauga, Portage, Stark, Carroll, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Wayne Counties. Mileage, 232.92.

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.—Mileage, 301.24. Extends south and southeastwardly from Lorain through Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Belmont Counties.



BALDWIN TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE.  
B. & O. S. W. R. R.

Marion, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky and Erie, and from Columbus south and southeast through Franklin, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum.

Detroit & Lima Northern.—Mileage, 127.09. Extends from Lima southeast to Columbus, through Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Franklin Counties.

Kanawha & Michigan—Operated by the Toledo & Ohio Central. Mileage, 63.93. Extends from Corning, Perry County, south through Athens and Meigs to the Ohio River, crossing to West Virginia.

Lake Erie & Western.—Mileage, 192.88. Extends from Sandusky, Erie County, southwestwardly through Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer, crossing into Indiana on the west line of the latter. Operated by the Vanderbilt System.

lines constitute the Northwest System: Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.—Mileage, 232.42; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.—Mileage, 540.71. The line passes through Mahoning, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Allen and Van Wert, whence it passes into Indiana. Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio.—Mileage, 162.74. Passes through Coshocton, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky to Lucas, terminating at Toledo.

The Southwest System enters the State



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ENGINE.  
Made by Baldwin Locomotive Works.

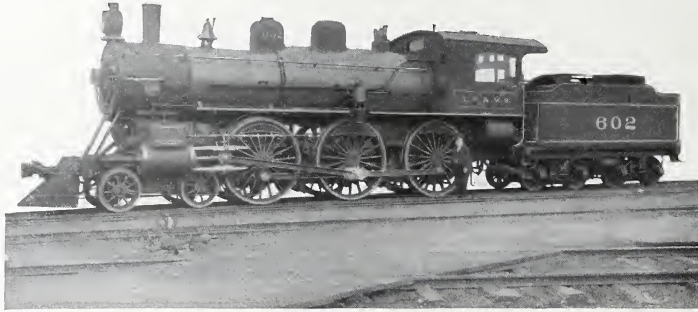
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo.—Mileage, 513.73. Extends from Pomeroy in the southeast to Toledo in the northwest. The Toledo Division penetrates Lucas, Wood, Seneca, Wyandot, Marion and Franklin Counties; the Hocking Valley Division, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking, Athens and Perry; the Ohio River Division, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Gallia and Meigs.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking.—Mileage, 261.58. Extends from Columbus north to Sandusky, through Franklin, Delaware,



CONSOLIDATION FREIGHT ENGINE,  
With wide fire box.





LAKE SHORE PASSENGER ENGINE.  
Ten wheel.

from Columbus to the Ohio River was absorbed along with the New England and Shenandoah Valley. Mileage, 187.03. Penetrates Lawrence, Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway and Franklin Counties.

Northern Ohio.—Mileage, 178.19. Extends from Akron, Summit County, southwesterly to Delphos in Allen County, passing through the counties of Medina, Lorain, Huron, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Putnam and Allen.

Ohio Southern.—A reorganization of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy. Mileage, 300.47. Extends from Lima southeastwardly through Allen, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Champaign, Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Ross, Pike and Jackson Counties.



WHEELING & LAKE ERIE CONSOLIDATION ENGINE.  
Made by Pittsburg Locomotive Works.

company was organized in 1892, and the line from Columbus to Toledo via Kenton was built and added, and other coal and mineral lines were leased.

Toledo & Ohio Extension.—Mileage, 55.81. Extends chiefly through Washington County, from Palos, on Ohio Central, to Marietta.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western. — The "Clover Leaf Route." Mileage, 121.98. Extends southwest from Toledo, through Lucas, Wood, Henry, Defiance and Paulding, crossing into the State of Indiana at the west line of the latter county.

The Wabash.—Mileage, 166.90. Extends from Toledo southwest through Lucas, Henry, Defiance and Paulding, and enters Indiana on the west line of the latter county.

Wheeling & Lake Erie.—Extends southeasterly from Toledo through Lucas, Ottawa,

New York, Chicago & St. Louis.— "The Nickle Plate." Connected with the Vanderbilt System. Mileage, 336.54. Extends from the northeastern corner of the State west and southwest through the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Putnam and Paulding, and enters Indiana at the west line of the later.

Norfolk & Western.—The present company was formed by the consolidation of numerous Virginia and West Virginia companies, the West Virginia & Ironton and later the Scioto Valley in Ohio, extending



A BIG FOUR SIX WHEEL SWITCHER.  
Made by Brooks Locomotive Works.

Toledo & Ohio Central.—Mileage, 469.91. Extends southeastwardly from Toledo by two lines, one via Columbus and one via Bucyrus and Thurston, passing through Lucas, Wood, Hancock, Hardin, Union, Franklin, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Marion, Morrow, Delaware, Knox, Licking, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Athens, Washington and Meigs. Incorporated in 1869 as the Atlantic & Lake Erie, later changed to the Ohio Central. After consolidation of various small companies, and passing through the courts and receiver's hands, the present



FREIGHT ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,  
Near Upper Sandusky.





B. &amp; O. ELEVATOR, SANDUSKY.

Sandusky, Huron, Erie, Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Stark, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Harrison and Jefferson Counties. Mileage, 308.37.

Zanesville & Ohio River.—Mileage, 82.80. Extends from Zanesville to Marietta through the counties of Muskingum, Morgan and Washington.

Minor Railroad Companies.—The following minor companies, or companies merely entering the State, have a mileage of less than 50 miles and, as a rule, are feeders to the larger companies, the counties named indicating their location:

Addyston & Ohio River.—Mileage, 7.20. Hamilton County. Akron Transfer.—Mileage, 1.75. Summit County. Alliance & Northern.—Mileage, 27.00. From Alliance, Stark County, through portions of Mahoning, Portage and Trumbull, terminating at Phalanx. It was originally the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling. Ashland & Wooster.—Mileage, 14.00. Wayne County. Incorporated January 21, 1897. Ann Arbor.—Mileage, 21.08. Lucas County, entering from Michigan. Barborton Belt Line.—Mileage, 7.91. Summit County. Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth.—Mileage, 44.50. From Cincinnati through Hamilton, Clermont and Brown to Georgetown. Incorporated December 23, 1880. Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern.—Mileage, 48.69. Hamilton, Butler and Warren Counties—Cincinnati to Lebanon. Cincinnati Northwestern.—Mileage, 6.50. Hamilton County. Cincinnati & Westwood.—Mileage, 11.89. Hamilton County. Cleveland Belt & Terminal.—Mileage, 13.18. Cuyahoga County. Columbus, Lancaster & Wellston.—Originally Lancaster & Hamden. Mileage, 22.00. From Stoutsville, Fairfield County, south to Bloomingville, Hocking. Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati.—Mileage, 16.90. Montgomery, Warren and Hamilton

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA RY.  
Tunnel at Arion, Scioto County.

CEDAR POINT RESORT AT SANDUSKY.





ONE OF THE COAL HANDLING PLANTS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY AT TOLEDO.

Counties. Dayton & Union.—Mileage, 34.96. From Dodson, in Montgomery County, to Union City, in Darke County. Eastern Ohio.—Guernsey County. Mileage, 19.90. The Hillsboro.—Mileage, 19.96. From Sardina, in Brown County, to Hillsboro in Highland. The Iron Railway.—Mileage, 23.45. Lawrence County. Ivory Dale & Mill Creek Valley.—Hamilton County. Mileage, 6.00. Lake-side & Marblehead.—Ottawa County. Lake Terminal.—Mileage, 11.66. Cuyahoga County. Leased to the Johnson Company of Lorain, January 1, 1898. Mahoning State Line.—Mileage, 1.91. Mahoning County. Operated by the Pittsburg & Lake Erie. Michigan Central and Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit in conjunction.—Mileage in Ohio, 35.31. Michigan Central operates Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit. Middletown & Cincinnati.—From Middletown, Butler County, to junction with Little Miami. Mileage, 17.08. Ohio River & Lake Erie.—Mileage, 37.20. From Bergholz, Jefferson County, through Carroll to Minerva in Stark. Originally Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern. Reorganized November 6, 1897. Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie.—Mileage, 17.19. Penetrates Ohio in Ashtabula County. Pittsburg & Lake Erie.—Mileage, 29.60. Enters Ohio at Mahoning's east line. Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western.—Mileage, 16.90. Columbiana County. Salem Railroad.—Mileage, 8.50. Columbiana County. St. Clairsville & Northern.—Mileage, 4.00. Belmont County. Toledo Belt.—Mileage, 4.20. Lucas County. Toledo & Northern.—Mileage, 5.08. Lucas County. Is an extension of the Fayette branch of the Detroit & Chicago, and is operated by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.



RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO AT KENOVA.









The publishers of this Art Work avail themselves of the opportunity of saying a few pleasant things about the Ohio Central Lines, which appeal to Northwestern Ohio people particularly as their most progressive and painstaking railway. It has been the policy of the Passenger Department of these lines at all times and under all conditions to watch the private detail matters of comfort and accommodation of its patrons; and no matter has ever been too small to command its attention and prompt and courteous consideration. The Ohio Central is the pioneer in such treatment of the public, and General Passenger Agent Mr. Moulton Houk has encouraged only such movements as would result in friendship to the lines, the returns from which have been the constant flow of pleasant remarks from the public, echoed by the Press of the whole State.



STATE REPAIR BOAT ON HOCKING CANAL AT LOGAN.



OLD HOTEL ON NATIONAL PIKE, NEAR COLUMBUS.

Towards the close of the eighth decade, the study of electricity as a motive power, especially for the street car system, was entered upon by students, scientists and engineers, and by the close of the tenth decade superseded all other forms of motive power for street railways and interurban lines and came into use for many other purposes.

The rise of electricity as a motive power quickly widened the sphere of the "street railroad." Originally interurban, it soon became suburban, connecting two or more cities or towns in hourly or half-hourly communication, receiving and delivering passengers and light freight along the intervening lines. Already the following "electric railways" are in operation:

Akron, Bedford & Cleveland; Akron, Cuyahoga Falls & Rapid Transit; Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martin's Ferry; Bucyrus & Crestline; Canton & Massillon;

It is years since the papers have said aught but kind things about this popular line and its management.

Aptly dubbed "Ohio Central Lines" because of their location geographically, they carry further and run 100 miles south of the Ohio River into the very heart of West Virginia, passing through Charleston, its state capital, en route. Six hundred miles of roadway (500 in Ohio) are operated—most of it being second to none of the north and south roadways in operation—either in the character of its track, service or earning capacities.

Electric and Street Railways.—During the sixth decade of the century, the street railways operated by horse power made their appearance in many of the cities, and continued to expand and improve. Originally they embraced the tram-way principle of the first railroads, built on a reduced scale, more adapted to operation by horse power, and devoted solely to the interurban travel.



Z. &amp; O. RAILWAY TRAIN AT WATERFORD STATION.



OHIO CENTRAL BRIDGE AT POINT PLEASANT, ON OHIO RIVER.

passengers, and handling an immense volume of light freights.

While the most of these lines carry a large volume of passengers, there is no apparent diminution of the volume of travel and traffic over the steam roads running on practical parallel lines. They are a separate development of business of almost limitless possibilities.

The application of electricity as a motive power to transportation is, as yet, in its infancy, and its final achievements are merely conjectural. The taking of the electric current direct is a thing of the future, and is in no sense chimerical. Then steam itself will be a thing of the past on all transportation lines, electricity propelling trains and cars, as well as superseding on all the public highways the present style of vehicles with the auto-vehicle, and the horse will largely disappear, so far as present uses are concerned.

The achievements of the railroad, in its various forms of evolution, from the strap-rail

Cincinnati & Hamilton Electric; Cincinnati & Miami Valley Traction; Cleveland, Berea, Elyria & Oberlin; Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern; Columbus & Westerville; Columbus & Grove City; Dayton Traction; Dayton & Western Traction; Ironton Electric; Lorain Street & Electric; Mahoning Valley; Miami Valley Electric; Mineral Ridge & Niles; Newark & Granville; Sandusky, Milan & Norwalk; Tiffin, Fostoria & Eastern; Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern; Toledo & Maumee Valley; Trumbull Electric; Tuscarawas Electric; Wheeling Electric; Worthington, Clintonville & Columbus.

Four or five times as many more similar companies and lines are in process of construction or organization, so that by the close of the first decade of the Twentieth Century the entire State will be cobwebbed with electric interurban roads, which will eventually be grouped into systems, carrying millions of local

CINCINNATI, GEORGETOWN & PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.  
High bridge over White Oak Creek, three miles north of Georgetown, Brown County. One hundred and seven feet high.

AN ELECTRIC CAR ON TOLEDO, BOWLING GREEN &amp; SOUTHERN.

tram-way to the steel rail and substantial road bed is indeed a marvel. It carries more freight and passengers in a single day, to-day, than all the possible lines of transportation could have moved in a month, 75 years ago, and one hundred fold as much, day by day, as was possible 50 years ago.

Practically all these great transportation lines have been put into operation during the last half century—prior to 1850, they were little more than experimental. Judging the result of the next 50 years by the results of the last 50, and in the light of modern progress, the possibilities are sufficient to stagger human credulity.

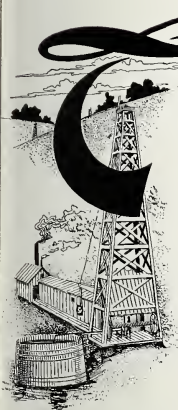
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.





## CHAPTER XVIII.

### GAS AND OIL INDUSTRY.



THE development of oil and gas in Ohio reads, in many of its details, like a fairy story. Not a dozen years after Ohio was admitted to the Union, oil was known to exist within its borders. Ohio is naturally the home of petroleum, as it was first discovered in the State as early as 1814, and probably as far back as 1812. As far as can be learned oil was first found in what is now Noble County, and within one mile of Caldwell, the county seat. In 1814 Robert McKee, one of the early pioneers and a man of great energy, began drilling a well for salt, and struck a crevice containing oil, which gave him great trouble in the manufacture of salt and which finally led to the abandonment of the well, and the drilling of other wells to obtain a supply of salt water free from the oil. These wells were located on Duck Creek.

The first gas to be found in Ohio of any volume was in 1830, when Rufus P. Stone was boring near Malta, in Morgan County, for salt water, which he struck at the depth of 400 feet, as well as a flow of natural gas. Natural gas has been known to exist at or near Findlay, Hancock County, since its first settlement. In several springs that issued from the limestone outcropping in the valley of Blanchard's Fork, gas has always been known to escape in considerable quantity. The first discovery of gas in excavations in or around the town of Findlay seems to have been made in October, 1836. At a point three and one-half miles south of the Hancock County court house, in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Jackson Township, a man named Wade was digging a well on the farm of his brother-in-law, Aaron Williamson. The digging had been carried down ten feet deep and water was found in sufficient quantity. The workmen were ready to wall the well when they were called to supper. Coming back at the edge of evening to complete the work, a lighted bark torch ignited the gas in the well giving rise to a slight explosion. The gas appeared in quantity enough to maintain a flame which burned for three months, when the snow and rain got the better of it and extinguished it. In 1838 Mr. Daniel Foster dug a well on his premises at the corner of Main and Hardin streets, in Findlay. The gas appeared in quantity and the water was too sulphurous for use. It occurred to Mr. Foster to get some good from his labor, though as a source of water the well was a failure. Placing an inverted sugar-kettle in the well, he collected the gas that rose beneath it, conveying it by means of a wooden pipe under his house to the fire place of one of the rooms. Here he burned it in an old gun-barrel, turning the heat to some economic account. The gas has been burning in that house from that day to this. The gas excitement broke out in various parts of Ohio as early as 1880. In 1883 and 1884 the drilling of wells was going on at many points in Ohio. A company was formed at Bucyrus in the latter part of 1883 when a well was drilled there. The completion of the Bucyrus well so enthused Dr. Oesterlin that he formed a company for the purpose of drilling a deep well to determine whether or not gas could be found at or near Findlay in commercial quantities. This was the starting of the first gas well in the once famous Findlay gas field. The well was owned by a syndicate of citizens. The contractors were Brownier &



OIL WELLS BEING PUMPED BY RODS FROM A POWER HOUSE.

Martin, of Bradford, Pennsylvania. The drill started on October 20, 1884, on the east side of Eagle Creek, and just beyond the corporation limits. As the drill descended gas was found in small quantities from 314 feet downwards, but larger veins were struck at 516, 618 and 640 feet. The supply from these sources was ample to furnish steam for drilling. At 718 feet a small quantity of oil was found in the shale, but at 1,092 feet, early in the month of November of that year, a large flow of gas was obtained. The gas was lighted and a blaze shot up thirty feet above the stand-pipe. The well was drilled to the depth of 1,648 feet, but was not increased, as salt water was encountered at 1,581 feet, that practically drowned out the gas. The second attempt to find gas at Findlay, was made by the Findlay Gas and Light Company. The well was located on the Company's lot. Drilling was begun on December 20, 1884, and the well was drilled in early in January, 1885. It was a small gas producer of about 200,000 cubic feet per day. The famous Karg well was the 13th one drilled and to this monster gasser is due the opening up of various gas fields throughout northwestern Ohio. The Karg well was located in the valley and upon the bank of Blanchard river. The



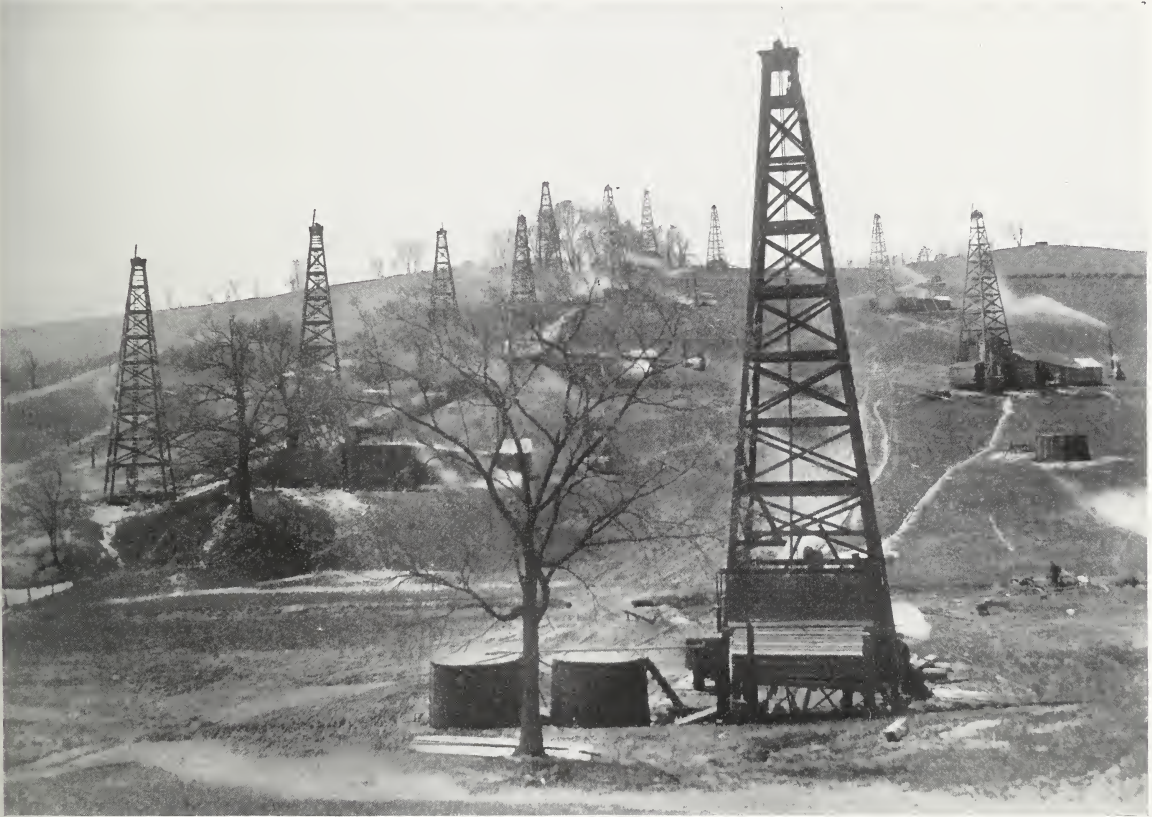
JACKSON RIDGE OIL FIELD, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY.

contractors were the same as drilled the initial well. The drill was started in the Karg well in the early part of December, 1885, and after twenty-four days of drilling a monster flow of gas was struck at the depth of 1,144 feet, or twenty-six feet in the Trenton limestone. The well did 12,080,000 cubic feet. On the 9th of June, 1885, the Biggs Iron & Tool Company first welded iron and steel together in Northwestern Ohio with natural gas at Findlay. On the second week in June, 1887, says Howe's History, three days' Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were given to celebrating the first anniversary of the practical application of natural gas to the mechanical arts in Findlay. It was a novel occasion—the first jubilee of its kind in history. "Forty thousand visitors poured into the town to participate in the natural gas jubilee. The bustling city was ablaze with light and decorations, radiant in all the glory of flags, evergreens, bunting and flowers. The main street was spanned with fifty-eight arches, bearing jubilant mottoes illuminated by the flame of thousands of gas jets. Thirty thousand such jets were burning all over the city and turning the night into day. The first day was devoted chiefly to the reception of distinguished guests. The second day's exercises consisted of the laying of the corner stones for four new manufacturing establishments, in addition to those already laid. Early in the day Senator John Sherman and other dignitaries arrived, and later came Governor Joseph B. Foraker, Adjutant General Axline and staff, and the regular officers of the army who were to act as judges of the



military contest, and were accorded a most hearty reception. About 1,000 Knights of Pythias also arrived from Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, Bluffton, Columbus, Sandusky and other points, all accompanied with bands of music. Later in the day at least 5,000 spectators were attracted by the \$1,000 prize drill. All day long the burning gas on the street arches flared in the light rains. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which appropriate addresses were made by Senator Sherman, Governor Foraker, Charles Foster, General Thomas Powell, Murat Halstead, and others. The evening's illumination was a grand success. A continuous display of fireworks was made from seven o'clock until midnight, while 70,000 people packed roadway, walks, windows and roofs, and manifested in repeated applause their admiration of the spectacle. The last day was occupied with procession, military parades, prize drills, band contests at the Wigwam, the laying of various corner stones, and of the first rails of the belt and electric railroads. In the drill the first prize of \$1,000 was won by the Toledo Cadets while the State University Cadets won the second prize of \$500, and the Wooster Guards the third of \$250."

Enterprising and public spirited citizens of other counties got the gas fever. Citizens of Bowling Green, Wood county, were the next to look up the contents of mother earth, and in January 1885 organized a company to prospect for gas. The first venture was started on February 4, 1885. On March 21, of the same year, the well was completed.



A VIEW OF SCIO OIL FIELD.

The well proved to be a small one, but this did not discourage the active citizens and they kept the good work up until a sufficient supply was found to pipe throughout their rapid growing city.

About the time that the gas wells were being drilled in Wood county, a well was drilled into the Trenton formation at Lima, which will be dwelt upon more at length later on. Findlay, Bowling Green and Lima were, as has been shown, the first three towns in northwestern Ohio to drill to the Trenton limestone. All were successful in finding gas, oil or both. It was altogether natural that all the towns surrounding them should be incited by this uniform success to start to drill for themselves, and they gradually grasped the opportunity. There are fifty counties of the western half of Ohio, and in at least forty-eight of them the Trenton limestones has been reached by the drill, and many of these counties have put down a great many wells. Not only have several wells been drilled in a single town in many cases, but drilling has also been done at many different points within the counties, not to speak of those counties in which the wells are counted by the score, or even by the hundreds and thousands. A condensed history of the early wells drilled in the Trenton limestone is herewith given as they were for gas and not for oil:

The first well drilled for gas at Fremont was completed on July 8, 1885, the gas bearing sand being found at 1,328 feet, and after being shot was estimated good for 10,000 cubic feet per day.



A POWER HOUSE IN THE OIL FIELD.

Early in 1886 a test well was drilled at Bloomville, several miles southeast from Tiffin, but the sand formation was found at the depth of 1,900 feet, and after drilling to a depth of 2,150 feet the sand was found barred of even salt water.

A well was drilled at Marion, in November, 1885. The sand was found at 1,678 feet and was drilled to the depth of 1,790 feet with no showing of oil or gas.

The test well drilled at Upper Sandusky, early in 1886, proved a rank failure, the sand being found at 1,340 feet.

The first well to be sunk at Toledo was done by the Toledo Rolling Mill Company. It was completed in October, 1885, and located near their works on the east side of the Maumee river. The Trenton limestone was found at 1,398 feet, and drilled to the depth of 1,423 feet, where salt water was found.

The well showed a little gas and several years later when an attempt was made to loosen the drive pipe with a small shot of nitro-glycerine at the bottom, the well flowed over the mouth of the hole at the rate of several barrels an hour. The second venture was made and it was drilled to the depth of 1,500 feet, but it made no return whatever. The third well was drilled by J. H. Hiatt & Son, at Air Line Junction, at the Western part of the city. The Trenton in this well was found at 1,415 feet, where a small volume of gas was encountered with some oil. The indications are that the oil and gas was not found in the Trenton rock, but near the top of the Hudson River series at the depth of about 700 feet. The fourth well was drilled on the Gertz land at Point Place, in 1887. Quite a volume of gas was found in this venture and the Trenton rock was found not as



VIEW ON AN OIL LEASE.

deep as in the former wells. The gas was eventually drowned out by the ever present floods of salt water.

A well was drilled in 1885, at Maumee, by C. V. Orvis, for the village corporation. It had a fair volume of gas, but the title to the well became involved, and was referred to the courts for decision.

Natural gas was first struck at Oak Harbor, Ottawa county, on July 5, 1886. The Trenton was found at 1,300 feet and gas in commercial quantities was found, and the town has had sufficient gas to supply fuel ever since.

Mrs. Beckman had a test well drilled at Ottawa, Putnam county, at her own expense in the winter of 1885. The Trenton was found at 1,330 feet, oil at 1,352 feet and the venture was drilled to 1,365 feet. The well pumped but

Fostoria's first venture for gas was made in July, 1885, and slight indications of both oil and gas were found at the depth of 1,450 feet.

Capitalists of Sandusky wanting to enjoy some of the good fuel in 1886 organized a company, and a well was drilled in that city, near the Kuebler brewery. The Trenton Limestone was found at 2,210 feet. At this depth slight indications of oil and gas were found. The well was shot with thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine and shortly after there was found to be two hundred feet of oil in the hole.

Tiffin parties started to drill for gas late in 1885, and reached the gas bearing sand in January of 1886. The Trenton was reached at 1,490 feet. Oil, gas and salt water were found in small quantities.



VIEW OF DERRICKS.

OIL PUMPING STATION, NEAR LIMA.  
That Pumps Oil to Chicago. Has Capacity of 28,000 Barrels Every 24 Hours.



twenty barrels of heavy gravity oil when salt water made its appearance, and the well was abandoned. Gas has also been found in various parts of Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, and various counties in Northwestern Ohio.

The following table is one of history and shows the first wells completed in the various towns of the State, the county, in which they are situated, the year of completion, the depth to the oil or gas bearing sand, and the product of the well, whether oil, gas or dry. The table is the first of the kind to be compiled and is of great value to all residents of the country:

Town.	County.	Year.	Trenton.	Product.	Town.	County.	Year.	Trenton.	Product.
Nevada,	Wyandot,	1887,	1,763,	Dry.	Leipsic,	Putnam,	1886,	1,456,	Oil.
Carey,	Wyandot,	1885,	1,326,	Gas.	Wauseon,	Fulton,	1887,	2,135,	Dry.
Bradner,	Wood,	1886,	1,222,	Oil.	Bryan,	Williams,	1885,	1,990,	Dry.
Elmore,	Ottawa,	1887,	1,250,	Dry.	Hicksville,	Defiance,	1886,	1,684,	Oil.
Port Clinton,	Ottawa,	1887,	1,660,	Dry.	Defiance,	Defiance,	1886,	1,670,	Dry.
LaCarne,	Ottawa,	1886,	1,390,	Dry.	Napoleon,	Henry,	1886,	1,750,	Dry.
Genoa,	Ottawa,	1887,	1,292,	Gas and Oil.	Deshler,	Henry,	1887,	1,485,	Dry.
Woodville,	Sandusky,	1886,	1,184,	Water.	Wapakoneta,	Auglaize,	1885,	1,235,	Dry.
Clyde,	Sandusky,	1886,	1,750,	Dry.	St. Marys,	Auglaize,	1886,	1,195,	Oil.
Bluffton,	Hancock,	1886,	1,296,	Oil.	Celina,	Mercer,	1886,	1,110,	Dry.
Cannonsburg,	Hancock,	1886,	1,300,	Oil and Gas.	St. Henrys,	Mercer,	1886,	1,156,	Oil and Gas.
Arcadia,	Hancock,	1887,	1,176,	Gas.	Sidney,	Shelby,	1885,	1,205,	Dry.
Ada,	Hardin,	1886,	1,433,	Dry.	Bellefontaine,	Logan,	1886,	1,540,	Dry.
Kenton,	Hardin,	1886,	1,550,	Dry.	Belle Center,	Logan,	1885,	1,310,	Gas.
Weston,	Wood,	1886,	1,550,	Oil and Gas.	Huntsville,	Logan,	1887,	1,400,	Dry.
Bairdstown,	Wood,	1886,	1,065,	Gas.	Marysville,	Union,	1887,	1,664,	Dry.
Jerry City,	Wood,	1886,	1,155,	Dry.	Delaware,	Delaware,	1887,	1,950,	Dry.
Bloomdale,	Wood,	1886,	1,065,	Gas.	Prospect,	Marion,	1887,	1,650,	Dry.
Van Wert,	Van Wert,	1886,	1,220,	Oil.	Greenville,	Darke,	1886,	1,136,	Dry.
Delphos,	Van Wert,	1886,	1,228,	Dry.	Piqua,	Miami,	1886,	1,185,	Dry.
Ottawa,	Putnam,	1885,	1,330,	Oil.	Springfield,	Clarke,	1885,	1,140,	Dry.
Columbus Grove,	Putnam,	1885,	1,278,	Oil.					

In many of the more southern counties of the state wells were drilled for gas and the Trenton rock passed through without any good results. The Trenton rock rises toward the surface the farther south and other formations are drilled into to secure the gas. In the Lancaster field the gas is found in abundance in the Clinton limestone, and is one of the most profitable gas fields now in the State. This new field was found about 1887 and shows much better staying qualities than does the Trenton limestone, which is practically drained of its gas supply. It is estimated by very conservative parties that the costs of the various gas lines throughout the State will be well up in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Crude Oil in Ohio.—As mentioned before the first crude oil found in Ohio was in Noble county in 1814 while drilling for salt, but the first man who drilled expressly for oil in Ohio was James Dutton, and the venture was made near Caldwell. To him is due the distinction of the finding of oil about one and a half miles southeast from Macksburg. It was drilled by the spring pole system, and was drilled during the '50's. This well was a monster in those days; doing as high as one hundred barrels, valued at ten dollars a barrel. Just before the war the new oil area was becoming prominent, but the war came on and business was at a stand still. Since the war the oil development has increased. Oil was produced in fairly good quantities in southeastern Ohio as early as 1865, but there were no pipe lines to care for the product and operations were not on an extensive scale. During 1875 arrangements were made by the pipe line companies to handle the product and operations commenced and have continued steadily until the present time. Since the pipe lines have handled the product of that part of the State, the output has been, to the first of the present year, just 32,979,107 barrels. The shallow oil fields of the State came into prominence during the year 1889, and the output from that district since then has been 19,525 barrels. This is what is known as a heavy lubricant and is found in Lorain and adjoining counties.

For years the famous Black Swamp of Northwestern Ohio was recognized as a fertile and productive agricultural country, at first subject, from its low levels, to miasma and fevers, but later, under the splendid drainage system established, growing into one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most productive agricultural regions of the United States. Fifty years ago all of this section was practically a wilderness, but where now are many opulent farmers and thousands of huge oil derricks there was then a continuous wilderness.

The development of oil and gas in Northwestern Ohio fifteen years ago was a source of much surprise to the oil trade of the East. It had come to be believed by nearly all old line oil operators that oil and gas, somewhere, became a product of, or was, indigenous to, mountainous regions alone. When, therefore, the news flashed over the wires of the finding of oil by Mr. Ben. A. Faurot, at his paper mill, at Lima, on the 9th day of May, 1885, it was not credited by one-fifth of those members of the industry who read it.

But the fact remained just the same.

In the short space of a single decade, an industry of vital importance to the state and nation has arisen from that small beginning.

When it is said an industry has arisen, this does not properly convey the impression that naturally attaches to the business as it now appears. If, at a single glance, an observer could cast his eyes over the numerous counties



BISHOP OIL FIELDS, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY.



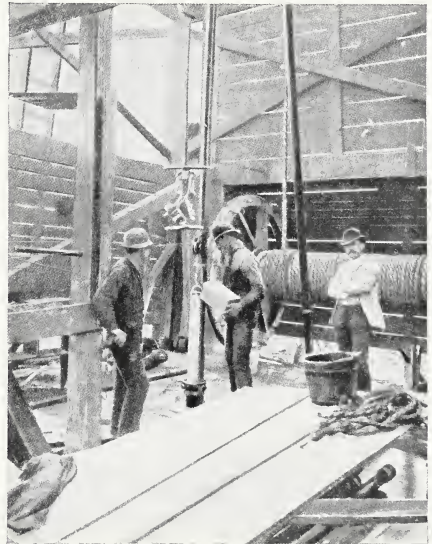


TANK FARM NEAR LIMA.  
Each Tank Has a Capacity of 35,000 Barrels.

force; the homes of poverty that have been transformed into palaces of plenty and splendor; observe the great system of transportation of both oil and gas by the use of the most gigantic force pumps that have yet done service for man; the curling, twisting, blackening smoke issuing from innumerable smokestacks of the largest oil refineries of the world; behold the enormous railway trains, drawn or propelled by ponderous engines hastening this precious substance to its destiny in the beneficial service of the human race, a limited view of this mighty and progressive industry of a decade's growth, may be had.

**Rock Characteristics.**—Before proceeding further in the account, it may be well enough to give a little history of the conditions in which oil and gas are found in Ohio, and in what particular they differ from those existing in the Eastern oil fields. In the first place the one particular formation from which these products are obtained in Ohio is known as the Trenton limestone. Between the characteristics of this formation and those of the sands from which oil is obtained in other states and countries there is a wide variation. Even the Trenton rock itself is of varying constituencies. That portion of it which contains oil and gas is, in geological parlance, termed a dolomite. This of course, arises from the abundance of magnesia found therein. Wherever oil is

of Northwestern Ohio, viz: Wood, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize, Sandusky, Lucas, Mercer, Seneca, Van Wert, Ottawa, Wyandot, Hardin, Shelby, Henry, Putnam, Paulding, and other counties and behold the life and activity prevailing, the energy displayed; the apparent recklessness exercised in the use and hazzard of money; note the thousands of well paid men employed in the various branches of which the industry is composed; the great net work of pipe lines from two inches in diameter to the trunk line of eight inches, embracing the entire area of the oil belt; the innumerable iron storage tanks that contain an average of 35,000 barrels each that dot the lines of railways from one end of the field to the other; the bustling and hustling towns and villages which have sprung up, flourished and prospered under the magic touch of this mighty financial



FILLING A TORPEDO WITH NITRO GLYCERINE.

found in rich quantities in this Trenton formation, granular streaks varying in thickness exist. These contain the dolomitish agent referred to in proper degree. The rock is porous, or inclined to seams or small crevices. In all cases the oxide of magnesium, and as a rule, the sulphate of iron commonly termed pyrites of iron, are discovered in good quantity. A sample analysis of the forms of the Trenton which are barren and prolific is herewith given:

**Prolific.**—Carbonate of lime, 50; carbonate of magnesia, 44; alumina and iron, 1.25; silicious residue, 1.70; Miscellaneous, 3.05. Total, 100 per cent.

**Barren.**—Carbonate of lime, 80; carbonate of magnesia, 01; alumina, 07; silicious matter, 12. Total, 100 per cent.



VIEW OF OIL DERRICKS IN SUBURBS OF LIMA.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S

The First Lima Well.—The first well as above mentioned, that was the opening up of the great oil industry of Northwestern Ohio, was completed by Mr. Benj. C. Faurot at the Lima Paper Mill plant, on May 9, 1885, and when the drill stopped in the Trenton rock formation there were no signs of anything, the rock was practically barren. The owners concluded to test it further by giving a shot, before abandoning it. The well was shot with rack-a-rock, instead of nitro-glycerine. This is an explosive compound consisting of giant powder and other explosive agents. It served a similar purpose to that of glycerine. But to the astonishment of the owners and spectators, the well responded with positive evidence of good petroleum. It was tubed and put to pumping, and yielded for some time about twenty-five barrels of oil a day.

Here we have the first real oil well of Northwestern Ohio. From the day that it first began to yield to the present time, interest in the business has never declined. As stated before the news of its success was not credited by the oil men. Many, however, considered it of sufficient importance to pay it a visit and subject it to inspection. As these departed, others came. The stories related concerning the quantity of oil the well produced, seemed to agree, but there was a diversity of opinion as to the quality of the article. It possessed a rank, sickish and sulphurous odor that was exceedingly offensive to the nostrils of all Eastern men. Many of them looked upon it as entirely



PANORAMIC VIEW OF "MANHATTAN"





TANK FARM AT CYGNET, WOOD COUNTY.

worthless for any purpose other than that of generating heat for steam purposes. Eastern operators were not anxious at that time to grasp the opportunity, and it was left to the hustling citizens of Lima to carry the good work on. The Citizens Gas Company was immediately organized, and during the month of December, 1885, completed a well that produced forty barrels of oil a day. The second well caused intense excitement. The Strawboard well by this time had hardly ceased producing, and it was entirely lost sight of in the mad rush to behold that well that was producing forty barrels a day. Regardless of odor or other conditions, outsiders as well as innumerable insiders now began to hustle for drilling sites, all over the city. But little was done in the active line until the spring of 1886, although by the close of the month of April that year, fourteen wells had been added to the producing list; not quite a year from the date of the completion of the initial producer.

During the winter months of 1885 and 1886 there was a lively scramble outside the city of Lima as well as inside for leases. As yet but little attention was paid to the development by the trade East. The work of preparation for development was left entirely for home talent and energy. George P. Waldorf and J. B. Townsend, two active young business men of Lima, were the first to make terms with a neighboring farmer by which a well was to be drilled upon his place.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S REFINERY AT WELKER, WOOD COUNTY.

This is one of the first requisites in the development of an oil field. The man who leases the land becomes the forerunner of whatever follows. Oil men are not desirous of purchasing lands in fee-simple. They prefer to lease the same, paying a royalty or landlord share of the product obtained. This is now, as a rule, one-sixth. In the beginning it was one-eighth, but competition afterwards in the demand for lease privileges, forced the royalty interest up to one-sixth. The two gentlemen named paid a visit to the Bradford, Pennsylvania, field for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of the business of taking leases and drilling wells. They returned accompanied by David Kirk and Farmer Dean, of McCalmont Oil Company, who were their escorts in the land of oil. A company was formed and incorporated as the Trenton Rock Oil Company, for the purpose of securing lands by lease and drilling the same. The share holders of this company consisted of several of the most substantial business men of Lima, among them being B. C. Faurot, who, at this time, was practically leader of all important business enterprises in that stirring city.

This company lost no time in the work of securing lands. It followed the directions indicated by nearly all profitable oil belts of the east, viz: northeast to southwest. Taking the Lima wells as a starting point, all the lands in both directions that could be obtained were secured in the manner above described, until the franchises covered more than 50,000 acres. The great bulk of these holdings, lay to the northeast on the line of the Lake Erie & Western



SOLAR REFINERY AT LIMA, LOADING RACK IN THE FOREGROUND.

railway, which follows a northeasterly course to Findlay, thirty miles distant. While the Trenton Rock Company was laying foundations for future fortunes, as it supposed in this manner, the drill was performing its functions on city lots throughout the corporation of Lima with very valuable and inspiring results. Lima became the scene of an activity rarely witnessed even in an oil El Dorado. The richness of that territory made it quite profitable to operate at from forty to fifty cents a barrel. The result was that by the close of 1886, no fewer than 200 wells were producing; yielding 9,000 barrels of oil a day. The city itself grew in population so rapidly, that its fame became not only national, but almost universal. It is said that its population doubled in about one year. Starting with 4,500 barrels, by the first of April, 1887, the yield of the field had reached 10,500 barrels a day.

The success attending this development inspired other communities to action in a similar direction. Findlay people who had already discovered oil in a gas well on the western borders of the town, became inspired to renewed energy. The result was the opening of a pool west of that city, which has rendered enormous returns to investors, and has aided largely in sustaining the commercial standing of that community. The field, in general at the beginning, was not as productive as that of Lima, and, therefore, not so attractive.



We are now fairly started on the grand circuit of oil developments in Ohio. One year's operations convinced the petroleum world that Ohio contained oil supplies in great quantity; but being of an inferior rank and quality to that found in the Eastern fields, a question arose as to what benefit it would be to producers, or mankind in general. This problem became of paramount importance. As local capital was insufficient to cope with the demands for increased facilities in the transportation and storage of the product, its use at the beginning was entirely in the direction above related, that of generating steam in contiguous communities. It is an exceedingly valuable article of fuel. Its value in that direction depended on its ability to cope with cheap coal. Appliances for its use under large stationary boilers were quickly perfected, and when the price descended in response to the pressure of the great increase of the daily output, the demand for this purpose increased very rapidly. So much so that it required an extensive increase of railroad facilities in the shape of tank cars, to comply therewith. When these became sufficient this oil for a time had no competitor in the fuel market.

Developments were prosecuted with great earnestness in all directions. The success attending each successive well, added fresh fuel to the fire. Eastern operators began at once to join the ranks of the west in great numbers. As a consequence, the regions south and southwest, as well as to the north and northeast, were invaded by innum-



SOLAR REFINERY, NEAR LIMA, BUILT IN 1887, BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

able leasers, and speculators, and in 1887 operations had extended as far southwest as to St. Marys, thirty miles from Lima. The results attending nearly all of the original tests in that direction were discouraging, except those more closely related to the initial development. The Trenton Rock Company seemed to have a cinch upon the region to the northeast, and other invaders were naturally forced in the opposite direction. The line adopted by the company, after the sinking of numerous tests, was abandoned and the leases with a few exceptions both at Findlay and Lima were returned to the land owners. A few of the farms secured proved valuable, but the Trenton Rock Company in 1889 disposed of its holdings, and went out of business in Ohio, a loser to some considerable extent.

Meanwhile the forces that had been driven to the southwest course, were nearly all successful for a distance of eight or ten miles. The oil deposit seemed to come to a halt a short distance northeast of Lima, and operators had no other course to pursue but the opposite; but of late years the Findlay and Lima fields have been closely connected. The daily output increased rapidly and a serious question at once arose, what was to become of it? A pipe line and refining company with a limited capital was effected at Findlay quite early. This company miscalculated in two ways: They over-estimated their own strength and largely under-estimated the capacity of the field that was just opened.

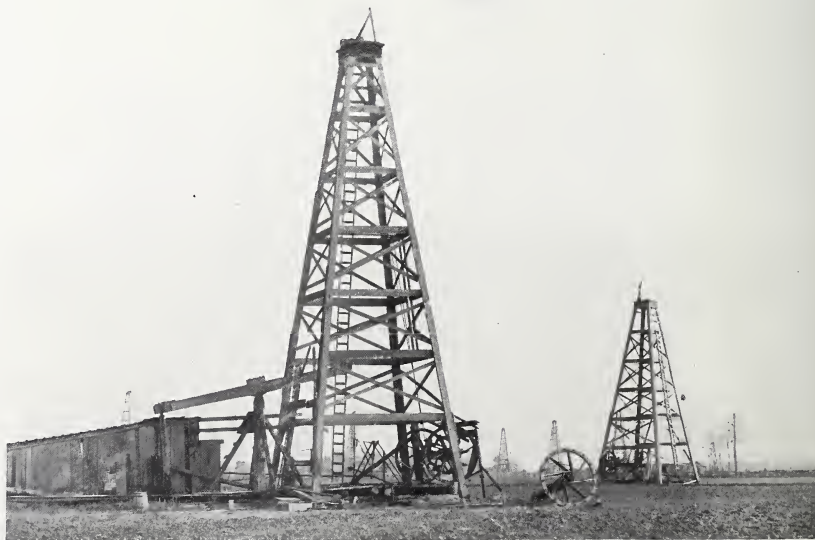


SHOOTING AN OIL WELL.

naturally opposed. It was apparent that the Israelites must be controlled or Egyptian despotism would be endangered. While Joseph was in the saddle, or the councils of the king and the queen prevailed there was apparent harmony. Finally a new king arose who knew not Joseph. Then the work of absorption commenced. The producing trade was startled by the news one fine morning that the Standard Oil Company, which until this time had devoted its energies to shipping and refining the product, was in the field leasing lands, buying producing properties and drilling oil and gas wells just like other people. In Ohio this business commenced in the name of William Fleming. Under his name large areas of land were leased and wells drilled in great numbers in every corner or district where oil was found. An army of "advance agents" otherwise known as leasers, spread itself over the whole producing realm. The opposition created in this way to the former producing element was serious and extremely annoying. The power of unlimited capital was felt now as it had never been felt before in the business. It was next to impossible to compete with the agents of the aggressor in the natural contests that arose for territory to drill, especially if it looked at all valuable. Then, the large increase in the daily output which

The leading spirits of the National Transit or Standard Line in the east surveyed the scene and lost no time in forming a company, for the sole and only purpose of piping oil, and known as the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. This company started the foundation for the first mammoth iron storage tank, of a 35,000 barrel capacity at Lima, on May 1, 1886, and on May 11, 1886, commenced taking oil in the Lima field, at forty cents per barrel at the wells. As the work progressed in the fields and it became evident that pipeage and storage were destined to play an important part in the conduct of the business, the same were constructed as speedily as possible.

The product was condemned by nearly every person capable of making an analysis as unfit for any use except as fuel. In this the Standard representatives were guided by the judgment of the scientists in their employ as well as out of it. They at once established a fuel department in connection with the business and thereby created quite a large demand for the article. Up to 1888 the oil trade so far as the production was concerned, was in the hands of men whose interests were entirely confined to that branch of the business. Up to that date there were two separate and distinct forces engaged in the petroleum industry. The first was devoted to the production of the crude, and the second to its transportation and manufacture. These elements were frequently antagonistic. Dangerous contests frequently arose. The refining force desired to dictate policies and values. The other



IN THE OIL FIELDS.



occasioned this move, forced the Buckeye Pipe Line to the construction of iron storage tanks in great numbers. At the same time that production increased, prices gradually declined, until in 1889 they reached the remarkable price of fifteen cents a barrel. Meanwhile operations spread over extensive areas in Hancock, Wood, Allen and Auglaize counties, but as compared with Wood County, all other sections appeared as mere offshoots of the great deposit so far as the capacity of the wells to produce is concerned.

We have now reached the interesting stage in the opening of a great oil field. It may not be necessary to treat the subject in its various phases from that time to the present. From a single well located on a city lot, we have pushed forward in the work of drilling in Northwestern Ohio until 42,504 wells stand to our credit up to the close of 1900, and 1,000,000 acres of producing territory are opened to public view. All of these wells do not produce oil, for 6,050 of them were worthless from their completion. Nor is all the territory embraced in the outlines of the acreage named productive. The oil regions present a picture or coat of many colors. Its skin is as spotted as that of any leopard on earth, and the game which oil men play in the dark to lose or win in trying to find the "spots" is one that only those gifted with reckless pluck and daring will appreciate. While few are successful in locating jugulars, perhaps one hundred are rewarded with a light showing or a complete duster, which means a dry hole. When the figures are contemplated it becomes a matter of serious doubt whether the price of a fortune in the oil business is worth the outlay. This, however, does not alter the fact that the outlay has been made and that the State and country has been benefitted to a degree by no means appreciated.

The single item of taxes paid annually to the State and counties where the product is obtained is of greater magnitude and importance than anyone has heretofore calculated. Wherever the oil fraternity has found it profitable to remain, there you will find evidence of thrift and prosperity, beginning with the humble tiller of the soil. The Black Swamp of Wood County is in evidence on this line. Scores of farmers who had managed to subsist on cold lunches of corn bread, pork and beans, bad water and worse milk, and no whiskey at all, suddenly found themselves surrounded with all the luxuries that large incomes could afford. Many of them lived in log huts, whose numerous "air holes" had rag stuffings and whose apartments upstairs consisted of a single room. In some cases they seemed to appreciate the change and take delight in exhibiting their financial ability. A single instance will, perhaps, be sufficient, but scores might be given from a personal knowledge of the writer.

A farmer of Liberty Township, Wood County, dwelt in a small log house and cultivated a portion of a 40 acre tract, the greater part of which was entirely too low and wet to be of any use. At the first opportunity he leased the land for oil purposes. The first well was a success, flowing 4,000 barrels a day. The morning that it was drilled in, the farmer happened to stand in front of his abode, south of which about 400 feet, the well was located. Lifting his eyes he saw the column of oil suddenly rise far above the top of the derrick, and remain there, a great black geyser. An ax which he held flew from his hand, and he exclaimed, "no more corn bread." This is the way this man felt, and he gave expression accordingly. In less than five months he possessed fine equipages in the way of horses and carriages, and above all a palatial home, nicely adorned and appointed with all the modern appliances.

On December 18, 1886, the first oil well in Wood County was completed by Vandergrift and McDonald on the Dave Fulton farm, three miles north of North Baltimore. Its advent was a great surprise, not only to the owners, but to the entire trade as well. None of the owners were in the region when the well came in, so little interest was taken in the outcome. It started with a production of 600 barrels a day, and was the keynote of an excitement that continued without abatement until the greater part of the two townships of Liberty and Henry were under lease. The next well to further startle the petroleum world was brought in during the spring of 1887, on the Slaughterbeck farm, near Cygnet, in Henry Township. It was owned by a company of tenderfeet from Bowling Green and Toledo, and yielded 1,500 barrels a day. This was followed by one on the Dustman farm adjoining, owned by Smith and Ziegler, that was estimated at 10,000 barrels capacity. From that time on for nearly two years these enormous gushers came in with surprising regularity, and were not confined to any one section or locality. In fact, there was hardly a farm on a space four miles wide and extending from the base of Henry Township northward to the center of Liberty, that did not have one or more of them. A well that did not yield 100 barrels a day was considered of little worth, and one of 25 barrels was placed in the dry column.

In the meantime the William Fleming combination continued the struggle for supremacy in the producing business. With that end in view a "wholesale" system of accumulation, by purchase of other producers' interests, was inaugurated. This was continued for two years, and resulted in about three-fourths of all the producing territory then in sight, together with the wells thereon, passing into the hands of that institution. This operation was watched with considerable concern by the independent element, and especially by those members of it who felt somewhat hostile toward the Standard Company.

It was admitted by all that one of two things must ensue. The Standard Oil Company must control the oil business or an eternal and sanguinary war would always continue between the two contending forces. Recent results have shown clearly which side was the weaker. Not only the western but the entire eastern trade also, has become almost entirely under the control of that body. Without a company like the Standard in Ohio, the crude product would have no value.

The whole Trenton Rock oil field of Northwestern Ohio now presents a picture of surprising splendor so far as mineral wealth is concerned. From the earth daily in Ohio is received 65,000 barrels of oil. This valued at 75 cents a barrel, gives \$48,250 every 24 hours. Of course the outlay necessary to produce this is very great. But it would be



OIL LOADING STATION AT OIL REFINERY, WELKER



a fair estimate to place the annual profits to the trade at large at \$5,000,000. This is from the production of oil alone. Then there is the outlay necessary to the transportation and storage of the product. Millions of dollars have been expended in this direction in the construction of pipe lines through which all the oil now passes. Could a birdseye view of the entire region be had, and the miles of two-inch, three-inch, four-inch, six-inch and eight-inch lines computed, the reader would be ready to doubt the accuracy of the statement. The second eight-inch line has been constructed to Cleveland from Cygnet, and there are two of the same stripe to Whiting, Indiana. These lines alone require an outlay of perhaps \$5,000,000. The saving annually in freight, caused by them, is not less than \$2,000,000. The profits arising from the transportation of the product through the local lines, which reach every well in the region, is not less than 15 cents a barrel. This on 65,000 barrels a day is \$9,750. But it might be asked, how is this profit secured when one company runs the wells and the pipe lines also? This is easy when understood. The company calculates 20 cents a barrel for piping the oil from the wells to the delivery point. The organization performing this branch of the service conducts its business on that basis. Less than five cents a barrel pays all costs, leaving 15 cents for profit. No matter who takes the oil or for what purpose, the 20 cents pipeage must be paid. The consumer in the end pays this freight, but he enjoys the luxury of a brilliant light upon his pathway and in his home. When he recalls the tallow candle and dip, by which he read the pages of his Bible, or a desertation on the fictions and fables, he smiles at the infantile proportions of all illuminating tariffs. The community where the commodity is produced is richer because of it. The State becomes more prosperous, the nation's revenue becomes enlarged, and the whole world becomes much more brilliant.

**Ohio's Oil Production.**—Ohio has within its borders close to 700 of the mammoth iron storage tanks of from 28,000 to 35,000 barrels capacity. In these tanks at the close of business December 31, 1900, there were close to 18,000,000 barrels of the crude product. Outside of the Trenton Rock district of Northwestern Ohio, are several other pools of no small magnitude. The Southeastern Ohio field, including the counties of Perry, Morgan, Noble, Washington, Monroe and Belmont, comprises that portion of the field. The oil bearing sand in that part of the State is known as the Berea Grit and the Cow Run sand. Another field, which will be mentioned more fully later on, is the Mecca-Belden section, located in Trumbull and Lorain Counties.

The following interesting statistics of the oil produced in Ohio from the Northwestern Ohio, Southeastern Ohio, and the Mecca-Belden fields are herewith given; the production of Southeastern Ohio runs from 1875, the Northwestern Ohio from 1886, and the Mecca-Belden from 1889. It shows the amount produced each year from the fields mentioned:



A NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY.

DRILLERS AND PUMPERS OFF TOWER ON LEVERTON FARM,  
Near Bowling Green.

Year.	Northwestern Ohio.	Southeastern Ohio.	Mecca- Belden.
1875		200,000	
1876		31,763	
1877		29,888	
1878		38,179	
1879		29,112	
1880		38,940	
1881		33,867	
1882		661,580	
1883		47,632	
1884		90,081	
1885		661,580	
1886	1,776,845	703,945	
1887	5,152,709	372,257	
1888	9,682,683	297,774	
1889	12,153,189	318,277	1,240
1890	15,014,882	1,116,521	1,440
1891	17,315,978	424,323	1,440
1892	15,169,509	1,193,414	3,112
1893	13,646,804	2,602,965	1,571
1894	13,607,884	3,184,310	940
1895	15,850,609	3,694,624	1,376
1896	20,575,138	3,366,031	666





PANORAMIC VIEW IN WOOD COUNTY

Year.	Northwestern Ohio.	Southeastern Ohio.	Mecca-Belden.	Fields.	RECAPITULATION.	Production, Barrels.
1897	18,682,678	2,877,193	710	Northwestern Ohio Field,		208,399,945
1898	16,317,570	2,964,624	860	Southeastern Ohio Field,		33,271,984
1899	16,077,995	4,601,827	2,910	Mecca-Belden Field,		19,525
1900	17,375,514	4,020,219	3,260	All other pools in State,		6,312,463
Total,	208,399,945	33,271,984	19,525	Grand total,		248,003,917

The above figures, which are as near accurate as can be given, show that the various oil pools of Ohio have produced 248,003,917 barrels of crude oil, which on an average of 75 cents per barrel, represents that the various purchasers of crude oil have paid the farmer and oil man the handsome sum of \$186,002,937.75 since oil was first run by pipe line in Ohio. This large amount of money has been distributed among the people of the State. Close to one-sixth of the amount has gone to the farm owner, who has enjoyed it more than any other class of people. It lifted the burden of indebtedness from their land and has given the farmers sufficient ready cash to give their children a college education. The following are the wells drilled in the Trenton Rock oil field of Northwestern Ohio, by years, since the first well was completed for gas at Findlay:



STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S BUILDING, LIMA.

Year.	Wells Completed.	Dry Holes.
Prior to 1890	7,335	1,395
1890	2,151	141
1891	1,572	246
1892	1,465	188
1893	1,877	320
1894	3,001	440
1895	5,559	830
1896	4,339	626
1897	2,755	490
1898	2,852	367
1899	4,469	413
1900	5,129	594
Total,	42,504	6,050

The above figures show that 42,504 wells have been drilled for oil and gas in the northwestern part of the State. At an average cost of \$1,600 per well it shows an outlay of





SHOWING OIL WELLS.

\$68,006,400. This is for the completion of wells alone, to say nothing of the bonus paid for leases, the laborers employed in the oil well regions, outside of those employed as drillers and tool dressers, the nitro-glycerine used in shooting the wells, and many other things too numerous to mention. The amount of money expended for nitro-glycerine alone represents a princely fortune, as no less than 5,000,000 quarts of the explosive have been burned up in mother earth in Northwestern Ohio. The wells above mentioned are located in the various counties of Wood, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize, Sandusky, Lucas, Mercer, Seneca, Van Wert, Wyandot, Ottawa and Shelby, and the counties denominated miscellaneous are Darke, Henry, Hardin, Fulton, Williams, Defiance, and others along the western border of the State. The wells are distributed as follows :

Wells completed in Wood County, 14,117; Hancock, 6,518; Allen, 4,223; Auglaize, 4,523; Sandusky, 5,984; Lucas, 1,325; Mercer, 2,701; Seneca, 575; Van Wert, 346; Wyandot, 396; Ottawa, 334; Shelby, 229; miscellaneous, 1,233, making a total of 42,504 completed wells.

The first monthly oil report of operations in the Northwestern Ohio oil field was compiled by George A. Whitney, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, for the Toledo "Commercial" and Oil City (Pa.) "Derrick" on September 1, 1890, showing the full report for the month of August of that year. The reports have been continued from then to the present time, and have been a great source of information to the oil public.

Wood County.—As an oil producing county, Wood County, the heart of the Black Swamp, stands without an equal. Even the famous Bradford, Pennsylvania, field in its palmy days was no comparison to this county. The drilling in of the Fulton farm well, as mentioned before, was the signal for further operations, which gradually spread over the largest part of the county. The richest part of the county was found in Henry, Bloom, Portage and Liberty Townships. In these townships wells ranging from 500 to 10,000 barrels a day were numerous. The largest well drilled in the county was the famous Ducat well, that has always been considered a 10,000 barrel gusher. The richest part of the field extended from North Baltimore to the north as far as Rudolph. At the last named place many wells doing a thousand barrels were completed. In the early days of oil the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad was considered the dividing line of the field. The west side was rich in oil, while on the east it was termed worthless on account of the heavy body of salt water. Later years show a great



VIEW OF OIL DERRICKS IN DISTANCE FROM LINA.

production where the heavy salt water was found. Since then oil has been found in large quantities at a depth of from 100 to 300 feet in the Trenton limestone. This deep sand pay is found along what is known as the Mungen-Haskins sucker rod belt, and is very narrow in places. Ten years ago had a person said that oil would be found at that depth in the Trenton he would have fared worse than a fellow would at the Beaumont, Texas, gusher, who would try to give the Texas well a black eye in a crowd of cowboys in that district. There are sixteen townships in the county in which oil has been found in paying quantities, viz: Henry, Bloom, Perry, Liberty, Portage, Montgomery, Freedom, Troy, Lake, Ross, Webster, Perrysburg, Middleton, Washington, Plain and Milton. During the year of 1890 and 1891 there was a genuine old-time oil boom on at Prairie Depot, in Montgomery Township. Town lots were drilled with huge derricks close together. At one time there were close to 150 wells under way that could be counted with the naked eye from the top of a derrick in the town limits.

Wood County has contained more large oil producing wells than any other county in the State. The wells are on a more even average than any other portion of the field. The west edge of Henry, Liberty and Plain Townships, where the dip in the oil rock is found, bids fair to yet develop sufficient oil to pay the investment of drilling. A list of some of the large producing wells of this county is given below. It does not cover them all, but gives a good idea of what wealth the county contained in oil.

The following are the dates and years that the gushers were completed: December, 1886, Fulton farm well, Henry township, 720 barrels. February, 1887, No. 1, Henning farm, Henry township, 1,500 barrels. June, 1887, No. 2, Slaughterbeck farm, Henry township, 1,200 barrels. July, 1887, No. 3, Slaughterbeck farm, Henry township, 4,800 barrels. August, 1887, No. 1, Foltz farm, Henry township, 5,000 barrels. August, 1887, No. 1, Auverter farm, Henry township, 800 barrels. February, 1888, C. C. Harris, No. 1, Snyder farm, Henry township, 3,000 barrels. July, 1888, Delaney Brothers, No. 3, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 1,250 barrels. July, 1899, J. S. Laney & Company's No. 1, Southerland farm, Portage township, 8,000 barrels. July, 1889, S. E. Niece's No. 1, Chase lot, Henry township, 5,000 barrels. July, 1889, No. 1, Ducat farm, Liberty township, 10,000 barrels. June, 1889, No. 2, Weiland farm, Liberty township, 700 barrels. June, 1889, No. 3, Weiland farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. July, 1889, No. 4, Weiland farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. April, 1889, Delaney Brothers, No. 8, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. July, 1889, Delaney Brothers, No. 11, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 900 barrels. August, 1890, O. A. Browning & Company's No. 2, Meeker farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. January, 1891, Ohio Oil Company's No. 2, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. January, 1891, R. Miller's No. 5, Miller farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. January, 1891, Isaac Collin's No. 4, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. July, 1891, Brown Oil Company, No. 1, Kramp farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. August, 1891, Brown Oil Company, No. 2, Brown farm, Plain township, 1,500 barrels. August, 1891, Berry & Company's No. 1, Sanglier farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. August, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Robinson farm, Liberty township, 600 barrels. October, 1891, E. W. Baumgardner's No. 4, Bigelow farm, Portage township, 700 barrels. October, 1891, E. W. Baumgardner's No. 1, Smith farm, Bloom township, 5,000 barrels. October, 1891, Delaney Brothers, No. 6, Lee farm, Portage township, 1,200 barrels. October, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Case farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. October, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Russell farm, Henry township, 500 barrels. January, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 7, Meyers farm, Portage township, 1,500 barrels. January, 1892, Brown Oil Company, No. 9, Brown farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. April, 1892, E. H. Barnum's No. 4, Whitacre farm, Bloom township, 1,500 barrels. April, 1892, A. C. McDonald's No. 3,



PULLING CASING OF AN OIL WELL.



BURNING OIL TANK.





RESERVOIR AT BUCKEYE PIPE LINE CO'S PUMPING STATION, CYGNET.  
Oil is forced through Pipe Lines from here to New York and Chicago.

Corey farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. October, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 4, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 2,000 barrels. October, 1892, Fostoria Oil & Gas Company, No. 1, Hardinger, Perry township, 800 barrels. November, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Hollister farm, Portage township, 1,800 barrels. November, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 6, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. November, 1892, Taylor & Wilcox, No. 1, Brand farm, Middleton township, 600 barrels. November, 1892, Marschka & Brannigan, No. 1, Emerick farm, Middleton township, 500 barrels. December, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Legally farm, Plain township, 900 barrels. January, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Legally, Sr., farm, Plain township, 600 barrels. January, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Bowers' heirs farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. February, 1893, Robert Miller, No. 10, Miller farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. February, 1893, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 1, Legally, Plain township, 800 barrels. February, 1893, McCullough & Harmon, No. 3, Twining, Plain township, 800 barrels. March, 1893, Robert Miller, No. 11, Miller farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. April, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Stockwell farm, Liberty township, 700 barrels. May, 1893, Palmer Oil Company, No. 16, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 800 barrels. June, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 11, Lucky & Reed farm, Portage township, 800 barrels. June, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Palmer farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. June, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 11, Mercer farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. June, 1893, Murphy & Company, No. 3, England farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. June, 1893, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 4, Legally farm, Plain township, 800 barrels. June, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 7, Griffin farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. July, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 6, Miller farm, Portage township, 1,500 barrels. July, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 9, Miller farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. July 1893, Palmer Oil Company, No. 21, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 525 barrels. July, 1893, Jane W. Stone, No. 15, Stone farm, Henry township, 800 barrels. July, 1893, C. W. Russell & Company, No. 2, Hampton farm, Plain township, 700

Wilcox farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. May, 1892, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 1, Ewing farm, Plain township, 800 barrels. June, 1892, O. A. Browning & Company, No. 1, Mercer farm, Portage township, 720 barrels. July, 1892, James Hazlett's No. 1, Legally farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Arter farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 3, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 1,000 barrels. September, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 12, Corey farm, Liberty township, 1,200 barrels. September, 1892, J. H. Hughes, No. 6, Rahe farm, Freedom township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 4, Ewing farm, Plain township, 900 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4,



SHOOTING AN OIL WELL IN WOOD COUNTY.



AN OIL TANK AFIRE NEAR LIMA.

barrels. July, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Phillips farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. August, 1893, Jane W. Stone, No. 16, Stone farm, Henry township, 700 barrels. September, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 7, Miller farm, Portage township, 1,200 barrels. January, 1894, Ohio Oil Company, No. 8, Powell farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. February, 1894, Scott, Lineman & Company, No. 1, Lambright farm, Perry township, 1,750 barrels. May, 1894, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 9, Larwell farm, Portage township, 550 barrels. July, 1894, Ohio Oil Company, No. 8, McIntyre farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. September, 1894, G. F. Munn, No. 1, Esminger farm, Liberty township, 900 barrels. January, 1895, Klausner Bros. & Wolf, No. 1, Restemeyer farm, Freedom township, 700 barrels. May, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Hazel farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. June, 1895, Marschka & Brannigan, No. 12, Emerich farm, Middleton township, 600 barrels. June, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Santimire farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. September, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Somers farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. April, 1896, City of Tiffin, Stout farm, Perry township, 2,000 barrels.

Many of the above mentioned wells are still large producers. There are many other gushers that were drilled in Wood County that are not

listed in the above. The Ireland, Mercer, and many other farms in the center of the great scope of oil land in Liberty township; also in Henry township, there are many not mentioned, owing to space. Oil will be found in Wood County for many years to come.

Hancock County.—The Hancock County oil field is just in its prime, with the exception of the territory to the west and northwest from Findlay, where the drill has been drilling for oil for the past dozen years with good results. The new territory that is now under operation is the once famous gas belt. Hancock County holds the honor of having within its borders the drilled on the Con- on the McMurray farm eral miles north from completed July, 1891, good competent oil men barrels in 24 hours. a 600 barrel tank inch line in 21 minutes.



WELL SHOOTERS  
Starting Out with their Nitro Glycerine Wagons to Shoot an Oil Well.

1891 there was a great oil boom on the additions to North Findlay, and wells were drilled as close together as the rigs could be built. Hundreds of wells were drilled on small 30-foot lots, but while they were large producers at the start, the wells were so thick that the oil sand was drained of its product in short order, and thousands upon thousands of dollars were lost in the operations.

In February, 1887, Penzer & Company drilled in the first big well of the county, on the Corey farm, in Liberty township. It did 1,500 barrels. In June, 1886, a well was drilled for gas on the Alge farm, near Findlay, and started at 300 barrels an hour. In March, 1891, the Ohio Oil Company drilled in well No. 1, on the Franks farm, in Cass township, a short distance southwest from Bairdstown, and it did 2,000 barrels. In January, of the same year, Dr. Morrical drilled in his famous well No. 1, on the Hibet farm, in Findlay township, that did 750 barrels. The Ohio Oil Company in July, of the same year, drilled in No. 1, on the Hugh McMurray farm, in Allen township, and it did 40,000 barrels. In August, Langmade & Black drilled in No. 3, on the Showman farm, in Allen township, and near the McMurray gusher, that did 1,100 barrels. During October, of the same year, John Ware & Company drilled in well No. 2, on the Kempfer farm, in Portage township, that did 2,000 barrels.

In April, 1892, Langmade & Black drilled in their first venture on the Dorsey farm in Allen township, and it did 1,500 barrels. The same firm during June drilled in their No. 4 on the same farm, and that did 850 barrels. No. 2, on the same farm, did 1,200 barrels.

In September, 1894, the Ohio Oil Company drilled in well No. 4, on the Marion farm, in Findlay township, that did 1,200 barrels, and in December, of the same year, O'Brien, Murphy & Company drilled in a 1,500 barrel well on the Harpst farm, in the same township. In May, 1897, the Mecca Oil Company drilled in a 720 barrel well on the Russell



BURNING OIL TANK NEAR LIMA.





VIEW AT AN OIL REFINERY.

farm, in Big Lick township. In August the Mott Oil & Gas Company completed a 1,200 barrel producer in No. 1 on the Snyder farm, in the same township, while in October of the same year, J. W. Kirkbride drilled in a 600 barrel well on the Roller farm in Marion township.

Allen County. — Allen County, the home of Trenton Rock oil, has been famous for its big wells, but they are nothing compared to those found in Wood, Hancock and Sandusky Counties. The Douglass well near Lima was the first large producer found in the county. It was drilled in in October, 1886, and produced 700 barrels. Following this came the Spear well, in November, with a production of 700 barrels. In December of the same year, the Lima Drilling Company drilled in a well on the Ridenour farm that did 1,200

barrels, and the Tunget well, completed in the same month, did 700 barrels. In January, 1886, W. G. Fee broke all records when he drilled in his well on the Ridenour farm, in Perry township, as it did 2,760 barrels. Next came the Miller Company's well on the Fredricks farm, in June, with a production of 1,200 barrels. In April, 1888, another well was drilled on the Ridenour farm that did 1,300 barrels, and in June one on the McClain farm did 1,000 barrels.

Auglaize County.—Auglaize County did not enjoy much of an oil boom, especially in the once famous Reservoir pool, until during the year of 1890, when James Knoppenberger drilled in his famous well on the Silvers farm, in St. Marys township, and at the north side of the St. Marys reservoir. This well did 500 barrels and was the cause of the great activity displayed there for the next few years. During the same year the Ohio Oil Company drilled a well on the Widow McMahon farm, a couple of miles west of St. Marys, that did 500 barrels, and the well was one of the best producers ever completed in the county. It was by no means the largest producer, but showed wonderful staying qualities, doing a B 250 barrel tank when three years old. The oil field of this county covers quite an extent of territory, located in Douchouquet, Logan, Noble, Salem, St. Marys, Washington, Jackson and Moulton townships. The Cridersville field was opened in 1890, as was the Buckland and St. Marys fields. Considerable gas territory was also developed in parts of the county, especially along the east and southeast edge of the reservoir. This county contains one of Ohio's important oil fields. The following are some of the big wells completed in this county:

In 1890 James Knoppenberger, No. 1, on the Silvers farm, in St. Marys township, 500 barrels. In the same year the



AMONG THE OIL WELLS ON A PRIVATE LEASE.



1895 THE SANDUSKY NEAR TIFFIN.

DETROIT PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.

SCENE ON SANDUSKY RIVER NEAR TIFFIN.





VIEW AT A TANK FARM.

Ohio Oil Company's initial well, on the Widow McMahon farm did 500 barrels. April, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Swigert farm, St. Marys township, 600 barrels. April, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Blew farm, St. Marys township, 600 barrels. May, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Kishler farm, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. May, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 5, Scott farm, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. July, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 14, Scott farm, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. July, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 17, Walbridge farm, St. Marys township, 700 barrels. October, 1891, Lineman & Company, No. 21, State land, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. October, 1891, Lineman & Company, No. 24, State land, St. Marys township,

590 barrels. June, 1891, Neely & Company, No. 1, Longworth farm, St. Marys township, 600 barrels.

**Sandusky County.**—Sandusky County is, and has been quite a factor in the crude oil end of the Trenton Rock developments. It stands second to Wood County as a territory of big producing wells. The quality of the oil is superior to that of South Lima, and should command at least 15 cents per barrel more. The Gibsonburg, Rollersville, Helena and the Scott township developments proved money makers for the operators, but the productive pool of the county was not opened until in May, 1892, when the Ohio Oil Company drilled in a well on the Myers farm, in Woodville township, that did 600 barrels. This led to the opening of the most productive pool found in the county, and to be in the Woodville field at that time reminds an old timer very much of the palmy days of Bradford. Big producers were daily occurrences, and the pipe lines were overtaxed with the production from the field. The big gusher of the field was struck on November 15, 1894, by T. E. and J. W. Kirkbride, on the Benjamin Jones farm, in Madison township, four miles west and one mile south of Gibsonburg. This well is known as the second largest well completed on the Continent, and started at 20,000 barrels. For the first thirty days the well averaged a production of better than 7,000 barrels a day, and during its existence made its owner a fortune. Considerable of a gas field was also struck in the county. Some of the large oil producers of the county are as follows:

May, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Myers farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. June, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Myers farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. June, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 4, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 650 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 7, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil



VIEW OF AN OIL TANK FARM.

Company, No. 2, Baker farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Finch & Company, No. 2, Mountler farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. July, 1892, George W. Barnes, No. 2, Hille farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Baker farm, Woodville township, 2,500 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Baker farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 9, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 650 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 10, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 1,000 barrels. August, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 9, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. August, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 10, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Myers farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Spayde farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. September, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 13, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 3, Nieman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, Mountler Brothers, No. 7, Mountler farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, G. W. Barnes, No. 10, Hilde farm, Woodville township, 700 barrels. September, 1892, G. W. Barnes, No. 5, Blausey farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Hobart, Bowlus & Company, No. 1, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Herman farm, Woodville township, 800 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 5, Burman farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 5, Spayde farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. October, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 14, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. October, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 15, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. June, 1893, Stausmeyer & Hovis, No. 4, Molkenbur farm, Woodville township, 550 barrels. April, 1894, Ohio Oil Company, No. 10, Bruns farm, Woodville township, 930 barrels. July, 1894, Black Brothers, No. 2, Blank farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. October, 1894, Hardly-Able Oil Company, No. 4, Cunningham farm, Madison township, 1,000 barrels. November, 1894, Kirkbride Brothers, No. 2, Jones farm, Madison township, 20,000 barrels. May, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Reese farm, Woodville township, 2,000 barrels.

Lucas County.—There are but four townships in Lucas County that have so far developed oil in paying quantities, viz: Oregon, Jerusalem, Waterville and Monclova. As early as 1865 an attempt was made to find oil and gas south a short distance from Waterville, by Detroit parties, but the well was never drilled in to the Trenton on account of the tools being lost in the hole, and the contractors were never able to recover them. Many wells were drilled in various parts of the county, but none were found productive outside of the four above mentioned townships. The Oregon township end of the county has developed into quite a prominent oil field. In 1890 a number of wells were drilled near Momineetown, but while they showed four big producers the field did not amount to anything to speak of until about 1895, when the drill was started, and since then it has been kept busy. The most sensational strike in the history of the county was the Klondyke well, drilled in 1897, on the Miller farm, just out of Ironville. The well when drilled in was as dry as any well could be, but by giving it a shot of high-explosive it came in an oiler and was said to have done 2,000 barrels. This well set the city oil crazy, and within a week after the gusher was drilled in at least a dozen wells were started within a stone's throw of the big one. None of them but the big well ever paid out. It was a crevice well, and was located by the wizard system, (by accident.)

Other Counties.—Mercer County has developed quite an important oil field, but no great gushers were ever found in the county. The Mendon district, in Union township, proved the most prolific, while Center and Jefferson townships, on the north bank of the reservoir, and Franklin township, on the south side, are producing considerable oil. The field near Ft. Recovery never amounted to much, as but few good wells were found there. The southern tier of townships of the county, in the vicinity of St. Henry, proved very prolific gas territory, and still contains a number of good gas wells. Dayton, Lima, St. Marys, Piqua, Celina, Wapakoneta, and many other towns have enjoyed their supply of gas from that region.

Van Wert County has been somewhat developed for oil, but no extensive pool has been discovered there, unless the field now being worked near Venedocia comes forth to surprise the trade.

Seneca County contains one township that is considered good oil territory. It is Jackson township, located north from Fostoria. Some very good wells have been found in that township. The field at Tiffin has in its history had a couple of booms, but it never amounted to much, and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lost there in the attempt to open up a pool of oil.

Ottawa County is a new addition to the Northwestern Ohio oil fields. There have been some good wells completed in Allen township, which is an addition to the Toledo field proper. Some oil has also been found in Benton township, as well as in Salem township, near Oak Harbor. The bulk of the wells are located in the vicinity of Williston and Curtice, and also near the hamlet of Martin.

Wyandot County is one of great history. It is the most spotted oil field ever yet discovered on the Continent; nevertheless the county contains some remarkable oil wells, and has sufficient room for thousands more of the same kind.

In the southeastern oil field there have been a great many wells drilled. The following figures show the number of wells drilled and completed for oil, gas and salt in Ohio:

Northwestern Ohio, completed, 42,504; Southeastern Ohio, 11,965; Mecca-Belden, 3,309; Central Ohio, 692; other portions of Ohio, 914. Total wells completed, 59,384.

GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JR.



# OHIO'S GOVERNORS

MEN WHO HELPED TO BUILD UP THE STATE

## CHAPTER XIX

*Incumbents of the Gubernatorial Chair, from Edward Tiffin to Judson Harmon—Strong Men of Large Experience and Great Distinction—Tried and Trusted Leaders of the People of Ohio.*



FROM THE TIME Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state, many men of national reputation have contributed to its fame. Among them the Governors of Ohio have won distinguished recognition for statesmanship and intellectual force. In the nation's history these men illumine the pages with mighty action. With few exceptions, they were strong men, of large experience and distinction, and tried and trusted leaders. The first incumbent of the Governor's chair was EDWARD TIFFIN, a man of forceful character and great executive ability, a strong and fearless opponent of all schemes to introduce slavery into Ohio, a bold advocate of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and a courageous factor in stopping the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Ex-Secretary of State, Daniel J. Ryan, in his history of Ohio, says of EDWARD TIFFIN: "No man who has ever filled the gubernatorial chair of Ohio possessed a greater genius for the administration of public affairs than Edward Tiffin. His work in advancing and developing the state has not been equalled by that of any man in its history."

Governor EDWARD TIFFIN was born in Carlisle, England, on the 19th of June 1766. At the age of eighteen years he came to America, in 1784, and attended Jefferson Medical College, and in due time was licensed to practice his profession. In 1789, he married a sister of Thomas Worthington, then a resident of Berkley County, Virginia, and lived in that State until 1798, when he manumitted the slaves inherited by his wife and moved to Chillicothe. He appeared upon the scene of action in the Northwest Territory in its creative period, when the work of molding the destinies of a future commonwealth was committed to the care of very few men. When Tiffin came to Chillicothe he was still a physician, practicing with marked success. In the sparsely settled Scioto valley his labors carried him over many miles of travel, and he formed the friendships that explain much of his popularity in after years. In 1799, when the people of the Northwest Territory assumed the legislative form of government and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, elected a legislature, Edward Tiffin was sent as representative from Chillicothe, and upon the assembling of the first territorial legislature at Cincinnati, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he held until Ohio became a State. As President of the first Constitutional Convention, he won still greater honors and established his reputation as a man of unquestionable ability. The immediate result of this was that he was elected Governor of the new State in January, 1803, without opposition. Two years later he was re-elected, without opposition, in 1807, he declined a third term, which the people were ready to confer upon him. During his second term Governor Tiffin broke up the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. In 1807, Governor Tiffin was elected to the United States Senate. While a member of this illustrious body he secured much valuable legislation for the young State. In March, 1809, he resigned and returned to Chillicothe, intending to spend his remaining days in peace, but, contrary to his wishes, he was immediately elected as a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, in which body he served two terms, during both of which he was speaker of the House. He was afterwards appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, being the first incumbent of that office, and was in Washington in 1814, when the city was captured and burned by the British. He remained at his post of duty, when President Madison, his cabinet and the heads of the different other departments fled like cowards, and he was the only public official who saved the complete records of his department, while the records of all other departments were captured and destroyed by the enemies. Governor Tiffin died in Chillicothe, on the 9th





ed upon the beautiful farm near the village of Bourneville, now known as the Jephtha Perril Farm. Colonel William Edward Gilmore, in his "Life of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio", says the following: "As stated in the memoir, Governor Tiffin had no children by his first wife. The issue of his second marriage, with Mary Porter, was as follows:

Mary Porter Tiffin, who was born January 28, 1810; married Joseph A. Reynolds (son of Judge J. Reynolds, of Urbana, Ohio) July 12, 1825. She died July 1, 1862. Mr. Reynolds died August 23, 1883. Diathea Madison Tiffin was born in Washington City, March 4, 1814. She is still living in Chillicothe, Ohio.—Eleanor Worthington Tiffin was born October 17, 1815. She married Matthew Scott Cook (son of Judge Isaac Cook, of Ross County, Ohio), April 22, 1840. She is still living. Mr. Cook died November 28, 1882. Rebecca Turner Tiffin was born April 7, 1820. In October, 1839, she married Dr. Cornelius Comegys, son of Governor Cornelius Comegys, of Delaware. She died July 13, 1895, and Dr. Comegys died in Cincinnati, February 10, 1896. Edward Parker Tiffin was born November 9, 1822. He was killed in a railroad accident near New York City, October 5, 1853, while returning from Paris, France, where he had been pursuing post-graduate studies in medicine."

(Both Diathea Madison Tiffin and Eleanor Worthington Tiffin have since died, and none of the children of Governor Tiffin by his second marriage are now living).

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., of Washington County, was elected successor to Governor Tiffin, in 1807, but he did not take hold of the office, as the General Assembly decided that he had not been a resident of the State long enough to be eligible for election. The President of the Senate, Thomas Kirker, of Adams County, thereupon became active Governor. He was of Irish extraction, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and had taken an active part in forming the new State. He also had been a representative from Adams County in both branches of the General Assembly of Ohio for many years, at times serving as presiding officer of each body. A year following the election of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, of Trumbull County, was elected Governor. He was a native of Connecticut, being born in Norwich, in 1765; graduated from Yale in 1795, practiced law at Norwich, and was sent by owners of Western Reserve land to Ohio to examine that property. After his arrival in Ohio he decided to live here, was admitted to the bar at Marietta in 1800, and represented Trumbull County in the Constitutional Convention and State Senate. At the time of his election to the office of Governor he was Judge of the Supreme Court. Governor Huntington's administration was stormy, its chief distinction being the sweeping resolution which was, happily, an unsuccessful attempt



GEORGE K. NASH



MAP OF OHIO IN 1821



to subordinate the Judiciary to the Legislature. He died in February, in 1817, at Painesville, Ohio.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., who was elected Governor of Ohio in 1809 and served two terms, enjoys the distinction of being the first war Governor of the Buckeye State. He was born in Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, also the Louisiana Territory and the Supreme Court of Ohio. At the time of his election as Governor of Ohio he was a member of the United States Senate, from which body he resigned to assume the duties of his new office. He was an able and active man, and during the war of 1812, when Ohio became the field of action, he rendered much valuable service to the country's cause. He subsequently resigned the governorship to become Postmaster General of the United States, which office he held for more than nine years. Othniel Looker of Hamilton County, being speaker of the Senate, filled out Meigs unexpired term.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, the next Governor, who also served two terms, came from Ross County. He was a native of the State of Virginia, and an early settler of Chillicothe, where he became a prominent member of the party against St. Clair and their representatives in Washington. Governor Worthington also was a member of both Territorial Legislatures, the Constitutional Convention, and one of the first two Senators sent to Ohio by Congress. As Governor, Worthington was a strong advocate of public schools and improved transportation facilities, the encouragement of manufactures and the reform of banking. Salmon P. Chase said of Worthington: "He was the father of internal improvements, of the great national road and of the early canal." Governor Worthington was a statesman of great ability, a scholar and a polished gentleman. His beautiful home, Adena, which was finished in 1805, while he represented Ohio in the United States Senate was a model of beauty and elegance. It is a substantial residence, still standing on the elevated land northeast of the City of Chillicothe, and was in its days deemed the finest mansion west of the Alleghenies.

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN, the next Governor of Ohio, was a native of Connecticut. He was an early settler of Hamilton County and a Judge of the Supreme Court at the time of his election. Governor Brown's administration was marked by its enthusiasm for the building of canals and the establishment of free schools, and it was troubled by the results of bad banking and unwise credits for land. Being elected to the United States Senate, Governor Brown resigned in 1822, and Allen Trimble, speaker of the Senate, became active Governor, until JEREMIAH MORROW,

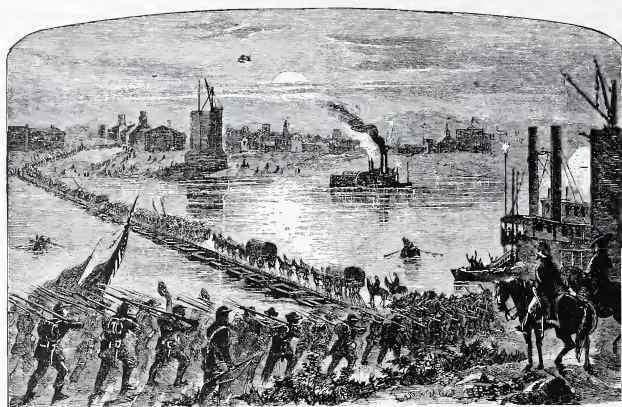


MONUMENT OF FORT WASHINGTON  
CINCINNATI



OLDEST MAP OF OHIO

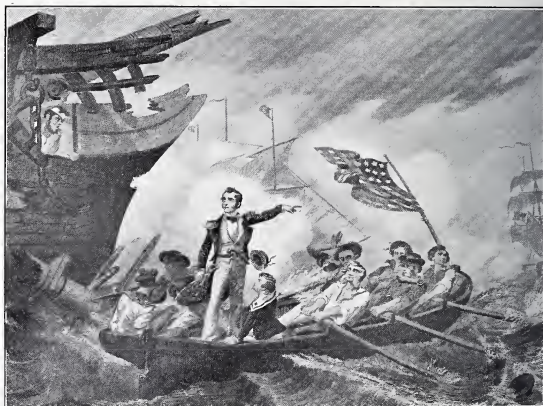
of Warren County, was elected to that office. He was a distinguished gentleman who served the state of his adoption long and faithfully. Born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he came to Ohio in 1796 where he took an energetic and active part in all public affairs. He was leader of men, whose common sense, honesty, frankness and thorough knowledge of the questions coming before him commanded the implicit confidence and respect of all men. Previous to his election as Governor he was a member of the second territorial assembly, and the first, and for ten years the only representative of the State in the lower house of Congress. He also served one term in the United States Senate. After the close of his two terms as Governor he served in both branches of the General Assembly, and closed his career with two terms in



SQUIRREL HUNTERS, CINCINNATI, 1862

the dawn of another era in the history of Ohio. After he had served two terms he retired to private life.

GENERAL DUNCAN MCARTHUR, of Ross County, was elected Governor of Ohio in 1830, on the Democratic ticket. He was a distinguished man and his career has been closely connected with the history of Ohio. Born in New York State, he migrated to Ohio when the state was still in its infancy and he grew up with the new country. He had been a surveyor in the wilderness, a member and speaker of both branches of the General Assembly of Ohio and a representative in Congress. As a soldier he became famous. Beginning his military career as a private, in Harmar's expedition when only eighteen years of age, he worked himself up to the rank of brigadier general of the regular army. After having served in a second Indiana Campaign in 1798, he was made captain of militia by St. Clair in 1798. Ten years later, in 1808, the General Assembly of Ohio elected him major general of the state militia. Then came the war of 1812 with England when the State of Ohio became the field of battle. At the outbreak of hostilities Mr. McArthur enlisted as a private but was almost immediately elected colonel of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In Hull's unfortunate campaign, which resulted in the loss of Detroit, Colonel McArthur bore a most creditable part. During the course of this war,



BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

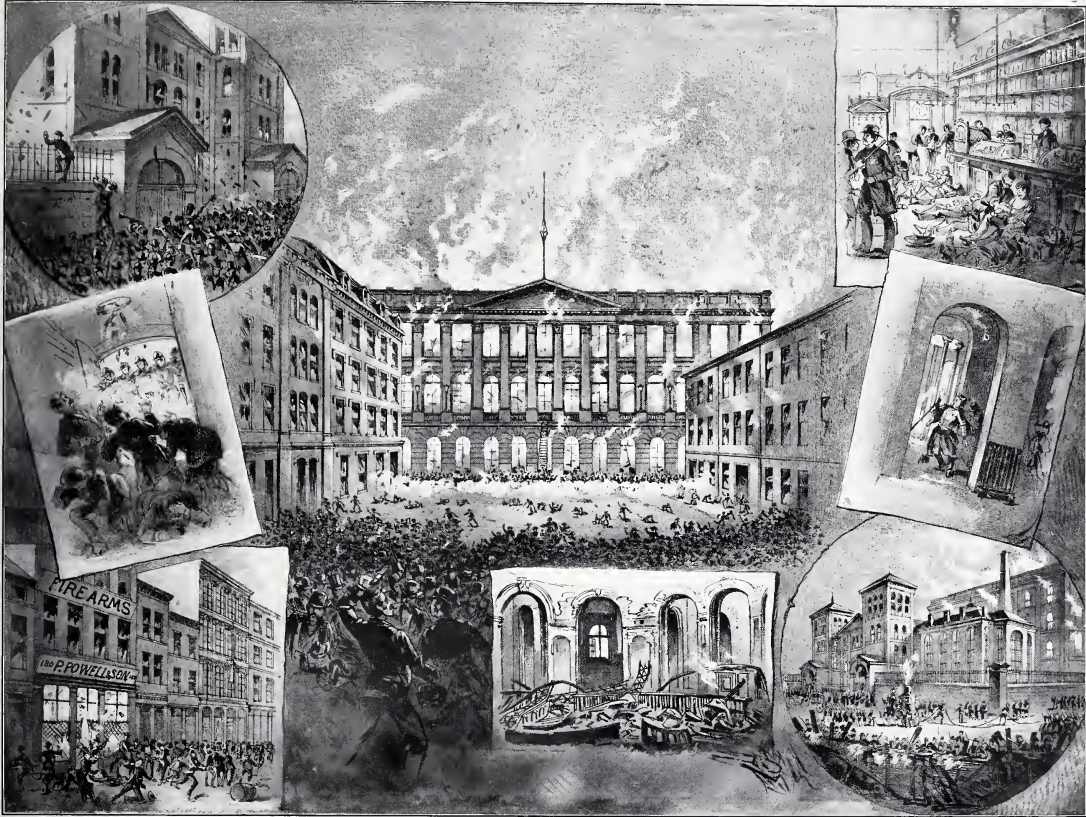
in the year of 1813, in the operations around the western end of Lake Erie, Col. McArthur made so brilliant a record that he was, at its termination, a brigadier general of the regular army. His administration saw the last of the Indian wars which affected Ohio; the canals in operation; the national road in use and the commencement of the era of railways, eleven being chartered at the session of the General Assembly of 1831 and 1832.

ROBERT LUCAS, the next Governor, came from Pike County. He was a native of Virginia, and had fought in the war of 1812 against England, where he obtained the rank of brigadier general. After he had become a citizen of Ohio he was elected to the General Assembly, and served in both branches, twice as a speaker of the State Senate. He was the presiding officer of the first Democratic National



EDEN PARK RESERVOIR, CINCINNATI



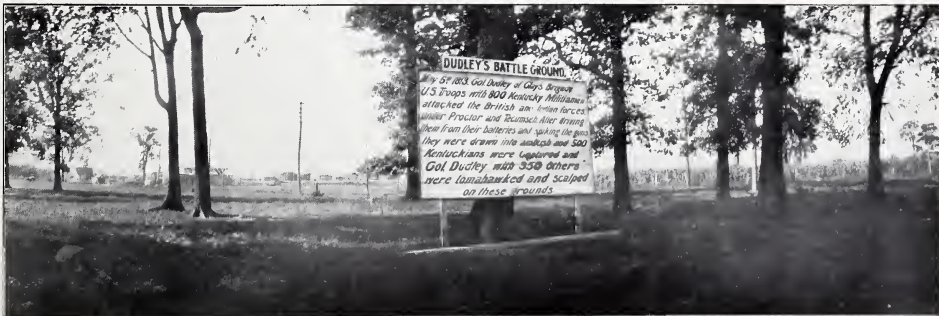


COURT HOUSE FIRE AND RIOT, CINCINNATI, 1884

Convention which nominated President Jackson for a second term. During the Governor's second term of office occurred the famous controversy with Michigan over the northwestern boundary of the State. Ohio came out victorious, and in honor of Governor Lucas the county at the mouth of the Maumee was named after him Lucas County.

JOSEPH VANCE, who was elected Governor of Ohio in 1836, served one term in that office. He was the first Governor of Ohio elected by the Whig party. Governor Vance was a native of Pennsylvania and a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he had served with distinction. After the war he came to Ohio and settled in Champaign County where he resided at the time of his election to the Ohio gubernatorial chair. He had been many times a member of the General Assembly and for seven terms a member of the lower house of the National Congress. Governor Vance was a warm friend of the public schools and his administration was marked by a thorough revision and improvement of the school system of the State.

WILSON SHANNON, of Belmont County, was the successor of Governor Vance. He enjoyed the distinc-



DUDLEY'S BATTLE GROUND, TOLEDO



tion of being the first native born Ohioan to achieve this high position, and was one of the very few men who came into this office without previous service in other positions. Governor Shannon was a distinguished lawyer and a very remarkable man. During his administration the abolition movement gained headway. In 1842 he was defeated for re-election by Thomas Corwin, but in 1844, in turn, defeated Corwin for the office of Governor. The same year he resigned his position to become Minister to Mexico.

THOMAS CORWIN was a man famous for his oratory and wit. He was a native of Kentucky, had taken part in the war of 1812 as a wagon boy and had served two terms in the General Assembly and five in Congress, when elected Chief Magistrate of Ohio. After his term as Governor he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned from that body to become Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of Richland County, speaker of the State Senate, became active Governor when Governor Shannon resigned, in 1844. He was a Democrat and was succeeded by his father, MORDECAI BARTLEY, a Whig. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, an officer in the war of 1812, a member of the General Assembly, and had served four terms in Congress, from 1823 to 1831. Governor Bartley was the second war Governor of Ohio, his administration witnessing the war with Mexico. During his term the Bank of the State of Ohio was chartered and the present system of taxation adopted.



FIRST CAPITAL OF OHIO, CHILLICOTHE

MEDDILL succeeded to the Governor's office upon the resignation of his predecessor, and was elected to that office the same fall. He was born in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1802, and had come to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1832, entering at once upon the practice of law. He had served three years in the State Legislature and four years in Congress. Early in President Polk's administration he was made first assistant postmaster general, but resigned to accept the commissionership of Indian affairs, in which office he introduced many needed reforms. In 1851, he was selected as president of the Constitutional Convention. After the close of his term as Governor he held the position of first comptroller of the United States Treasury, serving through all of President Buchanan's administration and two months under President Lincoln. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, on the second of September, 1865.



SHERMAN'S TOMB, MANSFIELD, OHIO.

In 1846, WILLIAM BEBB, of Butler County, and a native Ohioan, was elected to the Executive Office. He was a sturdy opponent of the Black laws, and during his administration much progress was made in internal improvements.

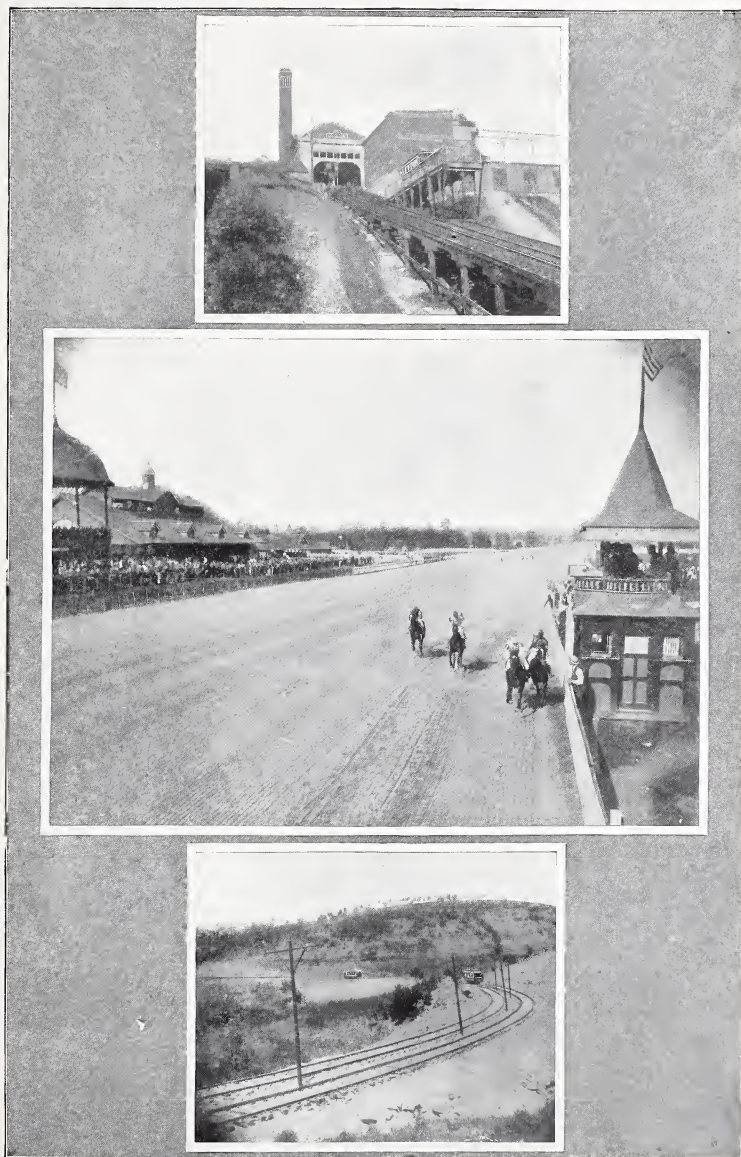
SEABURY FORD, Geauga County, was the last Whig candidate elected Governor of Ohio. He was born in Connecticut and had served in both branches of the General Assembly. He filled the gubernatorial chair for one term.

REUBEN WOOD, of Cuyahoga County, a native of Vermont, was Governor Ford's successor. He had been a State Senator and a Judge of both Common Pleas and Supreme Courts. His administration was a time of great activity in financial affairs, the free banking system was inaugurated, and many railroad lines opened for traffic. During his first term the Constitutional Convention met, and the constitution framed by it went into effect in 1852, and is still in force. So Governor Wood was the last Governor under the first constitution as well as the first under the second. In 1853 Governor Wood resigned to accept the position of Council at Valparaiso. Lieutenant Governor WILLIAM



ON THE CAMPUS, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY





VIEWS OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
AN INCLINED PLANE — OAKLEY RACE TRACK IN 1896 — ON THE WAY TO FORT THOMAS





The first Governor of Ohio, elected on the Republican ticket, was SALMON P. CHASE, who filled that distinguished office for two terms, from 1856 to 1860. He was elected to his first term in the fall of 1855, when he resided and practiced law in Cincinnati, Ohio. Governor Chase's life has been closely connected with the history of Ohio. He was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 13th of January, 1803. In 1826 he graduated from Dartmouth College, after which he taught school in Washington, D. C., a short time, becoming subsequently a law student under Attorney General Wirt in Washington. When a boy he had spent some years with his celebrated uncle, the

Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, Philander Chase, at Worthington, Ohio, and he returned to Ohio after being admitted to the Bar in 1830, to take up the practice of his profession. He soon made his influence felt as a lecturer, as publisher of the laws of Ohio, a work which insured his standing as a lawyer, even if it did not reward him financially, and as a historian. He was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery, and, while pursuing his law studies at Washington, was actively engaged in trying to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. During his residence in Cincinnati he was the fearless head of a long and bitter contest against slavery.



FORT ANCIENT, FORT BRANDON, LEBANON, OHIO

Chase's argument before the United States Supreme Court has passed into history as one of the boldest and most powerful pleas for human liberty under the constitution of the United States ever made by any person. On the 22nd of February, 1849, Mr. Chase was elected to the United



OHIO STATE OBSERVATORY, COLUMBUS

States Senate as the successor of William Allen over Thomas Ewing, by a combination of the Democrats and the Free Soilers who held the balance of power, after four exciting ballots in the joint convention of the two houses. In 1855 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1857. During these four years the Republican party was organized, and in 1860 Mr. Chase was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination. In the same year he was re-elected to the United States Senate but resigned on the 10th of March, 1861, to become secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln, and was succeeded by John Sherman of Richland County in the senate. In recognition of his great ability President Lincoln made him his secretary of the treasury, and his financial sagacity and fiscal system, primarily based upon the issue of treasury notes to meet the exigency that arose, successfully tided the Union over the financial breakers which threatened to destroy it. He fully understood the great resources of the republic and fearlessly called them into action to back up the armed forces in the field. On June 30, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his position as secretary of the treasury, was succeeded by William P. Fessenden of Maine, and on the nomination of Lincoln, was confirmed on the 5th of December, 1864, chief justice of the United States, an office he filled until his decease. He presided at the impeachment trial of President Johnson, in 1868.



ON THE MUSKINGUM RIVER





VIEW OF

He presided over the impeachment trial with judicial impartiality, but the radical leaders of his party charged him with being partial to the accused and this wholly estranged him from the party which he had helped to organize and with which he had acted for so many years. Mr. Chase died in New York on the 7th of May, 1873.

WILLIAM DENNISON was the third war governor of Ohio. He was of New England stock, his parents having come to Cincinnati about 1808, and here he was born on the 23rd of November, 1815. After receiving such education as conditions in Cincinnati then afforded, he entered Miami University, from which institution he graduated in 1835. He subsequently took up the study of law, was admitted to practice about 1840 when he removed to Columbus. Here he became connected with some railroad enterprises and was associated with the original construction of the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, and of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, of which he was President from 1854 to 1859. From earliest manhood Mr. Dennison was identified with the Whig party, which in 1848 elected him to the State Senate. Eight years later, in 1856, he was delegate-at-large to the first National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and in 1859 was elected Governor of Ohio. When the Civil war broke out he was still in the Governor's chair and continued during the nine months remaining of his term. The great work of the administration was equipping and forwarding troops. Retiring from the governorship, he devoted his entire time and energy as a volunteer aid to the governor, his successor, and to the President. In 1864, Governor Dennison was permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, which re-nominated President Lincoln, and in the fall of the same year he was appointed postmaster general. He remained in the cabinet after President Lincoln's assassination until the summer of 1866 when President Johnson's attitude having become determined, he was the first to resign his portfolio. Having returned to private life, he became interested in the construction of railroads until 1875, when Congress provided a new government for the District of Columbia under the direction of three commissioners. Governor Dennison was appointed chairman of the commission, which position he occupied until 1878. In 1880 he was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Garfield. Governor Dennison died at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th of June, 1883.

DAVID TOD, born at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 21st of February, 1805, was the next Governor of Ohio. He was of New England stock, his father being a native of Connecticut who emigrated to Ohio, serving as

a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and as a Judge of the Supreme Court. After a thorough education David Tod took up the study of law, in which profession he obtained a high standing. In 1838 he was elected to



SPRING GROVE CEMETERY, CINCINNATI





CINCINNATI, 1901

the Ohio State Senate, and in 1844 was the Democratic candidate for Governor. He afterwards was Minister to Brazil. In 1860 he was vice-president of the memorable "Charleston Convention", where the secession of the southern Democrats broke up the convention and paved the way for secession. After the adjournment of that convention to Baltimore, Caleb Cushing, the chairman, went off with the Southerners and Mr. Tod became chairman. After the breaking out of the Civil War Governor Tod was a most ardent advocate of its prosecution, giving freely of his time and money to the cause, and became so prominent that he was elected by the Union party—the combination of Republicans and War Democrats—to the office of Governor the first year of the war, serving one term. His tenure of office was during the very heat and passion of the war, and the duties were not only onerous, but they required tact, intelligence of the highest order and quickness of decision. Governor Tod discharged these duties skillfully and zealously, and was especially mindful of the welfare of that great army which Ohio kept constantly "at the front." After retiring from office he occupied himself with his large business interests. He died in his native city on the 13th of November, 1868.



PREHISTORIC EARTH WORKS, NEWARK, O.

JOHN BROUGH, Governor Tod's successor, was born in Marietta, Ohio, on the 17th of September, 1811, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1865, being the first Governor of Ohio who died in office. His parents came to Ohio in pioneer days.

At an early age he became a printer, and before he was twenty started a paper called "The Western Republican and Marietta Advertiser". President Jackson and John C. Calhoun were then in the midst of their quarrel over nullifica-



STATE CAPITAL, COLUMBUS

tion and Brough espoused the cause of Calhoun. This rendered his newspaper so unpopular that he removed to Lancaster and purchased "The Ohio Eagle". He was elected to the Legislature from Fairfield County in 1838, and soon after became Auditor of State, in which office he uncovered corrupt practice and inaugurated reforms which made him deservedly popular. He was also a very gifted speaker, and during the great campaign between Thomas



OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY

tensified in bitterness by the nomination of his opponent on the Democratic ticket, Clement L. Vallandigham, who was then an exile by sentence of a military commission after a vain appeal to the United States Circuit Court. Vallandigham's arrest and sentence were by many good citizens deemed to be tyrannical and unconstitutional and his friends made a bold and vigorous campaign. Governor Brough was elected by a majority of more than one hundred thousand votes, but he failed of re-nomination in 1865 and was deeply chagrined. He died at Cleveland before his term of office had expired. General Charles Anderson, lieutenant-governor, served out his unexpired term.

JACOB DOLSON COX, the next Governor of Ohio, was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 27th of October, 1828, of American parents. In 1846 he entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1851. In 1852 he removed to Warren, Trumbull County, where he was superintendent of the High School for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected to the Senate of the Fifty-third General Assembly in 1859 from the twenty-third senatorial district. In 1861 he was commissioned a brigadier general by President Lincoln, and for a time had charge of the organization of the volunteer troops of Ohio. In July of that year he was assigned to the command of the Kanawha brigade, operating in West Virginia. In 1862 he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, serving in the Ninth corps, to the command of which he succeeded when General Reno was killed at South Mountain, and led the corps gallantly at Antietam. On the 16th of April, 1863, he was placed in command of the District of Ohio, and also a division of the twenty-third corps. He served under General Thomas in the Atlanta campaign and in the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville. He fought the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, March 14, 1865, and united his forces with those of General Sherman. In 1865 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated General George W. Morgan, Democrat, by a vote of 223,642 to 193,797. He was appointed secretary of the interior in March, 1869, by President Grant, but resigned in December, 1870, and returned to Cincinnati, where he had located in the practice of the law. In 1873 he was made president of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from the Sixth District, Lucas, Ottawa, Williams, Fulton, Henry and Wood Counties. He was not re-elected, and returned to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice of his profession. He died on the 4th of August, 1900, at Magnolia, Massachusetts.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was Gen. Cox's successor in the executive chair of Ohio. He was born in Dela-

Corwin and Wilson Shannon he was put forward by the Democrats to confront Corwin, confessedly the greatest orator Ohio has ever produced. While Auditor of State Mr. Brough purchased a newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to "The Enquirer" and was connected with it for a few years. In 1848, however, he practically withdrew from public life, owing to his dissatisfaction of the pro-slavery tendencies of his party. He turned his attention to railroading afterward and became prominent in that and other business interests, which occupied him until his election to Governor in 1863. The political campaign of 1863 was the most virulent which ever took place in Ohio. It was in-



OLD WOODWARD SCHOOL





SHOFIELD BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO





ware, Ohio, on October 4th, 1822. His father, Rutherford Hayes, migrated from Vermont to Ohio, in 1817, and engaged in merchandizing in Delaware, but died in 1822. He received his education in the village schools, at the Academy at Norwalk, Ohio, at Middletown, Conn., and finally graduated from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1843. Immediately after his graduation he entered an office in Columbus as a law student. In August 1843 he went to the Law School of Harvard University, from where he graduated in 1845. He began the practice of law in Fremont, forming a partnership, in 1846, with R. P. Buckland. Three years later he removed to Cincinnati. Here he became a member of the law firm of Huron & Hayes. This was succeeded, in 1854, by another with H. W. Corwin and W. K. Rogers as partners. In 1856 he was nominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he declined the honor. Up to this time he had acted with the Whig party. When the Republican party was formed he took an active interest in its first campaign, proving himself a capital political speaker. In 1858 he was chosen city solicitor of Cincinnati. When his term of office ended, in 1861, a political reaction had set in, the municipal election occurring prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the entire city Republican ticket was defeated, Hayes, who was on the ticket for re-election, among the others.

At the outbreak of the Civil War a military company was formed from the membership of the Literary Club of the Queen City, and Hayes was chosen captain. His company was assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was commissioned major.

He did gallant service in Virginia and West Virginia, and his regiment participated in nearly all the important actions in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan, including the battles of South Mountain, Winchester, Cloyd's Mountain, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the meantime he was promoted to the command of the regiment. General Adam Badeau, of General Grant's staff, in his *Military History of Grant*, says of Colonel Hayes:

"For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Colonel Hayes was promoted to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and breveted major general for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and participated in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."



SCHOOL BUILDING, LEBANON, OHIO



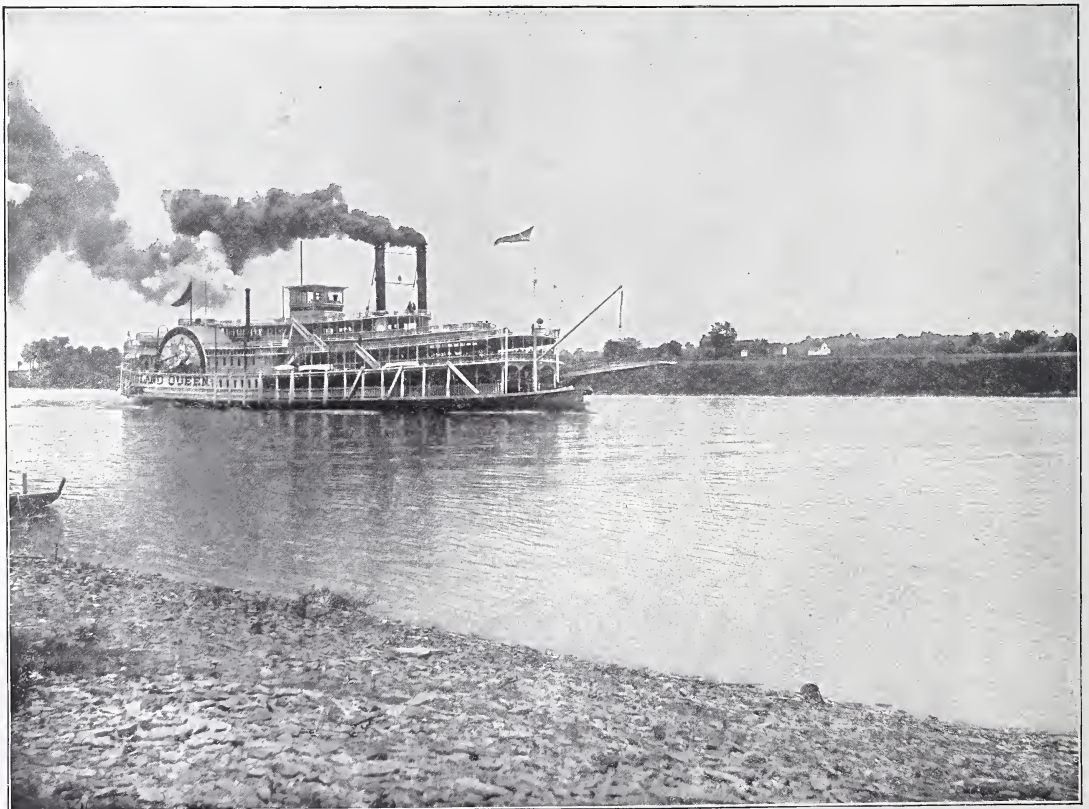
MODERN SCHOOL HOUSE, GLENDALE, OHIO

He commanded his brigade for more than two years. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, and in 1866 was re-elected from the same district to the Fortieth. While in Congress he served on a number of the leading committees of the House, and his counsel was eagerly sought by his party leaders on all perplexing questions.

In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and was elected over Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, by a vote of 243,605 to 240,622. In 1869 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected over George H. Pendleton, Democrat, by a vote of 236,082 to 228,576. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for

governor, and defeated William Allen, Democrat, by a vote of 297,817 to 292,273. It is a coincidence that General Hayes was the only man elected three times to the office of governor during the century, and on each occasion he was elected over a man who was a United States Senator, Allen previous to, and Thurman and Pendleton subsequent to the gubernatorial election. When Thurman was defeated in 1867, a Democratic Legislature was chosen, which elected him to the Senate. He was nominated for Congress in 1872, against his protests, and was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Henry B. Banning, in the Second District. In 1873, after his defeat, he removed from Cincinnati to Fremont, where he had inherited considerable property, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, with the exception of the time he spent at the White House.

In 1876 General Hayes was the Republican candidate for president, and carried Ohio over Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, by a vote of 330,698 to 323,182. He was nominated on the seventh ballot in the National Republican Convention, which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1876. In accepting this nomination Mr. Hayes pledged himself from patriotic motives, to the one-term principle, and in these words: "Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early president can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in now stating my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office, and forbidding a re-election." A bitter and threatening controversy arose over the election, which required the wisest and most conciliatory statesmanship to adjust, so as to avert civil commotion. In a letter to Senator John Sherman, November 27, 1876, Governor Hayes said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 electoral votes—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny." The canvassing board of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina declared Republican electors chosen and certificates of these results were sent by the governors of those states to Washington. Governor Hayes had a majority of one in the electoral college. But the Democrats charged fraud, and certificates declaring the Democratic electors elected were sent to Washington. The House (Democratic) and the Senate (Republican) then concurred in an act providing for a commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five judges of the Supreme Court, to have final jurisdiction. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors, and by a vote of eight to seven declared in favor of the Republican electors, and President Hayes was inaugurated March 5, 1877. The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one, meet-



THE ISLAND QUEEN OF CINCINNATI





ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF FALLEN TIMBER NEAR TOLEDO

ing with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of Federal troops and restoration of self-government to the Southern States, it prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that ensued. After leaving the presidency Mr. Hayes lived in quiet retirement at Fremont. He was identified with the management of numerous educational institutions and the public benefactions of the State. He died in Fremont, Ohio, on the 17th of January, 1893.

EDWARD FALLENSKY NOYES was elected Governor of Ohio in the fall of 1871, serving one term. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Haverhill on the 3rd of October, 1832. His parents died in his infancy, and, at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to the "Morning Star," a religious newspaper at Dover, New Hampshire. In 1853 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated with high honors at the close of his course. Having been born an anti-slavery whig, he naturally became a Republican and began his political career at college in 1856, as President of the Fremont College Club. After graduating from college he came to Cincinnati, in 1857, where he took up the study of law and practiced until the Civil War broke out, when he was commissioned major of the 39th Ohio Infantry. The regiment at once entered into active service. After the battle of Corinth, Major Noyes became Colonel. During the Atlanta campaign he took part in the battles at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain. At Ruffs Hills, on the 4th day of July, 1864, Colonel Noyes was struck in the ankle by a mimic ball, which necessitated the amputation of his leg. Later Colonel Noyes was promoted to brigadier-general, and remained on duty, suitable to his condition, until the 22nd of April, 1865. The same year he was elected city solicitor of Cincinnati, and the next year Probate Judge. After retiring from the executive office he resumed the practice of his profession at Cincinnati. In 1877, Governor Noyes was appointed Minister to France and served four years. In 1889 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, remaining on the bench until his death, which occurred at Cincinnati, on the 4th of September, 1890.

WILLIAM ALLEN, the next Governor of Ohio, was born at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1807. He immigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1820. In 1827, although a minor, he was admitted to the practice of the law. In 1832 he was elected a representative in Congress by a single vote over General Duncan McArthur. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1843 was re-elected to the same position. In 1873 he was elected Governor of Ohio over General Edward F. Noyes, receiving 214,654 votes while his competitor received 213,837. In 1875 he was defeated for Governor by General Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 297,817, while



CINCINNATI IN 1803



PLEASURE YACHT ON ROCKY RIVER

He obtained a fair common school education, after which he entered into mercantile pursuits in his native county. In 1847 he came to Cincinnati, where later he became a senior member of the wholesale firm of R. M. Bishop & Co. In April, 1857, he was elected to the City Council, and in the following year became President of that body. This was followed, in 1859, by his election as Mayor of Cincinnati. His administration was very successful. Governor Bishop was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, and for many years one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. In 1877 the Ohio Democracy nominated him to lead a forlorn hope for the Governorship, but, against all expectations, their candidate was elected by a large plurality. Governor Bishop died at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 2d of March, 1893.

CHARLES FOSTER, of Fostoria, Seneca County, was the next Governor of the State. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12,



FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OHIO

tant committees of the House, being especially fitted for committee work. He made no pretense to the gifts and arts of the orator, but when he spoke on any question he was brief and plain to the point. He was one of the original Republicans and always a consistent party man, but withal tolerant of those who differed from him. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and defeated his Democratic opponent, Thomas Ewing the younger, by a vote of 375,080 to 340,821. In 1881 he was again the Republican candidate for Governor, and was re-elected over John Bookwalter, Democrat, by a vote of 312,735 to 243,016. On the 1st of March, 1891, Governor Foster entered the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison as secretary of the treasury, and managed the affairs of that department with great skill and ability until the close of the administration. As the result of his many enterprises Governor Foster had accumulated a large fortune, all of which was swept away by the disastrous panic of 1893, and he was left with little to support him in his old age. Governor Foster died on the 9th of January, 1904, at Springfield, Ohio, while on his way to attend the inauguration of Governor Herrick.

292,273 were cast for Allen. In 1876 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden of New York. He died at Fruit Hill, his manorial residence, near Chillicothe, in 1879. The marble statue of William Allen adorns the rotunda of the National Capitol as one of the Ohioans of the Nineteenth Century deemed worthy of that honor by the General Assembly of the State.

R. B. HAYES, elected for a third term to the distinguished position of governor of Ohio, succeeded William Allen. In March, 1877, when Governor Hayes assumed the Presidency of the United States, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Lowry Young became Governor of Ohio, and served as such until his successor was elected.

RICHARD MOORE BISHOP was elected Governor of Ohio in the fall of 1877, on a Democratic ticket. He was a Kentuckian by birth, born on the 4th of November, 1812, in Fleming County.



FIRST HOUSE IN DAYTON

1828, and was educated in the public schools. For many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Fostoria, with his father, and afterward on his own account. Later he engaged in banking, railway and manufacturing enterprises, and continued to reside in Fostoria until the close of the century. He entered Congress in 1871, having been elected in 1870 to the Forty-second Congress from the Ninth District, Seneca, Crawford, Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa Counties. The apportionment of 1872 placed him in the Tenth District, Seneca, Hancock, Sandusky, Erie and Huron Counties, from which he was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872, to the Forty-fourth in 1874, and to the Forty-fifth in 1876. He was defeated for Congress in 1890 by Darius D. Hare. He served with great distinction in Congress, and was on nearly all the impor-



IN WADE PARK, CLEVELAND



GEORGE HOADLEY was elected Governor Foster's successor in 1883, and served one term. Mr. Hoadley was born at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 31st of July, 1826. In 1830 Governor Hoadley's parents removed to Cleveland, where he obtained his education in the public schools and at the Western Reserve University, graduating from that institution at the age of eighteen. The following year he spent at Harvard Law School. In 1846 he entered the office of Salmon P. Chase and Flamen Ball at Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar the year following, and soon became a partner in the firm. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the old Superior Court of Cincinnati, serving until the court was abolished by the new constitution, subsequently he was elected city solicitor, and in 1859 was elected Judge of the new Superior Court, which office he resigned in 1866. He was twice offered the appointment of Judge of the Supreme



GLACIAL GROVES, KELLEY'S ISLAND



EXPERIMENT STATION, CEDAR POINT

on the 5th of July, 1846. On this farm, and about a combined grist and saw mill upon a brawling highland stream, assisting in the care of both, he passed the first sixteen years of his life in a laborious calling, laying deep the foundation of his future education and career, in the primitive public schools of the day. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front with his neighbors, playmates and schoolmates. Wherever and whenever duty called he responded, always distinguishing himself. From a private soldier he rose to a sergeancy in 1862, and was made a lieutenant for meritorious conduct in 1865, and a captain for gallant conduct and efficient service later. He participated in the sanguinary engagements of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and many lesser actions. When General Sherman began his historic march from Atlanta to the

Court of Ohio, but declined. In 1883 he was elected Governor of Ohio. Soon after the expiration of his term of office, on the 7th of March, 1887, he removed to New York, and there maintained a leading law practice until his death. He died at Watkins, New York, on the 26th of August, 1902. Governor Hoadley was for many years a professor in the Cincinnati Law School. He early became active in politics in the school of Salmon P. Chase. During the war he left the Democratic party, remaining in the Republican party until 1872, when he went back to the Democracy. When Mr. Hoadley was elected Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, he had as opponent on the Republican side, Joseph B. Foraker, whom he defeated. Five years later, he in turn was defeated by Foraker.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, the next Governor of Ohio, was born on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio,



ON THE CANAL NEAR MANSFIELD



ENTRANCE TO GORDON PARK, CLEVELAND

Sea he accompanied that great general in the movement which cut in twain and destroyed the Confederacy. He was four times a Governor of Ohio, twice elected and twice defeated. A most ardent Republican, a vigorous campaigner and a versatile orator, these campaigns will long remain notable in the political annals of the State. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention against Judge George Hoadley, Democrat, who had preceded him on the bench in Cincinnati. At this election the vote was—Hoadley, 353,693; Foraker, 347,164. The defeat of the latter was unexpected, but his friends, wholly undaunted, renominated him in 1885, in opposition to Hoadley's re-election. The result was the triumphant election of Foraker. Two years later he was re-elected to the same office, again, in 1889, he was the nominee of his party, with James E. Campbell, of Butler County, as the Democratic candidate. There was considerable defection in the Republican ranks, and the vote



STATE SUPREME COURT BUILDING, COLUMBUS Sam Hannaford &amp; Sons, Archts., Cinti.

the caucus and elected by the Legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 3, 1903. He took his seat with the inauguration of President McKinley, and at once assumed a leading position in the United States Senate. Senator Hanna had just been appointed to succeed John Sherman who had become Secretary of State in the cabinet of the new President. In that distinguished body the reputation of the senior Senator had preceded him and it was not long until he was recognized as one of the ablest debaters of the floor. He was a staunch supporter of President McKinley in all his policies, and a great aid to the Chief Executive in the events leading up to the Spanish-American War. As in all matters of international significance, grave questions arose for consideration, and it was here the world first learned the true worth of Senator Foraker. His comprehensive knowledge of the constitutional and international law amazed the Senate and the bulwarks of the sticklers looked like the fabled china shop after his masterly attacks. In all the one hundred days of the war that ended in the subjugation of Spain and the liberation of Cuba, he stood for the McKinley administration and all it implied in the treatment of Cuba and the conquest of the Philippines. As Chairman of the Committee on Porto Rico he framed the policy for that island that brought order out of chaos and prosperity out of want and distress. On the 14th of January, 1902, Senator Foraker was elected to a second term in the United States Senate, ending March 3, 1909. At the expiration of this term Senator Foraker returned to private life, resuming the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL, who defeated Jos. B. Foraker for the Governorship of Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State, born at Middletown, Butler County, on the 7th of July, 1843. His father, Andrew Campbell, was a physician of prominence. One of his maternal ancestors took part in the battle of Lexington, and one of his paternal ancestors was with Montgomery at the assault on Quebec. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812. During the Civil War Governor Campbell served in the navy upon the Mississippi and tributary rivers. He was discharged for serious physical disability, but recovered, studied law, and began practicing at Hamilton, in 1867, from 1867 to 1880 he was prosecuting attorney of Butler County. In 1882 Mr. Campbell was elected to Congress as a Democrat in a strongly Republican district, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1886. In 1889 he was elected Governor of Ohio. While in the Governor's office he was noted for an inflexible adherence to that which he deemed to be right. In 1891 Governor Campbell was defeated for a second term by Major William McKinley, and in 1895 he was again defeated by Asa S. Bushnell. He then went to New York, where for a number of years he was engaged in the practice of his profession. Returning to his native State, he opened an office in Columbus, Ohio. From 1906 to 1910 Governor Campbell



GORGE OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER



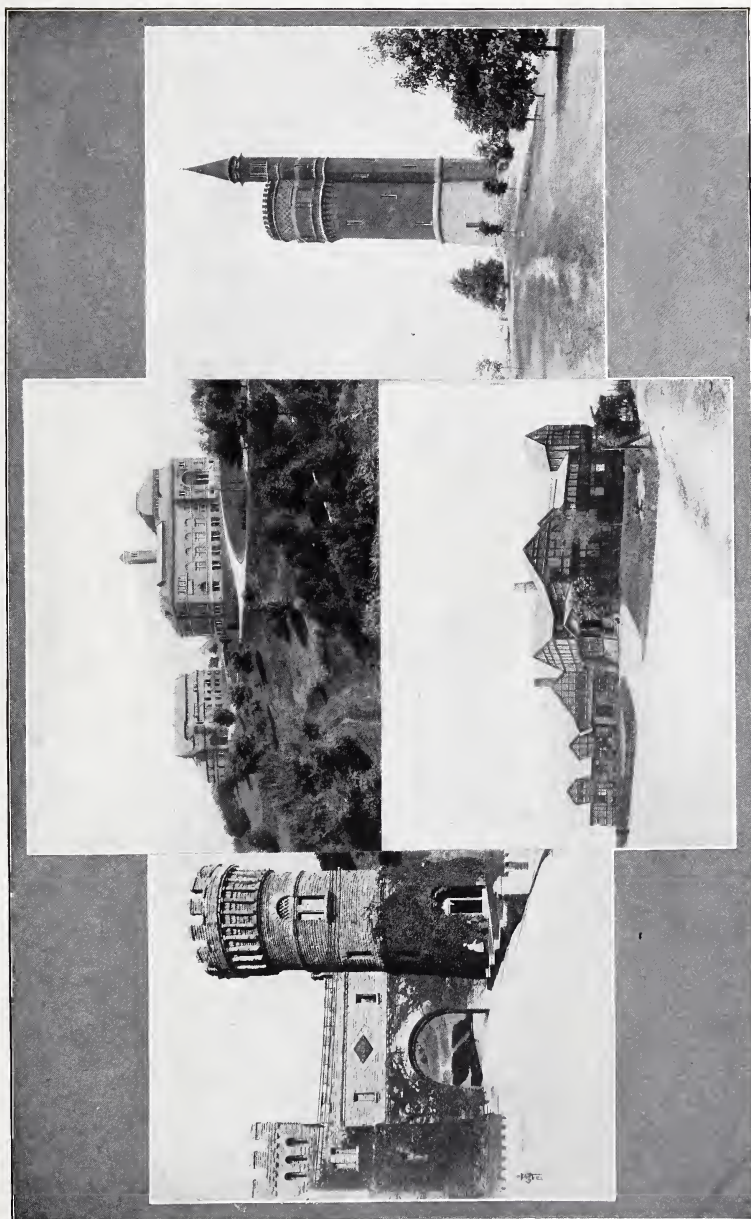
STEAMBOAT LANDING, PUT-IN-BAY

stood: Campbell, 379,423; Foraker, 368,551. His friends immediately gazetted him for the United States Senatorship, while his enemies in his own party believed that he had been eliminated as a political factor. He was defeated for the caucus nomination in 1892, when John Sherman was elected, but in 1896 he was nominated by

was a member of the commission that codified the laws of Ohio.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY was elected Governor of Ohio in the fall of 1891. He was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1844, and obtained his education in the common schools. Before completing





VIEWS OF CINCINNATI





his education, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to lieutenant, captain and Major, and was mustered out at the close of the war, with the brevet rank of colonel. He was cool, courageous and dashing in action, and won all of his promotions by meritorious conduct. After retir-



PRE-HISTORIC EARTH WORKS, NEWARK, OHIO

ing from the army he finished his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. From 1869 to 1871 he was prosecuting attorney of Stark County. Five years later he entered upon his congressional career. He was elected to Congress in 1876, from the Seventeenth District, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning Counties. In 1878 he was re-elected to Congress from the Sixteenth District, Stark, Wayne, Ashtabula and Portage Counties. In 1880 he was elected to Congress again, but his seat was contested by Jonathan H. Wallace, and he was unseated. Two years later he again was sent to Congress from the Eighteenth District, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning Counties. In 1884 the Twentieth District, Stark, Mahoning and Summit Counties elected him to Congress and in 1886 and 1888 he was elected from the Eighteenth Ohio district, consisting of Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning Counties. He was defeated in 1890 by John G. Warwick. His defeat for Congress in 1890 led to his nomination to the Governorship, and his election and re-election to that office made his nomination to the Presidency by his party a logical necessity. He was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republican Convention in 1891, and was elected over Governor James E. Campbell, by a vote of 386,739 to 365,288. In 1893 he was again the Republican candidate for Governor, and defeated Lawrence

T. Neal, Democrat, by a vote of 433,342 to 352,347.

In 1896 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention, on a platform favoring a protective tariff and opposing the coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms without an international agreement. His opponent was William Jennings Bryan, of



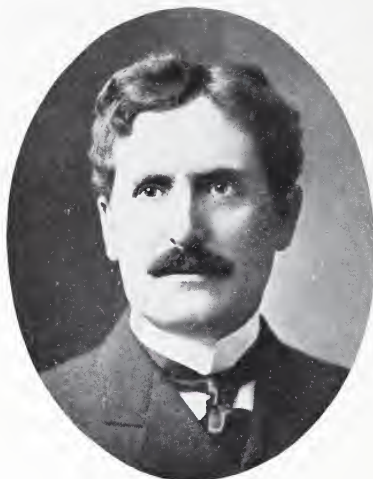
VIEW AT PUT-IN-BAY

Nebraska. Major McKinley was elected by a majority of both the electoral and popular vote. In 1900 the Republican National Convention unanimously renominated him to the Presidency, and he was re-elected by increased electoral and popular majorities. His opponent was again William Jennings Bryan. President McKinley was shot by an Anarchist, at Buffalo, New York, on the Pan-American Exposition grounds, on the 6th of September, 1901. The President lingered along for eight days, and died at the home of John G. Milbourn in Buffalo, on the 14th of September, 1901. His remains now rest in Canton, Ohio.

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL followed Major McKinley as Governor of Ohio. He was born at Rome, N. Y., on the 26th of September, 1834. His grandfather, Jason Bushnell, was a Revolutionary soldier, who saw much service. His great-uncle, William Bushnell, was one of the forty-eight who made the first settlement at Marietta. Governor Bushnell's father, Daniel Bushnell, brought his family to Cincinnati in 1845, and in 1851 the future Governor removed to Springfield, where he resided until the time of his death, in January, 1904. In all these years he had been engaged in active business, constantly rising in influence and growing in wealth. First he was dry goods clerk, then book-keeper in a factory, then proprietor of a drug store, then an officer and large stockholder in one of the great reaper and mower shops. During the Civil War Governor Bushnell served as a captain in the 152nd Ohio Infantry. In politics, Governor Bushnell always was an ardent Republican. He



FALLS OF BLACK RIVER, ELYRIA, OHIO



MYRON T. HERRICK

his party, he made a gallant fight. In 1879 he again ran for the same office and was elected. Two years later he was re-elected, thus holding position of attorney-general for a period of four years. In 1883 Governor Foster, his warm friend and supporter, appointed him a member of the Supreme Court Commission, which body was created to aid the Supreme Court in completing unfinished work. This Commission sat for two years, and when its work was finished, Judge Nash, as he then became known, returned to the practice of the law. Although taking a great interest in politics and doing much work for his party in various capacities, the duties of his profession consumed by far the greater portion of his time. In the spring of 1899 he became a candidate for nomination for Governor, and at the convention held in Columbus in the following June was successful, being nominated on the second ballot by 461 votes out of a total of 820 cast. The following November, after a spirited and interesting campaign, he was elected Governor by a plurality of 49,000 votes. In 1901 he was renominated by acclamation, and re-elected by a plurality of 67,567. Governor Nash died in October, 1904, at Columbus, Ohio.

MYRON T. HERRICK, elected Governor of Ohio in 1903, to succeed Governor George K. Nash, was born on the 9th of October, 1854, at Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, the son of Timothy R. and Mary L. Herrick. His father came from a Massachusetts family of colonial origin. His grandfather, Timothy Herrick, was one of the pioneers of Lorain County, Ohio, and was a soldier in the Second War with England. Timothy R. Herrick, Governor Herrick's father, was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1828. Mr. Myron T. Herrick was educated in the district school at Huntington, the union schools at Wellington, Ohio, and later on attended college at Oberlin and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In 1899 the emeritus degree was conferred upon him by the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Herrick came to Cleveland in 1875. He entered the law offices of J. F. and G. E. Herrick, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Mr. Herrick was a successful lawyer and later became well known as a business man and financier of ability. He is today recognized as one of the leading and most successful banker in the country. In addition to many financial interests, Ex-Governor Herrick is interested in various manufacturing, industrial and business enterprises in Cleveland, and the city has in many ways profited by the energy and public spirit which he has displayed. Mr. Herrick reorganized the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company and placed the property on a good business basis, and it now forms an important link in the Wabash System. Mr. Herrick's first vote was cast for President Rutherford B. Hayes, and he has ever since remained a Republican. He has always taken an active interest in political issues, local and national. For several terms he served in the Cleveland City Council. He was a delegate to the National Conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1904 and a delegate-at-large to the National Convention in 1908, which nominated William H. Taft for the Presidency. In 1892 he was a member of the Ohio Electoral College, and in 1900 he was elector-at-large for Ohio. He also served as a member of the Republican National Committee. Under President McKinley he was offered the United States treasuryship, and later the U. S. Ambassadorship to Rome, but both of these were declined. He was also offered the Ambassadorship to Rome by President Roosevelt, but again declined. He served as chairman of the preliminary session when McKinley was nominated for Governor. He was appointed by Governor McKinley as a member of his military staff. In 1886 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Society for Savings, and in 1894, upon the death of the President, Samuel H. Mather, he succeeded him to the office of President, which he still occupies. He became a candidate, in 1903, for the office of Governor of Ohio, and received the marked honor of being selected as the unanimous choice of the nominating convention—the second instance of the kind in the history of the state, William McKinley being the other candidate for Governor to receive this recognition. Having been defeated for re-election, Mr. Herrick retired to private life until 1912, when he was appointed Ambassador to France by President William H. Taft. He resides at Cleveland, Ohio.

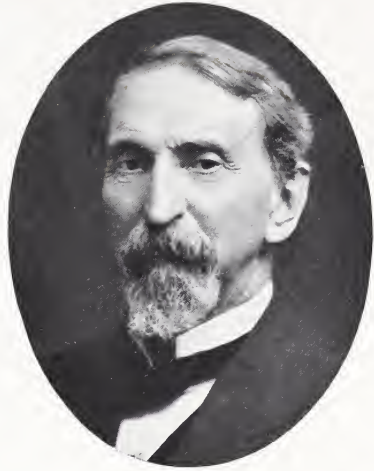
was a delegate to many National Conventions, and a regular attendant at State Conventions for forty years. He served the state as quartermaster-general during both of Governor Foraker's administrations. In 1887 he declined a unanimous nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1895, and again in 1897, he was elected Governor of Ohio.

GEORGE K. NASH was elected Governor of Ohio in the fall of 1899. He was born in Medina County, August 14, 1842. His early life was spent on the farm where his parents settled after emigrating from Massachusetts. His early education was obtained at the district schools of his township, where he prepared for college, entering Oberlin at the age of twenty. During his sophomore year at this institution the great struggle between the North and South had reached a crisis, and like many of the patriotic youth of his time, he felt it his duty to respond to the call to arms. Accordingly he enlisted as a private in the 150th O. N. G., serving with his characteristic integrity and thoroughness until discharged. Immediately after the close of the war he began the study of law and in 1867 was admitted to the bar.

In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin County and at the end of the term was chosen to succeed himself. In 1877 he was the republican candidate for attorney-general, and though defeated with



JOHN M. PATTISON succeeded Mr. Herrick as Governor of Ohio, in the fall of 1905, after a very exciting campaign. He was born on the 13th of June, 1847, near Boston, Clermont County, Ohio, being the son of a tenant farmer. Leaving the farm with his father as a youth, he went into business with him, owning and managing a country store. When he reached his sixteenth year he enlisted, a poor and delicate figure, in the Federal army, and faithfully discharged the dangerous duty of a soldier. The war ended, he returned to Ohio and began the finishing of the education founded earlier in the little country school. Earning his own funds by teaching and working as a field hand in harvest time, he was able to pay for a collegiate course at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He graduated in the class of 1869, and directly thereafter he went into the Middle West, remaining three years. While engaged in other business he studied law with such success that he was admitted to practice at Cincinnati in 1872. The following year witnessed his election as a member of the House of Representatives from Hamilton County, his vote being the greatest of all the candidates. It was while a member of this body that he displayed the militant opposition to organized corruption in public office and a manly impatience with the lax administration of law. After ten years of practice, which was marked by honesty to his clients,



A. L. HARRIS

the young lawyer was invited to become one of the directors of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of which he was elected Vice-President and General Manager. Henceforth the development and upbuilding of this institution became his life work. Notwithstanding this he never failed to respond to the call of duty as a citizen. In 1890 the death of Thomas Q. Ashburn left a vacancy in the Clermont-Brown Senatorial District. Much depended upon the political complexion of his successor, as the loss of the seat to the Democrats meant also loss of control in the Senate, before which many important party matters were pending. Called upon to lead the fight, Governor Pattison responded, and won a great victory. In 1891 he was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District and was elected by a striking majority. As a congressman he offered the first bill appropriating funds to establish rural free mail delivery. He also made a vigorous fight against permitting the World's Fair at Chicago to remain open on Sunday, and his efforts were successful. Leaving Congress he again returned to the task of conducting the affairs of the insurance company of which he later became president, and he had the satisfaction of witnessing its promotion to the front rank of the great concerns of its kind. Conditions in 1905 once more called him, like Cincinnatus, from the plow. Nominated for Governor over a field of splendid candidates by what was best in the State Convention, he was chosen to lead a historic movement in the commonwealth's affairs. After one of the most notable campaigns in Ohio, he converted a Republican majority of 256,000 of the year before into a plurality of 43,000 for himself, for he was the only Democrat elected in the State ticket. Fate decreed that he should not live long to enjoy the fruits of his remarkable triumph. His health gave way after the campaign, and he had barely strength enough to withstand the ordeal of inauguration. Returning from the capitol that night he never returned again to the executive office. Lingered until the following June, he passed away at his country home, "Prowmont," near Milford. From his deathbed he directed the affairs of government until his weak body refused longer to respond to his indomitable will. His only message to the General Assembly, written within the shadow of the valley of death, of itself is an epitome of his life history. It is an appeal for all that should make men and government better and the world a finer place in which to live.

ANDREW L. HARRIS, who upon the death of Governor Pattison became Governor of Ohio, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 17, 1835, and was reared on a farm in Dixon township, Preble County. His grandfather, Joseph Harris, was a native of Ireland, and in 1797 crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his abode in Cincinnati. Soon after the close of the War of 1812 he moved to Butler County, Ohio. His son Benjamin Harris, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cincinnati, March 3, 1803, and was married on the 3d of April, 1829, to Miss Nancy Lintner, of Butler County. To them were born seven children, of whom Governor Harris is the only survivor. His father passed away in 1872, and his mother's death occurred in 1881.

Governor Harris spent his early boyhood days on the home farm, and attended the district school through the winter season. Availing himself of the opportunity to acquire a college education, he entered Miami University in 1857, and was graduated from that institution in 1860. He returned to the farm and soon afterward commenced the study of law. At the outbreak of the Civil War he suspended the study of law and enlisted as a private in Company C, 20th O. V. I., April 17, 1861, and was gradually advanced until he became captain of the company. At the close of this enlistment, he recruited Company C for the 75th O. V. I., and was commissioned captain in 1861, major in 1863, colonel in the same year and brevet brigadier-general in 1865. Within the period of his service, he participated in many important engagements, among which were the battles of Monterey, Shaw's Ridge, McDowell, Franklin, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run (second battle), Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the last named battle he led a brigade. His command was the first to enter the town. He was severely wounded at McDowell and Gettysburg. At the close of the war, Governor Harris returned to his farm in Preble County, but his wounds disabled him and he completed the study of law. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar. He con-

tinued diligently in the practice of the legal profession until 1875. In the autumn of 1865 he was elected to represent Preble and Montgomery Counties in the State Senate. He was chosen Probate Judge of his county in 1875, and re-elected in 1878. Later he served in the House of Representatives in the 67th and 68th General Assemblies. In 1891 a strong candidate was sought to make the race for Lieutenant-Governor with William McKinley. In the previous gubernatorial election the Republican party had suffered defeat, and it was the desire to present a ticket that should appeal strongly to the voters of Ohio. The ticket was triumphantly elected in November of that year and re-elected by increased majorities in 1893. In 1894 Governor Harris was a candidate for Congress, and reduced the normal Democratic majority of his district from 4,000 to 202. Governor Harris has given much attention to the study of labor conditions and agricultural interests. This fact was recognized by President McKinley who, in September, 1898, appointed him one of the members of the National Industrial Commission, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He was honored with the position of chairman of the sub-commission on agriculture and agricultural labor. The results of his work are found on the pages of the nineteen volumes that constitute the report of the commission. This voluminous report is a standard reference work on the industrial conditions in the United States. In 1905 Governor Harris was nominated for a third time for Lieutenant-Governor, and although in the election following the head of the Republican ticket was defeated by a plurality of 42,647, Governor Harris had 29,179 more votes than his Democratic opponent. Upon the death of Governor Pattison, General Harris became active Governor. Governor Harris was defeated for re-election in November, 1908. At the expiration of his term of office Governor Harris retired to private life. He resides at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio.

JUDSON HARMON, the present Governor of Ohio, was born on the 3d of February, 1846, at Newtown, Ohio, the son of Benjamin F. Harmon, a teacher and Baptist minister, and Julia Brunson Harmon. Among the paternal ancestors of Governor Harmon was one of the founders of Springfield, Mass., whose sons, in 1669, settled at Suffield, Conn. Toward the latter part of the Eighteenth Century David Harmon settled in Jefferson County, New York, where his son, Benjamin F. Harmon was born. Governor Harmon's maternal ancestors belonged to the early settlers of New England. His mother's father, Cornelius Brooks, was a soldier in the Continental army. Governor Harmon received his first education from his father, who prepared him for college. At the age of sixteen years he entered Denison University at Granville, Ohio. He graduated in 1866, at the age of twenty years. In college he stood high as a student, and showed marked ability as a speaker and offhand debater. After leaving college, Governor Harmon taught school for a while, and at the same time read Blackstone and Kent. In 1867 he entered the office of Judge Hoadley, in Cincinnati, where he remained until he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1869, at which time he was admitted to the bar. In a short time he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice in Cincinnati. In early life Governor Harmon was a Republican, on account of the war issues then before the country when the Democratic party nominated Horace Greeley for President, Governor Harmon, being opposed to the extreme tariff policy of the Republican party, and opposed to the treatment of the South after the war, went on the stump as an advocate of Greeley's election. His prowess as a speaker, as well as his success at the bar attracted to him great attention and in October, 1876, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. His election was contested and the State Senate voted to oust him. In the following April he was nominated and elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was re-elected in 1883 by an increased majority. In March, 1887, when Ex-Governor Hoadley retired from the firm of Hoadley, Johnson & Colton, Governor Harmon resigned his judicial position and became the head of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley, remaining a member of this firm until his election as Governor of Ohio, in 1908. In June, 1895, Governor Harmon was appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Cleveland. He served throughout the remainder of President Cleveland's term with great credit to himself and to the administration. He returned to Cincinnati in March, 1897, where he resumed the practice of the law with the old firm. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Harmon was elected to his first term of Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket and in November, 1910, he was re-elected by a majority of more than 100,000 votes.





# CLEVELAND



## CHAPTER XX.

### THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND has a population of 381,768 by the census of 1900, and now exceeds 400,000. Of the five chief cities in the State, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Cleveland, it was the last to receive a charter as a city, which was granted in 1836, a short time subsequent to the granting of a city charter to Toledo.

In 1840 it ranked fourth in population, 6,017; in 1850 it ranked fourth with 17,100; in 1860 it ranked second with 43,800; in 1870, second with 92,415; in 1880, second with 160,146; in 1890, second with 261,353, and in 1900 first with 381,768.

The history of Cleveland, it is generally conceded, dates from the 16th of September, 1796, when Mr. Augustus Porter, a civil engineer, succeeded in laying out a few streets on the right hand side of the Cuyahoga River where it flows into Lake Erie. A village was designed for that point, and the hope was indulged in that at some time in the distant future it would reach the dimensions and proportions of a city.

While Engineer Porter ran out the streets, his assistants laid out the village lots between them, these assistants being Seth Pease, Amos Spafford and Richard Stoddard, all of whom were identified with the history and public affairs in Northern Ohio, and held responsible public positions.

The place, which had formerly been referred to either as "Cuyahoga" or as "The Mouth of Cuyahoga," was named Cleveland, in honor of General Moses Cleaveland, the agent of the Connecticut Land Company, and one of its principal stockholders. An error on the part of an enrolling clerk in the Legislature caused the omission of the first "a" in Cleaveland, and, by the orthography of the city charter it was christened Cleveland, phonetically but not orthographically bearing the name honored.

It was called a "city" from the start, its most important deficiency being at that time a lack of population. It contained two log cabins, one to shelter the surveying party and the other serving as a residence for Job P. Stiles and Tabitha Stiles, his good wife, who "kept house" for the party of engineers and surveyors. Later this house was known as Pease's Hotel, and was occupied by Seth Pease. It was located between Main street and the river. The other house was near the junction of that street and the river. Over



CLEVELAND AND OHIO CITY  
From Scranton Heights in Early Days.



SUPERIOR STREET, LOOKING FROM MONUMENT SQUARE.

scale. These lots were sold singly or in numbers to purchasers who felt like investing in them at the rate of \$25 an acre, or \$50 for the average lot. At this date \$50,000 each would be considered a sacrifice price for any of these lots.

The purchasers of these lots, however, obligated themselves to become settlers on their purchases by the year 1797, and what was known as the farm lots or lands in bodies of ten acres were \$3 per acre; 20 acres \$2 per acre, and 100 acres \$1.50 per acre.

By the 20th of October, 1796, the surveyors had concluded their work, and with their assistants, left for their homes in the East, thus depopulating the city except Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and Mr. Joseph Landon. A few weeks later Mr. Landon took his departure, reducing the

on the west side of the river, and within the bounds of the present city, was a dilapidated tenantless cabin, supposed to have been erected in 1786 by the agents of the Northwestern Fur Company in which to receive provisions brought overland from Pittsburg.

Mr. Spafford made a map of the "city" bearing date of October 1, 1796, which gave a flattering outline of the place. The "Public Square," which is now Monument Square, contained ten acres of land, with Superior street running through it parallel with the lake shore. Originally it was named Broad street, but that name was erased and Superior substituted.

Five other streets were delineated on the map. Parallel with Superior, Lake street extended from Water to Erie. Huron ran from the river to a point one-fourth of a mile east of Erie, where the city limits terminated. Ohio ran from Erie westward to what was later Miami. Federal street extended from Erie eastward to the city limits, occupying what was later St. Clair. Butte street ran westward from the later Water street along the margin of the lake to the mouth of the river. New streets were soon added, and, under the direction of General Cleveland the names of some of them were changed.

The original plat, as revised, showed the majority of the lots to be 8x40 rods, containing two acres each; some were smaller and some much larger, but all were on a liberal

FIVE POINTS,  
Intersection Sheriff, Eagle, Woodland and Ontario Streets.



population to two. However, it was soon increased 33 per cent. by the fortunate arrival of Mr. Edward Paine, who later became Gen. Edward Paine, and the founder of Painesville, Lake County, who took board with Mr. and Mrs. Stiles, and the three spent the winter with no visitors except the sons and daughters of the forest who came to trade with Mr. Paine, who was a trapper and hunter and fur trader, and exchanged beads, calico, powder and lead, and other gew-gaws, for bear, beaver, otter and other valuable furs.

In the spring of 1797, Mr. Paine, wishing more elbow room, left the crowded city, went out into the woods and laid the foundations of the future city of Painesville. But in May the population increased 100 per cent., Mr. and Mrs. Gunn arriving from Conneaut. From that day Cleveland never went backward in its population.

On June 1 a large surveying party in charge of Mr. Pease arrived, and three days later, another party, convoyed by the Pease party, headed by Rev. Seth Hart, joined their fortunes with the new city. About the same time Major Lorenzo Carter joined the community. Alonzo Carter, son of the major, Ezekiel Hawley, James Kingsbury, and many others came in during the summer, and in July the first wedding in Cleveland was celebrated, the bride being Miss Chloe Inches, Mrs. Carter's hired girl, and the bridegroom Mr. William Clement, who came from Canada to claim his bride and carried her thence.

Early in June of 1797 the first death and burial in the community occurred.



THE ARCADE.

Daniel Eldridge, one of the party that arrived that year, was drowned while crossing Grand River, and his remains were brought to Cleveland. Lots 97 and 98 were set aside as a burial ground, a rude coffin was made, and Rev. Hart officiated at the funeral services. The first mill was constructed—a white oak stump hollowed out by fire—and in this the corn was pounded into a coarse meal with a pestle suspended from a spring pole. Forests were cleared away, corn and vegetables were planted and cultivated, log cabins were built, and Cleveland began to take on the appearance of a frontier town.

Fever and ague, the plagues of the early settlers, made their appearance, and the population alternated between fevers, chills and hard labor. People who lived on the elevations were the least subject to



EUCLID AVENUE.









WHISKEY ISLAND ORE DOCK, FROM TAYLOR STREET.

these diseases, and were able to raise better crops, which they shared with their less fortunate neighbors. James Kingsbury was something of an inventor and fashioned a rude set of millstones, with which a fair article of flour and meal were ground by hand power.

Game of all kinds was plenty, and meat was easily obtained with the rifle. By 1800 the city had reached a population of between 60 and 70 persons. The seasons had been mild and there was little suffering on that account. Children frequently became lost in the woods and were often found with difficulty.

Cleveland Township, Trumbull County, embracing all of Cuyahoga, a part of Geauga, and all of the Reserve west of Cuyahoga was erected in 1800. James Kingsbury was appointed the first justice of the peace, and was ex-officio a member of the quarter sessions court. Lorenzo Carter and Stephen Gilbert were appointed the first constables, and were required to keep the peace throughout their bailiwick.



ROSE BUILDING, CORNER OF ERIE AND PROSPECT STREETS.





VIEW OF MARKET HOUSE.

In 1800, Daniel Bryant and his son Gilman brought a still from Virginia, and set up a still at the foot of Superior

Lane. Distilling was then considered a highly respectable business, and the enterprise was warmly received by the entire population. The Indians were partial to the Bryant output, and in celebration of the opening of the distillery, made a feast of white dog soup, a sacred dish among the Iroquois, with Mr. Bryant, the younger, as guest of honor. But when it came to eating a dog's foot with the hair only partly singed off, he drew the line. The soup was all right, but the sacred right forepaw he handed over to his entertainers.

Samuel Huntington, afterward supreme judge and governor of the State, member of the Legislature and speaker of the House, arrived from Connecticut and erected the most aristocratic residence in the city, a hewed log



POSTOFFICE, SUPERIOR STREET AND MONUMENT SQUARE.





NEW ENGLAND BUILDING.

military company was organized for protection against hostile Indians, and everybody capable of bearing arms was enrolled. In 1805 a postoffice was established, and Elisha Norton was appointed as the first postmaster. Judge Huntington having acquired an interest in the mills at Mill Creek, removed thither, as did several other families, because of the healthfulness of the situation, and it soon became a rival to Cleveland, but was eventually absorbed by the original city. A number of Indians continued to reside in the vicinity, and one of them, known as John Omic, on one occasion threatened the life of Mrs. Major Carter while she was working in her garden. The Major came near hanging him, but relented on the intercession of the elder Omic, on condition that he remain on the west side of the river. A few years later he committed a heinous offense and became the first victim of the hangman's rope.

In 1806, a Mr. Hunter, from Kentucky, with his family and two negro slaves were crossing Rocky River and were wrecked, Ben, one of the slaves, being the only survivor. He was taken to Major Carter's tavern, where he remained for some months, when two Kentuckians arrived, claiming to own him. They started to return with him, when two unknown men who had been hanging around the tavern, followed and succeeded in rescuing the black.

house with sawed flooring and doors, and here he began his distinguished career. The first school house was opened in 1802, at the house of Mr. Carter, and Miss Anna Spafford was the first teacher. The children did not ramble far away because of the plentitude of bears, one of which was killed by "a man with a hoe" near the school house, and one day Judge Huntington, who had been out riding, was pursued to his threshold by a pack of howling and ravenous wolves.

Lorenzo Carter, not to be outdone by Judge Huntington, erected a "frame house," which rather eclipsed the latter's hewed log mansion. In 1802 Messrs. Carter and Spafford were both licensed by the court of quarter sessions as "hotel keepers." One or two families a year came to increase the population, and their coming was always an occasion of general rejoicing. A

LENNOX BUILDING,  
Corner Prospect and Erie Streets.





HOLLENDEN HOTEL, CORNER BOND AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

employer were amicable for months. Then he decided that he would like to move; he was paid off, and given a Godspeed.

In 1809 the county seat was established in Cleveland. In 1810 Major Carter built a warehouse at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. Elias Cozad and Samuel and Matthew Williamson erected tanneries, and Mr. Levi Johnson took the census of the city, showing that there were, in 1810, 57 people in the city, including Dr. David Long, the first physician, and Alfred Kelley, the first practicing lawyer. In the same year the first court of record was held in the store of E. E. H. Murray. During the war of 1812-1815 but little progress was made in the city. However, the first brick building was erected in 1814 by J. R. and Irad Kelly for a store. In that year there were 34 buildings in the place. In the same year Levi Johnson built a small schooner which he named the "Pilot."

On the 23rd of December, 1815, the village of Cleveland was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, and was made the occasion for wild and extravagant rejoicing, one enthusiastic citizen adding to its splendors by setting fire to a load of hay which a farmer was bringing to market. An old field piece was brought into requisition, and Abram Hickox, acting as powder monkey, carried the powder in an open pail,

Mr. Kingsbury, who had brought some apple seeds from the East, began to gather a few apples as early as 1806. In 1807 Judge Huntington manufactured the first brick to build the chimneys for his new frame house. In 1807 a man who had been working for Major Spafford suddenly disappeared, without drawing all the pay due him, but taking nothing. When Spafford related the circumstances to his neighbor, Major Carter, the latter declared that no man should "run away" from Cleveland, so shouldering his rifle he set out in pursuit of the fugitive, and overtook him near what is now Wilson avenue, and forced him to return to his employer, although he protested that he had stolen nothing and owed no man anything.

Spafford asked him to explain his conduct, which he did by saying that he was of a roving disposition and liked to go from place to place as the fancy took him. He was told that it was a bad practice and that he ought to abandon it—at least not to leave a neighborhood surreptitiously and without giving some sort of a notice or explanation. He ate his breakfast and went to work, and the relations between him and his



EMPIRE THEATRE, HURON STREET.



which ignited and blew him as high as the eaves of the houses, but he came down all right and as full of fight and patriotism as a singed cat. In fact patriotism was on tap and ladled out by the gourd full. At night fall every one was comfortably filled up and the most of them too full for utterance.

The first municipal election was held on the first Monday in June following, and the total vote cast was 12. The officers, all of whom were unanimously elected, were: President, Alfred Kelley; recorder, Horace Perry; treasurer, Alonzo Carter; marshal, John A. Ackley; assessors, George Wallace and John Riddle; trustees, Samuel Williamson, David Long and Nathan Perry, Jr.

Up to 1817 the population gradually but slowly increased and new houses were going up. The era of log warehouses ceased with this year, Leonard Case and Captain William Gaylord building a large frame edifice for the purpose on the river north of St. Clair street. Levi Johnson and Dr. Long built another, and John Blair a third. A bank had been started by Leonard Case, called the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, in 1816. In 1819 it closed from lack of business, but was soon after re-opened and became a flourishing institution. In 1818 Orlando Cutter began business with a \$20,000 stock of goods, an extraordinary sum of money for those days.

Land sold in the heart of the present city at the enormous price of \$100 an acre. Ansel Young, the intimate friend of the historian, Jared Sparks, was the almanac maker of the town. The "Walk-in-the-Water," the

first steamboat, arrived in Cleveland harbor in 1818. The first newspaper, the "Register," appeared during the same year. In 1819 the "Herald" made its appearance and proceeded at once to pay its respects to "Agueagueshake-shake, the god of Lake Erie," with a view of propitiating him, as well as warning the people against his insidious assaults.

Church organizations and schools began to take shape in 1820, and there was some regularity in church services. The theatre arrived at this time, and an entertainment was announced which included "The Purse, or the Benevolent Tar," scenes from "The Stranger," "The Village Lawyer," with the "Dwarf Dance" as an after-piece. Newburg, which had begun to outrival Cleveland, now began to fall behind. Deer were plentiful in the outskirts of the city, wolves were plentiful and ravenous, and the mails arrived semi-occasionally. William White and S. J. Hamlin built the first bridge across the Cuyhoga River in 1822, Josiah Barber, Philo Scoville and



WILLIAMSON BUILDING.



HARBOR VIEW,  
Looking West from Willow Street Bridge.





PERRY-PAYNE BUILDING.

population. A dozen years later it was 5,000, and became a city. The city's growth has been uninterrupted since 1825, although it was slow for many years. Congress made an appropriation of \$5,000 to improve the harbor, and a pier 600 feet in length was built, under the direction of Ashbel Walworth, the collector of the port, into the lake east of the mouth of the Cuyahoga, to deepen the channel of the river by erosion or something else. But it had no such effect. It was simply a failure, so pronounced that there was no pretense to the contrary.

Ten thousand dollars more were appropriated by Congress, at the instance of Congressman Whittlesey, and it was decided to build another pier to the east of the first and then compel the river to flow between them, thus cutting out a channel by the action of the water. The work was put in charge of Major T. W. Maurice of the United States Engineer Corps, who at once ordered a dam to be built across the river opposite the south end of the Walworth pier. This not only interfered with business, but was apparently so absurd that it aroused public indignation to a high pitch.

Reuben Chapman being the citizens' supervising committee. The people subscribed for the work. Those who could not pay in money paid in whiskey, grain, meat and other articles. About this time Reuben Wood, the future judge and governor, located in the city. A brick school house, called the Cleveland Academy, was erected in 1822. In 1824 the first steamboat was built in Cleveland by Levi Johnson. It was called the "Enterprise" and was of 220 tons burden—a marvel in its day.

The bar at the mouth of the Cuyahoga prevented large vessels from entering the river, and they had to lay-to and unload with yawls and lighters. Cleveland boasted of her unexcelled harbor facilities. Sandusky did the same. The Sandusky "Clarion" in its shipping news spoke of the yawls used in unloading cargoes having stuck in the mud before reaching the shore or entering the river. In the shipping news of the Cleveland "Herald" were graphic accounts of the canoes used for unloading purposes in Sandusky Bay being sunk by running afoul of catfish. Every lake port had the best harbor, or you were told so, when you were there and the worst when you were somewhere else.

The total population, as estimated by one who knew the value of figures, in 1825, was 500. In July of that year ground was broken in Cleveland for the Ohio Canal, and within a twelve-month the city had doubled its

MANUFACTURING DISTRICT,  
Looking East from Case Avenue.





AMERICAN TRUST BUILDING.

The greatest of all Cleveland's interests had birth in 1828. The iron industry was then founded by John Ballard & Co., who put their new iron foundry into operation. In the same year the one agent that could build up the iron industry made its appearance in Cleveland over the newly opened canal. This was coal from the mines of Henry Newberry, father of Professor Newberry, whose coal lands lay along the canal to the southeast.

Indeed, it was hard work to introduce coal as fuel in Cleveland, where wood was yet plentiful and cheap. Finally Philo Scoville, who kept the Franklin House, was induced to experiment with it in his bar room. The experiment was satisfactory, and ere long the use of coal became popular, except among the more aristocratic house

The schooner "Lake Serpent" got between the dam and the bar and had to be dug out to make its accustomed voyage. The captain maligned the engineer, and said that he only wanted to live long enough to see the idiotic plan succeed. Men, boys, teams, plows and scrapers were set to work cutting a canal across the isthmus from the river to the lake. As soon as an opening was made the river broke through and when the flood subsided there were two feet of water in the channel, which was constantly widening and deepening. When the "Lake Serpent" returned from its voyage it could sail into the river through the new channel. Then the captain doffed his cap to the engineer. Later the second pier was built, and still later, under new appropriations, both were extended back and further into the lake. Nearly \$100,000 was put into the work in a few years. Since then still greater improvements have been made in the harbor.

In 1827 the Ohio Canal was opened to Akron, and the people again bubbled over with jubilation. But the digging of the canal turned the malaria loose, and fever and ague took on a new violence for several years, but fortunately, it was now possible to get quinine in preference to dogwood bark to fight the evil.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.





SUPERIOR STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM VIADUCT.



keepers. Iron and coal now are among the greatest factors in the city.

When Newburg began to fall behind in the metropolitan race, Brooklyn, across the river, entered it, and although a small place, was a persistent rival. Its population increased rapidly and its business grew proportionately. Both villages began to yearn for city clothes. A few proposed that they unite and make one garment cover both. But there were too many ambitions to make this plan possible. To the unspeakable shame and humiliation of Cleveland, Brooklyn was incorporated as Ohio City on the 3rd of May, 1836, and it was five days later before Cleveland was incorporated as the City of Cleveland.

Then the two rivals glared defiance at each other across the muddy waters of the Cuyahoga for many years. But their rivalries and jealousies were long since buried and are turned to dust and ashes. Cleveland, Ohio City, Newburg, and all the clustering hamlets are now under the proud escutcheon of the metropolitan city of the Buckeye State.

The shipping interests kept pace with the growing business of the port. From March to November, 1836, the sloops, schooners, brigs and ships arriving with cargoes numbered 911, and the steamboats with freight and passengers 990. Compared with the present, this is but a



GARFIELD BUILDING.

SOUTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,  
In 1839.CLEVELAND FROM BROOKLYN HILL,  
Looking east, in 1833.





SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,  
Monument Square.

rather than a manufacturing city, and was the point of shipment from Northern Ohio of products to the East and the depot of distribution of merchandize to the West and to the outlying districts, and in the transshipping place for immigrants.

During the 50's the railroad era added to the growth and importance of Cleveland, and began to stimulate manufacturing enterprises of all kinds. Cleveland and Ohio City were united in 1854 by the vote of the people, who largely favored the union, so that when they were united the population was nearly doubled. East Cleveland was annexed in 1867, and other hamlets and towns were absorbed before or since that date.

Among the leading newspapers now or heretofore published in the city may be

mere bagatelle, but at that time it challenged the attention of the whole country as one of the marvels of progress.

Late in 1836 commercial depression overtook Cleveland, and before the opening of the new year it blew a hurricane of panic, and banks and business houses and private individuals were bankrupted. In 1837 the collapse was complete, and "Hard Times" sat enthroned on the lake shore. It was a noteworthy fact at the time that the Bank of Lake Erie rode out the storm, although the most of its best customers were impoverished.

From 1836 to 1840 there was no apparent increase in the population, the census showing it to be about 7,000. By 1840 the city began to revive from the effects of the panic. New iron works were established; coal shipments increased, and manufacturing of all kinds began to take on increased proportions. Street paving began experimentally in 1842, first with wood and then with limestone, and finally with Medina sandstone. Now all the superior materials are used for the purpose. In 1845, a new tide of prosperity had set in, and was of a substantial rather than of a speculative character.

Religion and education kept pace with trade and commerce. Accumulated wealth brought ease and artistic ideas, and beautiful homes were erected in the beautiful spots beyond the noise and turmoil of the denser center of population. And this spirit is still uppermost.

In 1850 the population just passed 17,000. Cleveland was yet a commercial



CITY HALL.



mentioned the "Herald," "Advertiser," "News," "Leader," "Plain Dealer," "Press," "Recorder," "World," "Anzeiger" and "Wachter am Erie." Some 40 other evanescent papers have long ceased to exist. There are between 50 and 60 weekly, bi-monthly and monthly papers published at this time, devoted to agriculture, manufacturers, religion, science, and other special subjects, and printed in English, German, Bohemian and other foreign languages.

Cleveland is situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and the northern terminus of the Ohio Canal, 139 miles northeast of Columbus, the State capitol; 225 miles northeast of Cincinnati; 130 miles from Pittsburg; 190 miles from Buffalo; 650 miles from New York, and 130 miles from Detroit.

In 1846 Cleveland had eight or ten manufacturing establishments, as many mercantile and mechanical institutions, ten newspapers, 20 churches and missions, four banks, two collegiate institutions, its total tonnage was 13,493, and the number of its vessels of all kinds was 85, while its imports and exports by the lake amounted to \$9,000,000. Its lake shipments are now approximately ten times as great,



SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS BUILDING,  
Corner of Ontario Street and Monument Square.

and its railway shipments almost as much. Its colleges, academies, high schools and other schools are now numbered by scores, and in addition to the large Cleveland, Case and Law libraries, it has many others that are of great value and versatility. It has 50 or more banks and financial institutions, some of them among the strongest in the country, and carrying millions of deposits. Its churches and missions, embracing all the Christian denominations and sects, exceed 150. Its newspapers and publications have increased 1,000 per cent. Its mercantile establishments reach into the thousands, and its manufacturing and mechanical establishments, great and small, exceed 1,000, some of them being the largest in the country.

Among its railways are the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus; the Cleveland Belt and Terminal; the Cleveland, Canton & Southern; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling; the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley; the Cleveland



CLEVELAND HARBOR FROM BREAKWATER,  
Showing Steamer "Corsica" going in.



& Marietta; the Cleveland & Pittsburg; the Cleveland Terminal & Valley; the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; the New York, Lake Erie & Western; the Nypano; the Pennsylvania; the Baltimore & Ohio, and various other connections.

The total capital invested in manufactures of all kinds is approximately \$100,000,000; the annual value of product, \$120,000,000; wages paid, \$25,000,000; employes of all kinds, 50,000. The output of these establishments includes practically all forms of modern manufactures.

The city stands on a broad plateau at an average elevation of 80 feet above the water line of Lake Erie, and is bisected by the Cuyahoga River, which for a distance of nearly five miles is broad and deep, and is navigable for the largest passenger and freight steamers. The Cleveland harbor is the best and most commodious on Lake Erie.

Scientific investigation shows that at some remote period this plateau was the bottom of a land-locked lake, probably the glacial predecessor of the present lake, which receded through a long series of ages to its existing level, leaving a



HICKOX BUILDING, CORNER EUCLID AVENUE AND ERIE STREET.



CENTRAL ARMORY.

succession of ridges parallel therewith, many miles in length and extending back to the rocky elevations which formed the limit of the original mere. The plateau was unquestionably formed at the time of the glacial epoch, and is superimposed to a depth of some 200 feet upon the solid rocky bed which underlies it.

This superimposed mass is composed of alternate layers of strata of Devonian shale, marl, clay, gravel, sand, alluvium, the disintegrations of Arctic mountain formations, rocks, boulders and drift wood from the tropical northern districts, which were heavily clothed under former climatic conditions.

In the sandy and alluvium strata referred to are to be found the bones of a wide variety of





CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

by the missionaries, and are yet to be found in the French archives of the period of Louis XIV.

Many great names, which are closely interwoven with the history of Ohio, are connected even more closely with the city itself, and they are deserving of a passing notice.

General Moses Cleaveland, the founder of the city, naturally comes first. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1754. He graduated from Yale College in 1777. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in his native town. He was made a captain of engineers in the Revolution in 1779. He was afterward a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He came to Ohio in 1795. He died in Canterbury, Connecticut, November 16, 1806. On the 23rd of July, 1888, a bronze statue to his memory was unveiled to him in the Public Square of the city, which he had surveyed almost a century before, inscribed: "General Moses Cleaveland, founder of the city, 1796." The bronze represents him as a surveyor afield with a Jacob's staff in his right hand and an old fashioned compass clasped in his left arm at the elbow.

Jared Potter Kirtland, another great citizen, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1793. He graduated from the Yale Medical School when 30 years of age and came to Poland, Ohio, where he

animals, characteristic of the age which immediately preceded the glacial and drift period. There have been discovered in the sliding banks of the lake and river, in ravines and in excavations, the bones and teeth of elephants and mastodons, as well as the entire skeletons of both these species. Here are to be found the evidences of the existence of the remote and mysterious Mound Builders, as well as the more modern aboriginal races and tribes. The red man, who came perhaps 1,000 or more years ago, and whose existence in the locality was known to the white man almost 500 years ago, followed the Mound Builder, but had not even a tradition of the character of his predecessor.

From 1535 to 1760, covering a period of 225 years, explorations and discoveries were made in the region of the lakes, and north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi by the Jesuits and fur traders of France, and these discoveries made it a part of the French Dominions in America and called New France. It passed to England's possession in 1760, and the northern part of Ohio became a part of the English Province of Quebec. The Cuyahoga River, more than 200 years ago, was the boundary between the Six Nations, or Iroquois, and the Indian Nations of the West. The French missionaries taught Christianity on its banks, and some of the most vivid descriptions of the children of the forest were written there



THE SHERIFF STREET MARKET HOUSE.





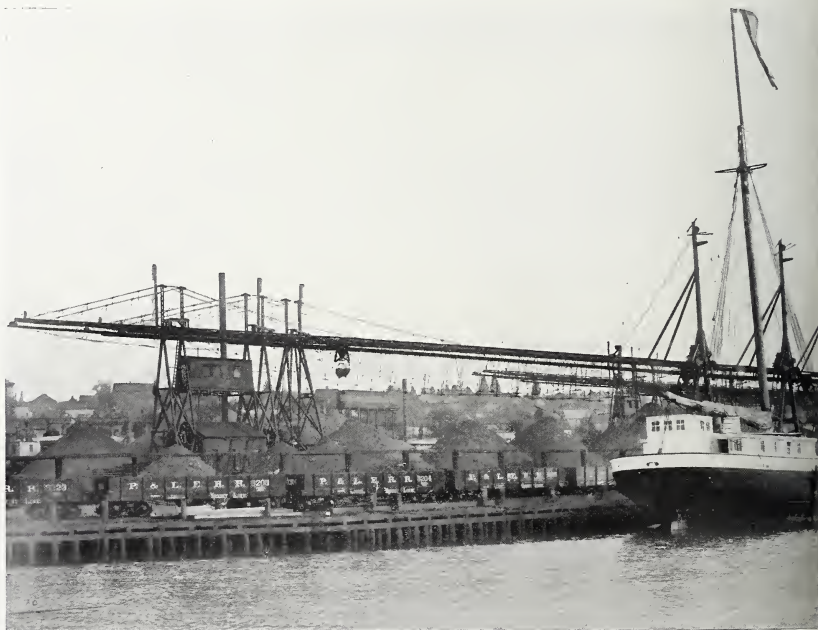
CENTRAL VIADUCT.

Academy of Natural Sciences and of the Kirtland Society of Natural History. He died in Cleveland in 1877, at the age of 84.

Governor Reuben Wood, who died on his farm near Rockport, Cuyahoga County, in 1864, was born in Royalton, Vermont, in 1793, and came to Cleveland in 1818. At the breaking out of the second War of Independence, in 1812, he was temporarily residing with an uncle in Canada, where he was studying law and the classics, and was conscripted to serve under arms against his country. He refused to enter the English service, was placed under guard, and at the hazard of his life escaped, and made his way across Lake Ontario in a small boat. For years he worked on the farm of his widowed mother and continued his studies. When he came to Cleveland, in 1818, he entered upon the practice of his profession; was three times chosen to the Senate; was elected by the Legislature in 1830 as president judge of the Common Pleas of the Third District; was unanimously elected to the Supreme Bench in 1833; was re-elected by the same vote in 1841, and was chief justice of the court for three years. He was elected governor of the State on the Democratic ticket in 1850, and re-elected in 1857 under the present constitution, resigned the office to accept the office of consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and afterward became United States minister to that country. He resigned the office and returned to the United States. He was of tall and commanding figure,

he practiced his profession. He was an expert in the cultivation of fruit and flowers, as well as a profound scientist. He served in the Ohio Legislature, was medical professor at Willoughby, and in 1837 was assistant in the first geological survey of Ohio, and made the report on its zoology.

In 1840 he removed to Rockport, near Cleveland, and he became the chief founder of Cleveland Medical College. During the Civil War he was examining surgeon for recruits and devoted his pay to the Soldiers' Aid Society. He investigated many departments of natural history and published several valuable works on that subject. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland



ORE DOCKS, LOOKING WEST FROM WILLOW STREET BRIDGE.





THE FLATS FROM FRANKLIN STREET HILL.

and was called "the tall Chief of the Cuyahogas," by both his political friends and opponents. He did much in building up and beautifying his adopted city. His farm, "Evergreen Place," lay along the banks of Lake Erie.

Sherlock J. Andrews was another of the distinguished Clevelanders. He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year 1801, and died in 1880. He was the son of a physician, and was well educated and graduated from Union College. For a time he was an assistant of Professor Silliman at Yale. He came to Cleveland in 1825, and the law firm of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was among the most prominent in the State. He went to Congress in 1840. In 1848 he was elected judge of the Superior Court in Cleveland. He was a man of great learning and great public enterprise.

Rufus P. Ranney, who was of Scotch descent, was born

GLOBE IRON WORKS.  
Shipyard American Ship Building Company.





HATCH LIBRARY.

manufacture of engines of a new model, adapted for hoisting and pumping and transmitters for carrying coal and ore between vessels and railway cars. Improvements and elaborations in this line succeeded, and the business is one of the great economic features of Cleveland to-day.

Charles Francis Brush, the great electric genius and inventor, was born in Euclid, in 1840. He was the son of a farmer, and worked on his father's farm in youth. He was



BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO AND CLEVELAND TERMINAL &amp; VALLEY Depot. Canal, South and Water Streets.

in early life. He was a carpenter by trade, and first landed at Montreal, Canada. He became a master builder at Cleveland, and for a time worked on the Cleveland breakwater. In 1857 his mind turned into the channel of manufacturing, and he founded at Newburg the great iron manufacturing firm of Chisholm & Jones, from which grew the immense rolling mill, without a rival anywhere. His brother, three years his junior, William Chisholm, the distinguished inventor, joined him in 1857, and later engaged in the manufacture of spikes, bolts and horseshoes in Cleveland, and after demonstrating, both experimentally and practically the manufacture of screws from Bessemer steel, organized the Union Steel Company of Cleveland in 1871. Later on he devised and perfected new methods and new machinery for the manufacture of steel shovels and spades, and established a large factory for their production. In 1882 he began the



MASONIC TEMPLE, BOND AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

educated in the Michigan University. At the age of 15 he constructed microscopes and telescopes for himself and his boyish companions, and devised a method for turning on and lighting and turning off and extinguishing gas lamps by electricity. When he left college he established a laboratory in Cleveland, and soon achieved fame as an analytic chemist. He then turned his attention to electric lighting, contemporaneously with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, another Ohioan, who went from Akron to the East. In 1875 he invented a dynamo capable of producing the proper electrical current for several lights. Also a lamp



that could then work successfully on a circuit with an indefinite number of other lamps. These inventions he introduced throughout the United States in 1876. Over 50 patents have been taken out by him relating to the dynamo and lamp, and their successful application in commercial lighting, all of which are a part of the Electric Brush Company of Cleveland, while the foreign patents are held by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company of London, England. He erected one of the most beautiful mansions on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. The French government decorated him as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his great scientific attainments, and other high honors were showered upon him.

Edward Wade was among the strongest opponents of slavery, when that question became paramount in state and national politics, and he was elected to Congress on



WOMAN'S COLLEGE, BELLFLOWER AVENUE.



SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

William J. White was born in Canada, October 7, 1850, and migrated to the United States in 1857. He was educated in the common schools, and when a young man entered and still continues in business as a wholesale dealer and manufacturer, with large interests also in shipping, mining, farming and stock raising. He was elected mayor of West Cleveland, as a Republican, in 1889. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina Counties.

Martin Ambrose Foran was born in Chocanut, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1844, and

that issue for four successive terms. He was first elected in 1852 from the Nineteenth District to the Thirty-third Congress, comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga, was elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854, the Thirty-fifth in 1856, and the Thirty-sixth in 1858, from the same district. Nominally a Whig, and receiving the support of that party as against the Democratic, he was of the most advanced type of the Free Soil school, and ably and aggressively advocated all measures of an anti-slavery character, whether presented for the consideration of Congress by himself or others. He ranked among the ablest opponents of the extension of slavery of his day in Congress, as well as a man thoroughly versed in all the other commanding questions and issues. He was a lawyer of great prominence, and stood at the head of the Cleveland bar. He was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1802, and died in Cleveland in August, 1866.



OLD CONVENT.





HATCH LIBRARY.

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William J. White was born in Canada, October 7, 1850, and migrated to the United States in 1857. He was educated in the common schools, and when a young man entered and still continues in business as a wholesale dealer and manufacturer, with large interests also in shipping, mining, farming and stock raising. He was elected mayor of West Cleveland, as a Republican, in 1889. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina Counties.

Martin Ambrose Foran was born in Chocanut, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1844, and

that issue for four successive terms. He was first elected in 1852 from the Nineteenth District to the Thirty-third Congress, comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga, was elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854, the Thirty-fifth in 1856, and the Thirty-sixth in 1858, from the same district. Nominally a Whig, and receiving the support of that party as against the Democratic, he was of the most advanced type of the Free Soil school, and ably and aggressively advocated all measures of an anti-slavery character, whether presented for the consideration of Congress by himself or others. He ranked among the ablest opponents of the extension of slavery of his day in Congress, as well as a man thoroughly versed in all the other commanding questions and issues. He was a lawyer of great prominence, and stood at the head of the Cleveland bar. He was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1802, and died in Cleveland in August, 1866.



OLD CONVENT.





CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

district to the Forty-ninth in 1884, and to the Fiftieth in 1886. On the floor of Congress he was a man of great force of character and made an enviable record on all important issues of the day.

Amos Townsend was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1831; removed at an early age to Ohio, and became a citizen of Cleveland, with whose commercial interests he was identified for many years; was for ten years a member of the city council, serving seven of those years as its president; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1873; was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1876 from the Twentieth District, Cuyahoga County, and was re-elected from the same district in 1878 to the Forty-sixth, and to the Forty-seventh in 1880. He lived till nearly the close of the century.

John W. Allen was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836 from the Fifteen District, composed of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Portage and Medina, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was a Whig. He was mayor of

is still prominent in the legal profession at Cleveland. He received both a public school and a collegiate education, graduating from St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. For three years he taught school. He served as a private soldier in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry during 1864 and 1865. He learned the trade of cooper, and while following his trade read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began the practice in Cleveland, where he became a successful attorney. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and was prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County from 1875 to 1877. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882 from the Twenty-first District, a part of Cuyahoga County; was elected from the same



OLD LIGHT HOUSE ON WATER STREET.



NORTHLAND IN THE DOCKS AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland in 1841, having located there in 1825, as a lawyer. Later he became identified with various railway enterprises. He was appointed postmaster of Cleveland by President Grant in 1870, and reappointed in 1874, but resigned the office in 1875. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802.

Vincent Albert Taylor was born in Bedford Ohio, December 6, 1845. He was educated in the



common schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in August, of the same year, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio, and served until the end of the war. Upon his return to civil life he entered into the manufacturing business at Cleveland and was successful. He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1887, and served one term. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, composed of a part of Cuyahoga and Huron, Lake, Lorain and Summit Counties, and served one term. He resumed his business life upon retiring from Congress.

Clifton Bailey Beach was born in Sharon, Medina County, Ohio, September 16, 1845, and removed to Cleveland in 1852, where he has since resided, having retired from the law practice and engaged extensively in manufacturing enterprises. He was educated in the common schools, and graduated from the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in 1871. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar practiced the profession for a number of years. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina Counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth from the same district in 1896.

John Henry Devereux was born in Boston in 1832, and came to Cleveland and Northern Ohio in 1848. He was one of the most efficient and successful railway managers of his time, and was thoroughly educated thereto in the school of experience. He served as constructing engineer on a number of roads penetrating the upper portions of the



HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, EUCLID AVENUE.



ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.  
An old landmark. Corner Dodge and Superior Streets.



BISHOP RAPP,  
First Bishop of Cleveland.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, WILSON AVENUE.

personal courage and in 1877, by his indomitable will and insistence, prevented 800 of his employes from joining in the prevalent railroad riots. He died in the very prime of his usefulness.

One of the great newspaper editors of Cleveland was Edwin Cowles. He was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, in 1825, and died toward the close of the century. He learned the printers' art in the office of the Cleveland "Herald," which afterward was merged with the "Leader." He was among the first who moved for the organization of the Republican party, in 1854-55, which was the outcome of the organization and solidification of all the various political elements and organizations in opposition to the Democratic party. He first suggested the name of David Tod, a war Democrat, for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio, in 1861, and his suggestion was adopted. He also suggested the name of John Brough, another war Democrat, for the gubernatorial nomination, in 1863, which suggestion was also followed. He was strong in feeling and expression, always aggressive for his party and for the

State. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was occupying a prominent and responsible railway position in Tennessee, and was made superintendent of the Military Railways of Virginia by President Lincoln. In this position his latent managerial ability was quickly developed and he brought order out of the prevailing chaos, overcoming obstacles which were regarded as insurmountable. His achievements awoke both wonder and admiration, and it was made possible to move the vast armies with certainty and celerity. In 1864 he returned to Cleveland, became in succession the president of the C. C. C. & I., the Atlantic & Great Western and the Indianapolis & St. Louis railways. He was a man of great



YACHT COMANCHE.

Sold to United States government at opening of Spanish War and converted into a gunboat.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, KENNARD AND PROSPECT STREETS.



interests of his city. In 1870 he began a great fight to minimize the danger to life in the railway crossing, and the result of that fight was the construction of the great viaduct which spans the Cuyahoga Valley, costing \$3,000,000, and carrying the vast volume of traffic between the two sections of the city high above the network of railway tracks.

William W. Armstrong, editor of the "Plain Dealer," the Democratic newspaper, was Mr. Cowles' contemporary, and like him, was strong in his convictions and outspoken in their utterance. He is a man of high standing in the city. He was secretary of state of Ohio, treasurer of the city, postmaster, a member of the Democratic National Committee, and a leader of his party both in state and national affairs.



ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, BISHOP'S RESIDENCE AND CATHOLIC SCHOOL,  
Erie and Superior Streets.

Leonard Case, father and son of the same name, contributed much to the growth and greatness of the city. The former, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1864, at the age of 80, came to Cleveland in 1816. To him is due the honor of making it the Forest City, as he inaugurated the system of beautifying it with shade trees. He was county auditor, active in promoting the Ohio Canal, and was one of the projectors of Cleveland's first railway, the C. C. & C. He was liberal in his public benefactions. His son, who is also deceased, carried out his father's ideas, and among his benefactions was the gift of \$300,000 to the Cleveland Library Association.

Joseph Perkins, who was born in Warren, Ohio, July 5, 1819, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 26, 1885, and who was educated at Marietta College, came to Cleveland in 1852, where he was extensively engaged in banking, real estate and other business during the rest of his life.



SCENE IN LAKE VIEW PARK.

Mrs. Rebecca Elliott Cromwell Rouse, was a prominent figure in Cleveland before, during and after the Civil War. She devoted her wealth and time to caring for the families of the soldiers, and was in fact as well as in name "the mother of the Baptist churches and founder of Christain work in Cleveland." She was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 30, 1799, and married Jacob Rouse when she was 18. She came to the Western



THE WEDDELL HOMESTEAD.







UNIVERSITY PRIVATE SCHOOL, CORNER HOUGH AND GIDDINGS STREET.

Charlton, Massachusetts, April 27, 1818, and died in Cleveland, May 11, 1883. He was the greatest and most successful railway contractor and builder of his time.

Jeptha H. Wade, the inventor and business man, was born in Seneca County, New York, August 11, 1811, and spent the active years of his manhood at Cleveland, and in that vicinity. He was closely identified with telegraph construction, and the consolidation of the various rival lines as the Western Union Telegraph Company was effected by him and he was its first president.

Charles F. Browne, the humorist known as "Artemus Ward," resided in Cleveland for a time, and it is the home of the distinguished diplomat and secretary of state, John Hay.

REVENUE CUTTER HENRY O. GRESHAM,  
Built at Globe Shipyard.

Reserve as a missionary. She lived and labored in this field until her 90th year.

John Brough spent the latter years of his life in Cleveland, where he was engaged in the railway business. He was born in Marietta in 1811, and died in 1865, while governor of the State. He was a prominent newspaper editor and state auditor during his earlier life, and was educated at the Ohio University, Athens.

John D. Rockefeller, the great oil magnate, who was born in Central New York, July 8, 1839, came to Cleveland in 1853, and soon after entered upon his great business career.

Amasa Stone, the great bridge and railway contractor and builder, came to Cleveland in 1850. He was born in

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRIDGE  
Over Boulevard at Edgewater Park.

Marcus A. Hanna is one of the powerful factors in Cleveland's progress and his successful career is mentioned in another part of this work.

One of the leading men in financial circles is Myron T. Herrick, president of the Society for Savings, one of the greatest financial institutions of the country. Mr. Herrick is also spoken of elsewhere.

Among the many historic monuments and mementos of Cleveland, may be mentioned particularly the monument and statue to Commodore Perry in Monument Square, and the monument to President Garfield in Lake View Cemetery.

There are several public parks, among them Gordon, of about 120 acres on the lake shore, Wade, of 83 acres, on which \$500,000 has been expended, making it one of the finest parks in the West. The total park and boulevard acreage exceeds 1,200 acres. The Park Commission has been authorized to spend \$1,000,000 in the creation of



GUILFORD HOUSE, WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Year.	Total shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior District.	Received in the Cleveland District.	Per cent. received in Cleveland.	Per cent. received in other ports.
1876	992,764	309,555	31.18	68.82
1886	3,568,022	1,918,394	53.76	46.24
1896	9,934,828	6,166,236	62.07	37.93
1897	12,457,002	7,364,828	59.04	40.36
1898	14,024,673	8,183,015	58.34	41.66
1899	18,251,804	11,278,611	61.79	38.21
1900	19,720,115	12,368,715	65.09	34.01

The business in this line is constantly increasing in a like annual proportion.

Lumber receipts and shipments of principal lake cities for the season of 1900 :

Buffalo, receipts, 105,223,000; shipments, 2,055,000.  
 Cleveland, receipts, 339,704,000; shipments, 118,000.  
 Chicago, receipts, 378,546,000; shipments, 4,200,000.  
 Detroit, receipts, 40,226,000; shipments, 2,480,000.  
 Toledo, receipts, 68,670,000; shipments, 288,000. Duluth,



JULIUS E. FRENCH RESIDENCE, EUCLID AVENUE.

additional parks and boulevards. The United States building, including the custom house, post-office and Federal courts, occupies one building. A new \$2,500,000 Federal building is to be erected within the next few years. The two county court houses, the city hall and Case Library building, containing the Case Library, are substantial structures. Other important buildings are those of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Western Reserve University, Case School of Applied Science, and the Chamber of Commerce, Hickox, Garfield, New England, Rose and Williamson office buildings.

The annexed figures show the growth of the iron ore trade in the Cleveland district, commencing with the year 1876 and ending with 1900:



PILGRIM'S CHURCH, JENNINGS AVENUE.

receipts, 15,190,000; shipments, 277,871,000. Milwaukee, receipts, 74,498,000; shipments, 10,871,000.

Number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the port of Cleveland for a series of years :

1880, 2,721 vessels, tonnage, 1,167,101; 1890, 3,581 vessels, tonnage, 2,393,747; 1895, 3,711 vessels, tonnage, 2,820,165; 1896, 3,119 vessels, tonnage, 2,789,516; 1897, 3,855 vessels, tonnage, 3,298,999; 1898, 3,887 vessels, tonnage, 3,271,127; 1899, 4,112





AUSTIN POWDER COMPANY'S WORKS.  
Solon Township.

profits, 1890, \$1,875,229; 1895, \$2,627,635; 1901, \$3,569,604.  
Deposits, 1890, \$15,037,606; 1895, \$22,440,754; 1901, \$49,733,863.

#### Savings Banks:

Capital, 1890, \$2,469,460; 1895, \$5,078,900; 1901, \$7,725,000. Surplus and undivided profits, 1890, \$2,846,798; 1895, \$4,052,722; 1901, \$5,897,276. Deposits, 1890, \$36,914,354; 1895, \$47,315,808; 1901, \$96,355,746.

#### National and Savings Banks:

Capital, 1890, \$10,019,460; 1895, \$14,628,900; 1901, \$18,125,000. Surplus and undivided profits, 1890, \$4,722,027; 1895, \$6,680,357; 1901, \$9,466,880. Deposits, 1890, \$51,951,960; 1895, \$69,756,562; 1901, \$146,089,609.



OLD CARTER HOMESTEAD,  
Site of the new Episcopal Trinity Cathedral,  
corner Perry and Euclid Avenue.

vessels, tonnage, 3,692,459;  
1900, 4,195 vessels, tonnage,  
3,785,406.

Receipts and shipments of  
coal in Cleveland:

1890, receipts, 1,960,591,  
shipments, 1,229,056; 1895,  
receipts, 3,475,571, shipments,  
1,271,962; 1896, receipts, 3,476,-  
312, shipments, 1,935,136; 1897,  
receipts, 4,484,996, shipments,  
2,250,603; 1898, receipts, 5,196,-  
151, shipments, 2,267,806; 1899,  
receipts, 5,544,815, shipments,  
2,610,996; 1900, receipts, 4,670,-  
244, shipments, 2,300,511.

Attention is particularly  
called to the fact that so large a  
percentage of the coal received is  
consumed in Cleveland furnaces,  
as shown by the above.

Banking statistics, Na-  
tional Banks:

Capital, 1890, \$7,550,000;  
1895, \$9,550,000; 1901, \$10,400,-  
000; surplus and undivided



ICE YACHT "GEE WHIZ."

#### Grain trade of Cleveland:

1898, receipts, 24,540,186 bushels; shipments,  
16,051,346 bushels. 1899, receipts, 24,059,942  
bushels; shipments, 16,095,262 bushels. 1900,  
receipts, 33,546,013 bushels; shipments, 25,189,910  
bushels.

Number and value of real estate transfers,  
1899-1900:

1899, transfers, 5,576, value, \$18,648,661.  
1900, transfers, 7,354, value \$11,859,817.



CITY HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY.

ships in service on the Great Lakes is owned and operated by Cleveland vesselmen. Vessel tonnage owned in Cleveland is valued at more than \$65,000,000.

Report of freight received and forwarded for the year 1900:

Anthracite coal, tons received, 138,614; tons forwarded, 16,481. Bituminous coal, tons received, 4,136,696; tons forwarded, 2,233,607. Coke, tons received, 394,934; tons forwarded, 51,552. Iron ore, tons received, 3,823,314; tons forwarded, 2,986,856. Stone, sand and lime, tons received, 819,097; tons forwarded, 126,560. Petroleum, barrels received, 587,987; barrels forwarded, 648,563. Pig, bloom and railroad iron, tons received, 464,468; tons forwarded, 206,560. Other iron and castings, tons received, 276,906; tons forwarded, 520,407. Lumber and other forest

Number and tonnage of steel vessels built in the United States during the year 1899. From the report of the United States commissioner of navigation:

Cleveland, 9, tonnage, 42,119; Chicago, 5, tonnage, 24,504; Newport News, 7, tonnage, 28,202; Detroit, 4, tonnage, 15,693; Wilmington, 7, tonnage, 14,033; Port Huron, 4, tonnage, 13,493; Baltimore, 8, tonnage, 13,213; Philadelphia, 15, tonnage, 11,258; New York, 14, tonnage, 7,216; Toledo, 3, tonnage, 5,591; all other ports, 14, tonnage, 21,529; making a total of 90 vessels, with a tonnage of 196,851.

Nearly all of the shipping used in the iron ore traffic is owned in Cleveland. More than 75 per cent. of the modern steel



SALVATION ARMY.



STEAMER "CORALIA."

products, cars received, 44,278; cars forwarded, 11,234. Manufactures, tons received, 540,388; tons forwarded, 526,924. Cattle, head received, 123,552; head forwarded, 33,572. Hogs, head received, 1,180,605; head forwarded, 322,384. Sheep, head received, 186,822; head forwarded, 18,645. Other live stock, head received, 15,945; head forwarded, 1,733. Wheat, bushels received, 3,363,830; bushels forwarded, 1,865,970. Corn, bushels received, 12,252,878; bushels forwarded, 10,438,967. Oats, bushels received, 12,382,639; bushels forwarded, 9,739,106. Barley, bushels received, 216,257; bushels forwarded, 110,249. Other cereals, bushels received, 8,169; bushels forwarded, 339,173. Agricultural products, except grain, tons received,



253,386; tons forwarded, 44,026. Flour, tons received, 118,272; tons forwarded, 59,921. Provisions, tons received, 114,583; tons forwarded, 49,297. Salt, tons received, 12,436; tons forwarded, 82,585. Merchandise and other articles, tons received, 689,659; tons forwarded, 547,032.

The federal census of 1890 reported 2,307 manufacturing establishments, employing \$77,949,925 capital, and 50,674 persons; paying \$65,645,649 for stock used, and \$28,355,503 for wages; and yielding products of an aggregate value of \$113,240,115. The principal industries, according to the value of products, were the manufacture of iron and steel, \$15,472,199; foundry and machine shop products, \$11,832,334; refined petroleum, \$10,583,501; packed meat, \$4,810,993, and malt liquors, \$3,011,555. Other

important manufactures were clothing, flour and grist, lumber, planing mill products, publications, ships, paint, iron and steel forgings, railroad cars, and bread and bakery products. Cleveland is the center of the malleable iron trade in the United States, and surpasses all other lake ports in the building of iron and steel vessels, some having been built 380 feet in length and costing \$500,000.

The greater part of the city is on a plain elevated about 100 feet above the lake, and is laid out with much taste, especially the public squares and streets. The latter are wide and well paved, and an abundance of elms and other



URSULINE CONVENT.



ST. BRIDGET'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL.  
Showing priest's residence, school, and Little Sisters of the Poor.



CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
Euclid Avenue.



shade trees has given the city the name of "The Forest City." The two portions of the city are united by a stone viaduct, spanning the river and valley, completed in 1878, and having a length of 3,211 feet. Three more viaducts connect various parts of the city and form a belt elevated roadway.

The city owns an extensive water works system, costing \$9,518,480. The reservoirs have a storage capacity of 117,000,000 gallons daily, and the water is distributed through 532 miles of mains. The water is pumped from the lake at a distance of one and one-half miles from the shore and brought to the city by means of tunnels. The consumption averages 61,712,984 gallons daily. There are in all 565 miles of streets, of which 149 are paved. The sewerage system has about 267 miles of pipe.



CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ART,  
Wilson Avenue.

The city is lighted by gas and electricity at an annual cost of \$326,779.

Cleveland ranks as one of the most important lake ports. In the fiscal year ending December 31, 1899, the imports of merchandise aggregated in value \$1,203,196, and the exports \$2,175,849. The entrances of shipping in the Cuyahoga district, of which Cleveland is the port of entry, during 1899 were 7,204 vessels, with a total tonnage of 8,831,259; clearances, 7,209 vessels, with a tonnage of 8,892,799. The total number of vessels 14,413; total tonnage, 17,724,058.

On October 6, 1900, there were fifteen National Banks in operation, having a combined capital of \$10,400,000, and a surplus fund of \$3,448,402. There were on the same date 23 savings banks and ten trust companies in operation. The deposits in the national and savings banks exceed



ROADSIDE CLUB HOUSE.

\$130,000,000. The combined capital and surplus of national and savings banks exceeds \$21,000,000. The exchanges at the United States Clearing House in the year ending September 30, 1899, aggregated \$484,141,582, an increase over that of the preceding year of \$114,333,167.

At the close of the school year, 1899-1900, the children of school census age aggregated 116,453; the enrollment in public day schools was 58,301; and the average daily attendance, 45,069. There were 1,256 regular teachers, 63 buildings used for public school purposes, and public school property valued at \$4,049,464. There are also three public high schools, and three others in construction; the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls, and English and Classical School for Girls, University School, Ursuline Academy, and Cleveland Normal Training School. For higher education there were St. Ignatius College, (R. C.,



ENTRANCE TO ERIE STREET CEMETERY,  
Looking through to Bromwell Street.





LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.  
Showing stone monument and Rockefeller shaft.

the Charity, the last established and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Among public institutions are the Workhouse for the confinement of municipal offenders, and the City Infirmary.

On January 1, 1900, the total debt of Cleveland, including a water debt of \$2,378,000, aggregated \$13,042,443. The sinking funds amounted to \$1,965,994, leaving a net debt of \$8,789,451. The assessed valuations in 1899 were about 35 per cent. of the actual valuation, and aggregated \$145,071,985; the tax rate was \$29.40 per \$1,000.

Cleveland is one of the seven major cities of America. The present population is 400,000. The exact figures may be a trifle over or under 400,000. The million mark will apparently be reached between 1920 and 1930. This conclusion



TRIPPLE HITCH.

is reached from a deduction of the mathematical law of growth by the "method of least squares," using the census figures for each decade from 1800 to 1890 as data. It is already apparent that the added data which will be furnished by the census of 1900 will show a present mathematical law of growth greater than that which has preceded.

Cleveland has grown in area from an original plot in the oak woods of a mile square until it now embraces within the city limits 32 square miles. This area, however, is not all that is economically, though not politically, a part of the city. The occupied streets and the business and residence structures of Cleveland roughly mark out the four wings of a great butterfly. From tip to tip, along the lake shore, these extend about 15 miles, while back from the lake the urban growth reaches five or six miles.



IN RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.





PERRY'S MONUMENT, WADE PARK, CLEVELAND.



Five years will doubtless see large additions to this area in four or five directions where the municipal organism is rapidly expanding. Already there is nothing to distinguish the large villages of Glenville, East Cleveland and Lakewood from the contiguous parts of the city.

Numerous powerful factors cause and assure Cleveland's greatness and steadily rapid advancement.

Of these strategic location is fundamental. The city is the most important center on the great northern trans-continental highway of commerce and travel, next to New York and Chicago. In respect to fuel supplies it lies at the apex of the greatest and best coal field in the world, so that direct railroad lines centering in Cleveland reach abundant mining property owned and operated by the capitalists of the city. It is the point at which this fuel



A PARK BOULEVARD.

PECK RESIDENCE,  
Site of Weddell Homestead.

than individually felt. Hardly anything more strikingly presents to mind the security and promise of Cleveland's future. A Chamber of Commerce study places the number of manufactures in Cleveland at over 2,500.

A famous expert investigation was once instituted by an iron mill seeking a location. The result was that for cheap assembly of material and means of communication with all markets, the Cleveland district was found to afford the best location. The mill acted on the information.

The cash balance with which the city treasury started on January 1, 1898, from the preceding year was \$1,988,126.37. The total receipts for that year were \$7,203,256.54, and the total disbursements

and the abundant and varied ores from the greatest and best iron mining regions of the world meet. The result is inevitable. Cleveland is naturally one of the leading manufacturing and commercial centers of the country.

Diversity of industries is thus one of the conspicuous factors of the city's greatness. Any one of a number of great establishments which elsewhere would afford sustenance to a whole town might disappear without the absence being more



SECTION OF COAL DOCKS.



OLD MARINE HOSPITAL, LAKE STREET.

of younger representatives of some leading families. A young neighbor of the old Union Club is the Century Club, whose peculiarity is location at the top of the tower-like New England building, with an outlook over the harbor and lake and use of the roof. A large and new East End family organization is the Colonial Club, in which only married men are eligible to membership. Its immense white mansion on Euclid avenue is a grouping of artistic architectural gems. The Rowfant Club is a strong and dignified assembly of book-lovers. Near by in the new home of the Medical Library Association the medical societies of Cleveland are developing a pleasant and profitable club life. The Country Club and the Roadside Club have elegant places overlooking the beach east of the city. These are but a few examples of the many social organizations of the city, among them being a number distinguished by nationality. One of these is the German-American Club, which has a large new house of distinctively German design on the lake shore. The Excelsior Club is an example of the Jewish organizations.

The hotel capacity of Cleveland exceeds 2,100 rooms. In this estimate are included the centrally located places which may be recommended to the stranger. The leading hotels are elegant in their appointments. The service is the best. The capacity and rates of the best known houses are: The Hollenden, 450 rooms, American plan, \$3 to \$5, European, \$1 to \$3; the Stillman, 250 rooms, American, \$3 up; Colonial, (1898) 200 rooms, American, \$3 to \$6, European, \$1.50 up; Weddell House, 175 rooms, American, \$2.50 to \$4; American House, 170 rooms, American, \$2 and \$2.50; Kennard House, 140 rooms, American, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3; Forest City House, 125 rooms, American, \$2 to \$3.50; Hotel Garlock, 125 rooms, American, \$2.50 to \$5; Lennox, 90

\$6,877,217.26. The receipts were composed of these items: General tax, \$1,902,347.75; liquor tax, \$407,943.73; cigarette tax, \$2,363.97; the sewer district tax, \$158,514.00; special assessments, \$464,418.35; licenses, \$90,132.97; rents, \$673,391.12; fees, \$116,960.84; interest, \$366,280.10; sales, \$92,831.29; investments, \$28,033.70; donations, \$81,039.72; sale of assets, \$11,078.00; sale of bonds, \$2,482,000.00; sale of notes, \$319,960.00; deposits, \$5,961.00.

Social organizations have become a much more conspicuous part of Cleveland life in quite recent years, and some unique developments have appeared. Until lately the dignified Union Club, originating in Cleveland's town days, stood alone in its field. An up-town offshoot is the Tavern Club, occupying the old Garfield home, and composed



LAKESIDE HOSPITAL.



rooms, American, \$2.50; Livingston, 71 rooms, American, \$2 and \$2.50; Lincoln, 60 rooms, American, \$1 up, European, 50c up; Hawley House, American, \$1.50 up; Frankfort, American, \$1.50 and \$2; Phoenix, American, \$1 up; Waldorf, European, 75c up; Imperial, European, 75c up; the capacity of the last five mentioned being about 50 rooms.

Great modern buildings have arisen within the past few years at a remarkable rate, and as much of the future as can be foreseen, reveals a rapid continuance of the process. Of the conspicuous steel structures of the sky-scraper class on and near the central Public Square are the American Trust, the Society for Savings, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cuyahoga, the Garfield and the New England buildings, the latter of fifteen stories, and the others of eight, ten and twelve stories. Elegant

arcade buildings provide covered ways between Euclid Avenue and Superior Street and Euclid Avenue and Prospect Street. A cluster of modern steel buildings are arising around and near Association Place, a growing secondary downtown business center, one of these a mammoth structure of ten stories. In the spring of 1899 a great sixteen story building was erected at the corner of Euclid Avenue and the Public Square, and others are being planned to be erected by private enterprise elsewhere on the Square. The preliminaries to the erection of great and noteworthy City Hall, Public Library, Federal and County edifices are now receiving attention, so that the early part of this century will see remarkable changes in the appearance of the city downtown. Suburban development about Cleveland has long been vigorous, and is becoming more and more rapid. Practically one with the city itself to the eastward are

the villages of Glenville and of East Cleveland. Glenville is a beautiful suburb with many fine places of residence along the lake shore. The village of East Cleveland extends for two and a half miles along Euclid Avenue, including the summer home of John D. Rockefeller and other elegant mansions on the ridge there just south of the avenue. Just beyond Glenville eastward, is the thriving Lake Shore village of Collinwood, and holding the same relation to East Cleveland is Euclid village. Nottingham is a pleasant summer resting place in the same region. South Brooklyn village is separated from Cleveland on the south only by a steel viaduct across the valley of Big Creek. To the west, along the lake shore and the old lake beach, is the charming village of Lakewood, practically an extension of the city



EPWORTH MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH.  
Corner Prospect and Wilson.



JEWISH TEMPLE,  
Corner Wilson and Central Avenue.





DRIVEWAY IN GORDON PARK.

out Detroit Street, which occupies the old beach in that direction as Euclid Avenue does to the eastward. Across Rocky River from Lakewood is Rocky River hamlet, where is Scenic Park and the elegant Eell's summer place. The street cars of Cleveland run to the villages of Glenville, Collinwood, East Cleveland, Euclid, South Brooklyn, Lakewood and Rocky River, but the interurban electric railroads have brought into Cleveland residence areas, the villages of Wickliffe and Willoughby to the east, and Bedford and Berea to the south, and in some degree have brought Lorain, Elyria, Cuyahoga Falls, Akron, Chagrin Falls and Painesville into similar relation.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OHIOAN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The part taken by Ohio men in the Spanish-American War, and its corollary, the Philippine Insurrection, was honorable and important. And first, reflecting the highest credit to his State, was the part taken by President McKinley in this turning point in national history. General Alger, the first secretary of war in his administration, was born in Ohio, although at the time not a citizen of the State. His assistant in raising, organizing and mobilizing our armies for active service was an Ohio man, Henry C. Corbin, the adjutant-general of the army. As we were, as usual, utterly unprepared for war, the task imposed upon us was one of unprecedented difficulty, but all obstacles were soon overcome, and order brought out of confusion. The Ohio major generals were James F. Wade, J. Warren Keifer, Adna R. Chaffee and Thomas McArthur Anderson. The brigadier generals from the State were George M. Randal, M. V. Sheridan, O. H. Ernest and G. S. Carpenter. Generals Lawton and Funston were born in Ohio, but entered the military service from other States.

Ohio organizations in the war: First Regiment Volunteer Infantry, twelve companies, Colonel Chas. B. Hunt, Cincinnati; Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Julius A. Kuert, Kenton; Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Chas. Anthony, Springfield; Fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. B. Coit, Columbus; Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel C. L. Kennan, Norwalk; Sixth



CLUB HOUSE, CLEVELAND YACHT CLUB.



Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel William V. McMaken, Toledo; Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. L. Hamilton, Chillicothe; Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Curtis V. Hard, Wooster; Ninth Battalion, four companies, Major Charles Young, Xenia; Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Axline, Columbus; First Regiment Light Artillery, four batteries, Major Charles F. Atwell, Zanesville; First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, eight troops, Lieutenant Colonel Mathias W. Day, Cleveland.

Of these organizations, the Sixth and Eighth infantry regiments served in Cuba, and the Fourth in Porto Rico. The Sixth and Seventeenth Regular Infantry regiments were largely made up of Ohio men, as were also the Thirty-first and Forty-ninth United States Volunteers. These four regiments did efficient service, and were in many battles and minor combats.

When war was declared against Spain, it fell to the lot of an Ohio officer to command the first expedition to the Philippines, and the first brigade of American troops ever sent across an ocean in a foreign war. General Anderson was at the time commanding a district in Alaska. From that distant station he was ordered to San Francisco, and started for Manila with 2,500 men on the 23d of May, 1898. Cavite, the old Spanish naval station, was occupied the next day, and became the base of future occupations. A second force under General Green followed in twenty days, and a third under General McArthur soon after. Major General Merritt came with this detachment, and assumed command as senior officer and governor general. General Anderson, as second in command, landed, and organized the entire force, which was designated the Eighth Army Corps. He was subsequently in immediate command of the land

forces which, with the co-operation of the navy, captured Manila on the 13th of August.

While he had no Ohio troops in his command, four of his staff officers were Buckeye boys. Major Sidney A. Cleman of Zanesville, Captain C. C. Walcutt of Columbus, Captain W. H. Anderson of Springfield, and Colonel William E. Birkhimer, formerly of Perry County.

Before the coming of American troops, Aguinaldo had started an insurrection against Spanish authority, which spread with unprecedented rapidity. In less than two months Spanish garrisons were confined to four sea coast cities. Under these conditions the Filipino leaders expected a recognition of their de-facto government. When they found that their pretensions were ignored, and that they were not even accorded belligerent



BOULEVARD IN GORDON PARK.



SCENE IN LINCOLN PARK, SOUTH SIDE.





GORDON PARK.

rights, they became at first sullen, and soon openly hostile. General Anderson was the first army officer to have personal interviews with Aguinaldo and his associates. As a result, he warned the government at once, that the Filipinos were determined on absolute independence. His correspondence with Aguinaldo, communicated to Congress in the president's message of January, 1900, developed the situation.

Before the Eighth Army Corps was permitted to attack Manila, the Fifth Army Corps, under General Shafter, had landed on the Cuban coast, near Santiago. In the advance on that city the battle of El Caney was fought. Out of the four general officers present, two, Lawton and Chaffee, were Ohio men. In the attack on the San Juan hill, no Ohio troops participated, but a young Ohio officer, Lieutenant Anderson of the Thirteenth Infantry, was the first on the hill at the block house, capturing the Spanish flag and taking five prisoners. In the Porto Rico campaign the commonwealth was represented by the Fourth Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Coit. This fine regiment took a leading part in the battle of Guayama, and was actively engaged when its victorious progress was stopped by a dispatch recommending a truce. General Ernest commanded a brigade in Wilson's



BATHING BEACH AT GORDON PARK.





VIEW FROM UPPER DRIVE IN GORDON PARK.

Division, and a battery of the Fourth United States Artillery, under Captain H. R. Anderson of Pickaway County, attached to the brigade, had just opened fire on the Spanish position at Aleneta, when a dispatch announcing the signing of the protocol stopped further hostilities, but a similar dispatch did not reach the Philippines in time to prevent the capture of Manila and 13,000 prisoners.

This closed the war with Spain, but the Upas tree of oppression had yet to bear its fatal fruit. After their

experience of Spanish oppression, the Filipinos could not be persuaded that America intended to deal justly and generously with them. They would not accept assurances that they would be given every privilege consistent with necessary occupation. Aguinaldo appealed to General Anderson, who was in command of our troops in the city, to permit his soldiers to hold joint occupation with ours. This was refused, and from that time on the Filipinos made open and unremitting preparation for war. Hostilities began on February 4, 1899. General Anderson commanded the First Division of the Eighth Corps, and fought a number of successful battles with the insurgents between the 4th of February and the 17th of March, when he was relieved by General Lawton.

General Lawton, with his division, was soon after transferred to the north of the Pasig, and co-operated with General McArthur in carrying through a successful campaign in



WADE PARK, SHOWING PERRY'S MONUMENT.



PASSENGER STEAMER "NORTHWEST."





LOWER DRIVE, GORDON PARK.

and Cavour. Military glory echoes down the corridors of time in fainter and fainter reverberations, but the renaissance of the Orient, and the grafting of American principles on its old barbaric traditions, will be forever associated with the statesmanship of President McKinley. And when the history of this period of international adjustment is written, the part taken by the men of Ohio will be found worthy, at the least, of an honorable mention.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS IN CLEVELAND.—In 1798 Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane, with their families, settled in Cleveland. To faintly show the difficulty of traveling at that time, it is stated that Mr. Doane was 92 days on his journey from Chatham, Connecticut. In the latter part of the summer and in the fall, every person in the town was sick, either with the bilious fever or with the fever and ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons; the only one of them having sufficient strength to take care of them and bring a pail of water was Seth Doane, then a lad of 13 years of age, and even he had daily attacks of the fever and ague. Such was the severity of the bilious fever at that time, that a person having only daily attacks of fever and ague was deemed lucky. There was much suffering from the want of food, particularly that proper for the sick. The only way this family was supplied, for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who daily, after having an attack of the ague, went to Judge Kingsbury's, in Newburg—five miles distant—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a handmill, waited until a second attack of the ague was over, and then started on his return. There was at one time a space of several days when he was too ill to make the trip, during which, turnips comprised about all the vegetables the family had. Fortunately, Major Carter having only the fever and ague, was enabled through the aid of his hounds and trusty rifle, to procure abundance of venison and other wild game. His family being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than that of Mr. Doane. Their situation can scarcely be conceived of at the present day.



BOLTON AVENUE.

Northern Luzon. Transferred to Southern Luzon, he fought and won an important battle at the Zapote bridge. Always successful, he was sent again to the north, and lost his life leading his men in an unimportant combat. Recklessly brave, yet cool and self possessed, untiring himself, yet considerate of others, he was indeed a typical American soldier.

In ancient tradition, the first place in fame was given to the founders of cities. In modern history the highest honor is conceded to the founders of states. When in the fullness of time, a new nationality shall have been developed in the Philippine Archipelago, the name of William H. Taft, of Ohio, will be noted with those of William the Norman, Peter the Great, Bismark,





SCENE IN GORDON PARK.

means to separate from the bran, was made into a bread similar to that of Graham. In this summer the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles from the lake on the Pennsylvania line and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, and from that time until April, 1800,—a space of fifteen months—Major Carter's was the only white family in Cleveland. During the spring of 1799, Wheeler W. Williams, from Norwich, Connecticut, and Major Wyatt erected a small grist and a saw mill at the falls, on the site of Newburg, which being the first mill on the Reserve, spread joy among the pioneers. A short time prior to this, each house in Cleveland had its own hand grist mill in the chimney corner, which is thus described by one of the early settlers: "The stones were of the common grindstone grit and about four inches thick and twenty in diameter. The runner was turned by hand, with a pole set in the top of it near the verge. The upper end of the pole went into another hole inserted into a board, and nailed on the under side of the joist, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person turned the stone and another fed the corn into the eye with his hands. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately changed places.

Celebrating Independence Day.—In 1800 several settlers came, among whom were David Clark and Major Amos Spafford, and from this time the town slowly progressed. The first ball in Cleveland was on the 4th of July, 1801, and was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the side hill; John and Benjamin Wood and R. H. Blinn, managers, and Major Samuel Jones, musician and master of

Destitute of a physician, and with a few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. For calomel they substituted pills from the extract of the bark of the butternut, and in lieu of quinine used dogwood and cherry bark.

In November, four men who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Pennsylvania, to obtain a winter's supply of flour for the colony. When below Euclid Creek a storm arose, drove them ashore, stove their boat in pieces, and it was with difficulty they saved their lives and regained the city. During the winter and summer following, the colony had no flour except that ground in hand or coffee mills, which, for want of proper

RESIDENCE OF J. H. WADE,  
Corner Erie and Case Avenue.



ceremonies. The company consisted of about thirty of both sexes. Mr. Jones' proficiency on the violin won him great favor. Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than whiskey sweetened with maple sugar, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon 101 years ago in the log cabin of Major Carter.

Major Carter and the Indians.—The Indians were accustomed, at this period, to meet every autumn at Cleveland in great numbers and pile up their canoes at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From thence

they scattered into the interior, and passed the winter in hunting. In the spring they returned, disposed of their furs to traders, and, launching their bark canoes upon the lake, returned to their towns, in the region of the Sandusky and Maumee, where they remained until the succeeding autumn, to raise their crops of corn and potatoes. In this connection we give an incident showing the fearlessness and intrepidity of Major Lorenzo Carter, a native of Rutland, Vermont, and a thorough pioneer, whose rough exterior covered a warm heart. Some time in the spring of 1799 the Chippewas and Ottawas, to the number of several hundred, having disposed of their furs, determined to have one of their drinking frolics at their camp, on the west bank of the Cuyahoga. As a precautionary measure, they gave up their tomahawks and other deadly weapons to their squaws to secrete, so that, in the height of their frenzy, they need not harm each other. They then sent to the Major for whiskey, from time to time, as they wanted it; and in proportion as they became intoxicated, he weakened it with water. After a while it resulted in the Indians becoming partially

sober from drinking freely of diluted liquor. Perceiving the trick, they became much enraged. Nine of them came on to the Major's, swearing vengeance on him and family. Carter being apprised of their design, and knowing they were partially intoxicated, felt himself to be fully their match, although possessing but poor weapons of defence. Stationing himself behind his cabin door with a fire poker, he successively knocked down three or four as they attempted to enter, and then, leaping over their prostrate bodies, furiously attacked those on the outside and drove them to their canoes. Soon after a deputation of squaws came over to make peace with the Major, when, arming himself, he fearlessly repaired to their camp alone and settled the difficulty.



VIEW IN GORDON PARK.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. WARREN H. CORNING. EUCLID AVENUE.





A PARK BOULEVARD.

Such eventually became his influence over the Indians that they regarded him as a magician, and many of them were made to believe that he could shoot them with a rifle and not break their skins.

The first militia muster in Cuyahoga County was held on the 16th of June, 1806, at Doane's Corners. Nathaniel Doane was captain; Sylvanus Burke, lieutenant; and Samuel Jones, ensign, with about 50 privates. The

surveying party being at Cleveland, and many strangers, this event attracted much attention. Never had so many whites been collected together in this vicinity as on this occasion. The military marched and countermarched to the lively roll of the drum of Joseph Burke, who had been drum major in the Revolution, and the soul-stirring strains of the fife of Lewis Dill. "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "Who's Afear'd" were among the tunes that aroused the martial spirit of many a gallant heart, as he wielded, perhaps, some ancient relic of the Revolution upon his shoulder.

#### EARLY DAYS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.—

Crawford County was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians, and the early settlers found an abundance of game. Deer were very plenty, but for the first few years the slaughter of deer was carried on so wantonly that the more thoughtful and prudent among them saw that those animals were soon destined to



BOULEVARD IN EDGEWATER PARK.





DRIVEWAY IN WADE PARK.



A PATH IN GORDON PARK.

become unknown in the country, unless some means could be devised to end the useless slaughter. The Indians who camped on the small streams throughout the country killed hundreds of them for nothing but their skins, leaving the flesh for the wolves and buzzards. During the season when the fawns were young, the Indians, in order to kill as many deer as possible, were in the habit of what was called "bawling up a deer." They imitated the bleating of a fawn in distress, when the instinct of the doe to protect her young was on the alert and paramount; and when she ran to her offspring she was shot by the Indians. In this manner large numbers of does were slaughtered. After a few years the settlers forbade the Indians coming to the neighborhood to kill deer; and on one occasion, when they disobeyed the command and killed a fine doe by the "bawling process," several settlers, among whom was one of the



LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.



DRIVEWAY IN LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.



Chilcotes, of Cranberry Township, and Enoch Baker, informed them emphatically, with a significant tap upon the rifle, that if the act was repeated the Indians doing it would be shot. This put a stop to the destruction in that direction, and the settlers were requested not to slaughter the animals unnecessarily. Ira Blair, on one occasion, remained in the woods for three days, killing during that time eight deer. It is related by Amos Morse, that in about 1821, Jacob Byers made a contract with Rudolphus Morse, the father of Amos, to the effect that he could kill more deer the next day than Mr. Morse could bring in. The bargain was made one evening, during a heavy fall of snow. Byers knew that the following day would be an excellent one for the hunt, so early in the morning he started out. He had an old flint-lock rifle that had evidently seen any amount of service, as the parts were tied



ENTRANCE TO RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.



VIEW IN GORDON PARK.

his family. One day, while it was feeding near the cabin, Mr. Tyndal, who was hunting in the woods, possibly thinking it was a wild one, shot and killed it. He also killed several others about the neighborhood, when the indignant owners came to the conclusion that it was preposterous to look any longer upon the act as a mistake. Enoch Baker became quite an expert hunter, and in 1887 was still living in Auburn Township, on the farm purchased by his father in 1826. On one occasion, when returning late at night, or rather early in the morning, from "sparking" a neighbor's daughter, he barely escaped being devoured by wolves. He had left the cabin of his sweetheart and was walking along through the forest, swinging his

together in many places with bands of tow. But the gun proved very effective in the hands of the experienced Byers, who, during that eventful day, killed seven deer, all of which were brought in, according to agreement, by Mr. Morse, except one, which had been mortally wounded, and had been followed and killed about eight miles east of the township. The approach of darkness prevented Mr. Morse from bringing this animal in, and he therefore failed to live up to his part of the agreement. Fawns were often captured alive, and after a few days elapsed they would follow the members of the family around like dogs. Almost every cabin had its pet deer or fawn. Bells were hung around their necks to prevent them from getting lost in the woods.

Encounter with Wolves.—Mr. Baker owned one of these pets which was prized very highly by the members of



GORDON PARK.





MYRON T. HERRICK'S RESIDENCE, EUCLID HEIGHTS.

cane and whistling, as boys do yet when returning on similar occasions, when the distant howl of a wolf was borne to his ears. The howl was repeated, and soon the woods were filled with a chorus of terrifying sounds.

The boy was terribly frightened, and as he had several miles to go before reaching home, he started rapidly on the run, hoping to reach his father's cabin before the wolves closed upon him. He ran on as swiftly as his feet would carry him, but soon the foremost wolves were seen bounding along at his right and left.

He swung his club aloft and shouted, and the wolves fell back a short distance, only to again approach nearer than before. But the panting boy was almost home. He struggled on, with the wolves about him, and

finally ran into the clearing around his father's cabin, when the animals fell back and were soon lost to sight in the dark forest. This was a lesson to the youth, but it did no good, for the next Sunday night he was out late again for the same reason.

**Catamounts.**—On another occasion, William Johns, a neighbor, having lost several pigs through the agency of some wild animal that carried them off one by one on successive nights, offered Mr. Baker a dollar if he would kill the animal. Baker accordingly established himself with his dog in the cabin of Johns to watch for the animal during the night. About 12 o'clock the swine were heard squeaking, and Baker opened the door and told the eager dog to go. Away it went after some large animal, that bounded off into the woods and ran up a tree. Baker followed and saw by the light of the moon a catamount crouched on a large limb above his head. He fired and the animal fell to the ground dead. The death of the catamount stopped the destruction of the swine; but Baker refused to take the dollar he had earned, being satisfied with the skin of the animal. At another time, when returning from a neighbor's, his dogs treed two catamounts. After a lively skirmish, during which he experienced considerable personal danger, he succeeded in killing them both.

**Squirrels.**—The woods were filled with squirrels, which came by the hundreds into the corn fields and dug up and destroyed the growing grain. Hunts were frequently organized to rid the forests of these pests, and often on such occasions hundreds were killed and for days after the hunters' families were provided with an abundant supply of choice meat. A hunt of this character was projected one day by a party of settlers, among whom were Thomas Cooker and Enoch Baker. When night came and the



W. J. WHITE'S RESIDENCE, LAKE AVENUE.







hunters assembled to see who had been most successful, it was found that almost 200 squirrels had been killed. As each hunter brought into the room the squirrels he had killed, Baker, to the astonishment of all, lugged in a large catamount as the result of his day's hunt. It was conceded by all that he had done the best day's work.

#### Encounters with Bears.—

At another time, William Cloe, then a boy about 16 years old, called the dogs one evening, and started in search of the cows. The dogs left his side, and he soon heard them barking furiously at some animal that had turned at bay. He hurried forward and saw them standing guard over a large hollow log, and, from their cautious movements, he knew they were confronted by an animal of which they were afraid. He stole cautiously forward from the rear, and, peering under the log, saw the huge paws of a bear. The boy was without a gun, but, determining to attack the bear at all hazards, he armed himself with a heavy club and resolutely approached the log. While the attention of the bear was diverted to the dogs, which, emboldened by the approach of the boy, had renewed the attack with great fury, he seized it by the hind leg and pulled it from the log. Before the animal could recover its feet, the boy dealt it a terrible blow across the head, repeating the act again and again, until life was extinct. When the excited boy returned home without the cows and related his adventure his story was not believed until the dead bear was seen.

William's brother Daniel remained one night at the cabin of a relative near West Liberty, and early the next morning, before daybreak, started for home. He was accompanied by a large bull dog, belonging to Enoch Baker, and after going a short distance, he was startled by seeing several wolves running along in the woods on either side of and behind him. He started forward, but had not gone ten paces before a pack of eleven wolves, with open mouths,

bounded toward him from behind. A large one, the leader of the pack, was almost upon him, when it was seized by the throat by the dog and pinned to the ground. The others fell back, giving the boy time to ascend a small iron-wood tree, and, after a short fight, the wolf escaped the hold of the dog, and together the whole pack turned and disappeared in the woods. The boy had been saved by the dog from a horrible death.

One day Seth Hawks, hearing one of his hogs squealing loudly in the woods about a quarter of a mile from his cabin, hastened out to see what could be the matter. A large log lay upon the ground between him and the squealing hog, and nothing could be seen by the settler until he reached the log and peered over. There lay his



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW SQUIRE, EUCLID AVENUE.



CHARLES F. BRUSH'S RESIDENCE.





MARCUS A. HANNA'S RESIDENCE, LAKE AVENUE.

Mr. Hawks sat on a limb above and regarded with no little concern the efforts of the bear. He began hallooing loudly for assistance, and the bear increased its efforts to reach its enemy. It soon wore quite a path in running to the tree, and would leap high enough to seize one of the limbs in its teeth. After about half an hour Rudolphus Morse, who had been apprised by Mrs. Hawks of the dangerous situation of her husband, appeared upon the scene, whereupon the bears, whose fury had spent itself, apparently realizing that it was no longer wise to dispute against such odds about the ownership of the hog, shambled off through the woods as fast as their feet could carry them. Many other interesting anecdotes of a similar nature are related by the old settlers.—From Crawford County History.

ADAM AND ANDREW POE'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE WITH THE INDIANS.—In the summer of 1782 a party of seven Wyandots made an incursion into a settlement some distance below Fort Pitt, and several miles from the Ohio River. Here, finding an old man alone in a cabin, they killed him, packed up what plunder they could find, and commenced their retreat. Among their party was a celebrated Wyandot chief, who, in addition to his fame as a warrior and counsellor, was, as to his size and strength, a real giant.

The news of the visit of the Indians soon spread through the neighborhood, and a party of eight good riflemen was collected, in a few hours, for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. In this party were two brothers of the names of Adam and Andrew Poe. They were both famous for courage, size and activity. This little party commenced the pursuit of the Indians, with a determination, if possible, not

hog upon the ground, while standing over it, with their sharp teeth and claws in its flesh, were two large bears. The animals instantly perceived the intruder and turned upon him furiously, but he ran to a small tree, and sprang into the lower branches just in time to escape the claws of the larger bear, which had swiftly pursued him. The furious animal began making desperate efforts to reach the settler. It at first endeavored to climb the tree; but, failing in this, it retired to a short distance, and turning, ran toward the tree with the apparent attention of leaping into the lower branches. The terrified



RESIDENCE OF T. H. CHANDLER.





D. Z. NORTON'S RESIDENCE, EUCLID AVENUE.

softly down the bank, with his rifle cocked. When about half-way down, he discovered the large Wyandot chief and a small Indian, within a few steps of him. They were standing with their guns cocked, and looking in the direction of our party, who by this time had gone some distance lower down the bottom. Poe took aim at the large chief, but his rifle missed fire. The Indians, hearing the snap of the gun lock, instantly turned round and discovered Poe, who being too near to retreat, dropped his gun and instantly sprang from the bank upon them, and seizing the large Indian by the cloths on his breast, and at the same time embracing the neck of the small one, threw them both down on the ground, himself being upmost. The Indian soon extricated himself, ran to the raft, got his tomahawk, and attempted to dispatch Poe, the large Indian holding him fast in his arms with all his might, the better to enable his fellow to effect his purpose. Poe, however, so well watched the motions of the Indian that when in the act of aiming his blow at his head, by a vigorous and well directed kick with one of his feet he staggered the savage and knocked the tomahawk out of his hand. This failure on the part of the small Indian was reproved by an exclamation of contempt from the large one.

In a moment the Indian caught up his tomahawk again, approached more cautiously, brandishing his tomahawk, and making a number of feigned blows, in defiance and derision. Poe, however, still on his guard, averted the real blow from his head by throwing up his arm and receiving it on his wrist, in which he was severely wounded, but not so as to lose entirely the use of his hand.

In this perilous moment, Poe, by a violent effort, broke loose from the Indian, snatched up one of the Indian's guns, and shot the small Indian through the breast, as he ran up the third time to tomahawk him. The large Indian was now on his feet, and grasping Poe by a

to suffer them to escape, as they usually did on such occasions, by making a speedy flight to the river, crossing it, and then dividing into small parties to meet at a distant point in a given time.

The pursuit was continued the greater part of the night after the Indians had done the mischief. In the morning the party found themselves on the trail of the Indians, which led to the river. When arrived within a little distance of the river, Andrew Poe, fearing an ambuscade, left the party, who followed directly on the trail, to creep along the brink of the river bank, under cover of the weeds and bushes, to fall on the rear of the Indians, should he find them in ambuscade. He had not gone far before he saw the Indian rafts at the water's edge. Not seeing any Indians, he stepped



S. T. EVERETT'S RESIDENCE, CASE AND EUCLID AVENUE.



W. L. RICE'S RESIDENCE, EUCLID HEIGHTS.

combat. In this, they were carried into the water beyond their depth. In this situation they were compelled to loose their hold on each other and swim for mutual safety. Both sought the shore to seize a gun and end the contest with bullets. The Indian being the best swimmer, reached the land first. Poe, seeing this, immediately turned back into the water, to escape, if possible, being shot, by diving. Fortunately, the Indian caught up the rifle with which Poe had killed the other warrior.

At this juncture Adam Poe, missing his brother from the party, and supposing, from the report of the gun which he shot, that he was either killed or engaged in conflict with the Indians, hastened to the spot. On seeing him, Andrew called out to him to "kill the big Indian on shore." But Adam's gun, like that of the Indian's, was empty. The contest was now between the white man and the Indian, who should load and fire first. Very fortunately for Poe, the Indian, in loading, drew the ramrod from the thimbles of the stock of the gun with so much violence, that it slipped out of his hand and fell a little distance from him; he quickly caught it up, and rammed down his bullet. This little delay gave Poe the advantage. He shot the Indian as he was raising his gun to take aim at him.

As soon as Adam had shot the Indian, he jumped into the river to assist his wounded brother ashore; but Andrew, thinking more of the honor of carrying the big Indian home, as a trophy of victory, than of his own safety, urged Adam to go back and prevent the struggling savage from rolling into the river and escaping. Adam's solicitude for the life of his brother prevented him from complying with this request.

In the mean time the Indian, jealous of the honor of his scalp, even in the agonies of death, succeeded in reaching the river and getting into the current, so that his body was never obtained.

An unfortunate occurrence took place during this conflict. Just as Adam arrived at the top of the bank, for the relief of his brother, one of the party who had followed close behind him, seeing Andrew in the river, and mistaking him for a wounded Indian, shot at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He, however, recovered from his wounds.

shoulder and leg, threw him down on the bank. Poe instantly disengaged himself and got on his feet. The Indian then seized him again and a new struggle ensued, which, owing to the slippery state of the bank, ended in the fall of both combatants into the water.

In this situation, it was the object of each to drown the other. Their efforts to effect their purpose were continued for some time with alternate success, sometimes one being under the water, and sometimes the other. Poe at length seized the tuft of hair on the scalp of the Indian, with which he held his head under the water until he supposed him drowned.

Relaxing his hold too soon, Poe instantly found his gigantic antagonist on his feet again and ready for another



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM CHISHOLM, EUCLID AVENUE.



During the contest between Andrew Poe and the Indians, the party had overtaken the remaining six of them. A desperate conflict ensued, in which five of the Indians were killed. Our loss was three men killed, and Andrew Poe severely wounded.

Thus ended this Spartan conflict, with the loss of three valient men on our part, and with that of the whole of the Indian party, with the exception of one warrior. Never, on any occasion, was there a greater display of desperate bravery, and seldom did a conflict take place which, in the issue, proved fatal to so great a proportion of those engaged in it.

The fatal issue of this little campaign on the side of the Indians, occasioned an universal mourning among the Wyandot nation. The big Indian, and his four brothers, all of whom were killed at the same place, were among the most distinguished chiefs and warriors of their nation.

The big Indian was magnanimous, as well as brave. He, more than any other individual, contributed by his example and influence to the good character of the Wyandots, for lenity towards their prisoners. He would not suffer them to be killed or ill treated. This mercy to captives was an honorable distinction in the character of the Wyandots, and was well understood by our first settlers, who, in case of captivity, thought it a fortunate circumstance to fall into their hands.—From Doddridge's Notes.

THE GREAT SEAL OF OHIO.—The first legislature, after Ohio became a state, provided by law for a great seal. The act was passed March 25, 1803. It provided for the design as follows; "On the right side, near the bottom, a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain, over which shall appear a rising sun. The state seal to be surrounded by these words: 'The great seal of the State of Ohio.'"

The engraver who cut the seal departed slightly from the letter of the law. In place of a mountain he made three; and he also placed a river flowing along the base of the range.

The state capital was then Chillicothe, and it is a local tradition there that he used the outline of Mount Logan, which stands east of the city, for the central peak, and represented the Scioto River, which washes the base of the hill. This story is very probably correct.

This remained the legal design of the state seal until 1866. Some one, who realized what a nice job it would be to replace all the seal presses used for county, judicial, notarial and other official seals, with new dies, succeeded in getting the design changed. The act of April 6, 1866, provided as follows:

"The coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, upon which shall be engraved on the left in the foreground, a bundle of seventeen arrows; to the right of the arrows, a sheaf of wheat, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a range of mountains, over which shall appear a rising sun; between the base of the mountains and



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, EAST CLEVELAND,



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S CITY RESIDENCE, EUCLID AVENUE.



VIEW ON LAKE FRONT FROM NEW PIER.

the arrows and the sheaf, in the left foreground, a river shall be represented flowing toward the right foreground. \* \* \* At the bottom of the shield there shall be a motto, in these words: "Imperium in imperio."

It will be seen that the design really followed the old Chillicothe engraver's idea, in the points in which he did not follow exactly the law of 1803. The only really new thing was the addition of the motto. When its meaning—"An empire within an empire"—was fully understood, there was a great deal of objection. It savored of the old southern state rights doctrine, which was one of the dogmas settled adversely by the Civil War, then just over.

The next General Assembly got rid of the motto by the act of May 9, 1868, which says: "That the coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, in form of a circle. On it, in the foreground, on the right, a sheaf of wheat; on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain range, over which shall appear a rising sun."

This simply restored the original design of 1803, except that it used the phrase "a range of mountains" instead of "a mountain." In engraving the seal, however, the river was left in, although not mentioned in the act, as will be seen by the cut.

Ohio was the seventeenth state admitted to the Union, therefore the bundle of seventeen arrows typifies the American Union; the sheaf of wheat is symbolic of agriculture, the State's original and still most important industry. The rising sun is an allusion to the advance of the State in wealth and power. The mountains are an allusion to the fact that this was the first state west of "the mountains"—that is, the Alleghanies. Though not authorized, the river is altogether appropriate, it referring to the Ohio River, from which the State was named.

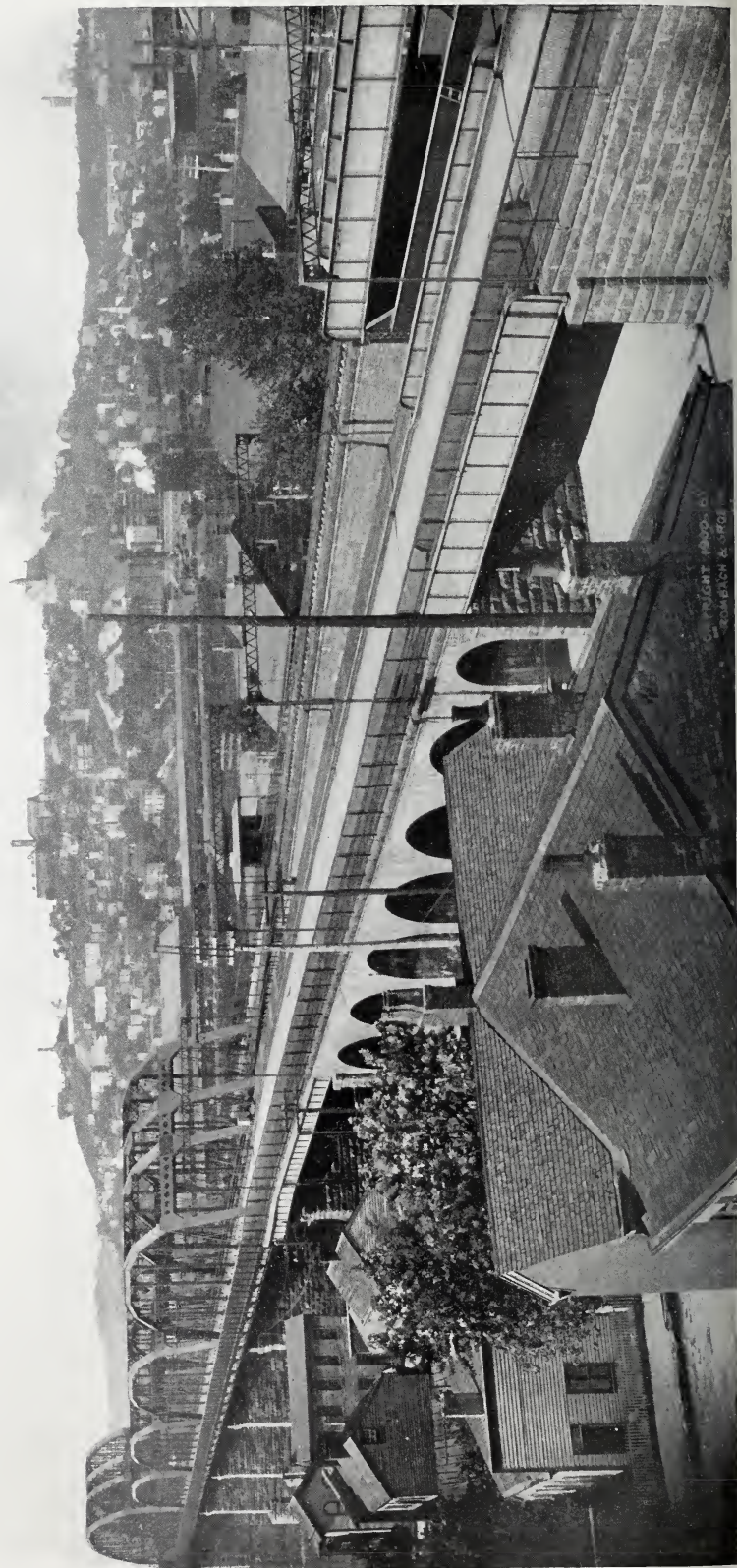
—By S. S. Knabenshue.





SCENE NEAR COSHOCTON ON WALHONDING RIVER.

at right, lock tender's house, aqueduct over Walhonding River, and upper basin of the Ohio Canal at Coshocton, Ohio, Canal.



CO. FREIGHT 1900-01  
REDACTED & 1901





## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE CITY OF CINCINNATI.



SCIENTISTS and speculative philosophers hold to the opinion that many thousands of years ago—and not unlikely many ten thousands of years ago—a great glacial dam lay across the Ohio River at the present site of Cincinnati. The distinguished scientist and archaeologist, Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, holds to this idea in "The Ice Age of North America," published in 1882.

According to his view, founded on physical phenomena, which he has thoroughly and repeatedly investigated, the ice forming this great dam, or bridge, was forced down the trough of the Ohio valley, until meeting here with a powerful obstruction, it spread across the here constricted valley, forming an immovable barrier of sufficient bulk and altitude to raise the level of the waters 553 feet, the altitude of the watershed lying immediately to the south.

The bed of the Ohio at Cincinnati is 447 feet above the sea level, so that a dam 553 feet high would have brought the waters in its rear to an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea, and producing a long, narrow and centipede-like lake, submerging the site of Pittsburg beneath 300 feet of water, and extending well up to the head waters of the Monongahela and the Allegheny and their tributaries, the narrower valley of each contributing stream forming a centipedal leg, the whole, when delineated on the professor's map, resembling the Great Yellow Dragon of China, and may

even have suggested that ancient and modern monster.

But the professor, himself, in the work mentioned, and in others from his brilliant, fertile and versatile pen, has so completely covered the ground and marshalled the corroborative phenomena, that it needs only this passing reference in a bit of local and more modern history.

Cincinnati, and its suburbs, constituted the site of some pre-historic city or dense settlement, older, perhaps, than Babylon, Memphis, or the twin Tyre and Sidon. One hundred years ago, and even less, the evidences of this unremembered civilization were to be seen on every hand, and many of them still remain, as voiceless as the Sphinx when questioned by the archaeologist and the student.

In the immediate vicinity of the present city, and most largely within its corporate limits, are some 450 mounds and small earthworks; one of the mounds, near Newton, has a circumference at its base of 625 feet; width at the base, 150 feet; length at base, 250 feet, with a perpendicular of 40 feet. Immense fortifications were on the Little Miami near its mouth and further up, while others were to be found at and adjacent to the mouth of the Great Miami. Ancient cemeteries, ash pits, pottery, altars, copper ornaments and even gold were to be found by the early pioneers whose curiosity led them to make explorations. Roads and causeways were traced. Evidences of terra cotta work were



FORT WASHINGTON.

discovered, and grotesquely ornamented wares, in the shape of clay pots and vessels, were unearthed, some of which are lodged in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. All in all, countless evidences of some ancient civilization were to be found, still exist, but to the wisest of modern scientists and philosophers, they convey as little information as Egyptian hieroglyphics do to the unlettered. There are also undoubted evidences that after this race and civilization died out like an expiring star, that the whole of the valley contiguous to the river became non-habitable, doubtless from floods and miniature cataclysms, and grew into a rank and noisome wilderness back to the foot hills and uplands,

and lay thus for centuries, and almost to the time of the white man's coming, near the twilight of the eighteenth century.

The second actual settlement in Ohio was made at Cincinnati, following almost immediately after that at Marietta. The white man had been on the site frequently, but for retaliatory war, not for the peaceful pursuits of civilization. The region was known as the "Miami Slaughter House" to the settlers in Kentucky, who had made many primitive incursions into the valleys of both the Great and Little Miamis. In June, 1780, while the War of the Revolution was yet being waged, Captain Byrd, an English officer at Detroit, planned and executed a raid across Ohio and into Kentucky, at this point. At the head of 600 British and a large contingent of Indians, he came by way of the Maumee and descended the Great Miami, with field artillery and riflemen, and crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati and ascended the Licking, carrying death and destruction into the American settlements on the Kentucky side.

He was driven out by General George Rogers Clark, who, in the month of August, in the same year, retaliated by advancing on the Shawnee towns by way of Cincinnati, and swept the valleys of the two Miamis with his avenging forces, burning and destroying the Indian towns far toward their headwaters. During this expedition he erected two block houses on the Ohio side, the first structures of the character north of the river at this point.

The real beauty and eligibility of the site of the present city and surroundings seems to have first been realized by Major Benjamin Stiles, of Kentucky, in 1786. In that year he happened to be in the vicinity of the site of the present city of Marysville, then known as Limestone, Kentucky. The Indians of the Miamis had crossed the river and carried off a number of horses, and a pursuing party was organized, which he headed. The pursuit, however, which extended as far as Xenia, of the present, was futile, but it had afforded Major Stiles the opportunity to take in the great beauties and possibilities of the region.

He went at once to New Jersey, and laid the matter before Judge John Cleves Symmes of Trenton, a member of the Continental Congress, and a man of



VIEW OF CININNATI FROM COVINGTON IN EARLY DAYS.



great influence in that body. A company was formed, similar to the Ohio Company at Marietta, composed of twenty-four persons, who were to become the proprietors of the settlement by the purchase of a large body of land. The more prominent of these were John Cleves Symmes, Major Benjamin Stiles, General Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot and Dr. Witherspoon.

In August of the following year, 1787, Symmes petitioned Congress for a grant of land, but before the arrangements were concluded, he made arrangements with Stiles to sell him 10,000 acres of the best land. Under this contract Stiles, with a small party of about twenty, landed on the 18th of November, 1788, at the mouth of the Little Miami, and laid out the village of Columbia, which is now a part of Cincinnati, some four or five miles east of Fountain Square.

No better class of people ever entered the wilderness to found a city and a state. Among them were Colonel Spencer, Major Gano, Judge Goforth, Judge Dunlany, Major Kibbey, Rev. John Smith, Judge Foster, Colonel Brown, Mr. Hubbell, Captain Flinn, Jacob White, and John Riley. The names and achievements of every one of these are interlaced with the early history of the city and State.

Two substantial block houses were immediately built for the protection of the women and children, and then log cabins were erected for the comfort and accommodation of the families. The doors and floors of these rude habitations were made from the planks and timbers of the boats in which they had descended the Ohio River, one or two of them being retained for use in transportation.

At that time there was no trouble with the Indians, who were gathered at Fort Harmer, Marietta, engaged in the negotiation of a treaty of peace and amity with the whites. But this condition was not of long duration. Wild game was plenty, but breadstuffs and salt were soon exhausted, and all sorts of substitutes, including roots, herbs and bear grass, were resorted to. With the opening of spring, 1789, they were able to produce crops from the rich soil of the sandy bottoms. The men worked in two divisions, one watching while the other labored, and the watches were

changed at morning and noon, the watches being fully armed with rifles.

An area of a square mile was cleared in Turkey Bottom, on the Little Miami, a mile beyond the settlement. This square had been originally denuded of its growth by the Indians, and during that year it supplied corn for the settlement and for Fort Washington. But before the corn was grown the bulbous roots of the bear grass were dug, washed and dried, and then pulverized by heating as a substitute for bread.

In 1787-1788, Mr. Matthias Denman of Springfield, New Jersey, had purchased a tract of 740 acres of land from John Cleves Symmes, now a part of



PIONEER VIEW OF CINCINNATI  
Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut, where College Building now stands.



CINCINNATI IN 1853,  
From what is now called Mount Adams, showing Covington and Newport.





VIEW FROM SKYSCRAPER LOOKING SOUTHEAST.  
Newport, Kentucky, in the distance.

the city, his aim being to establish a station and lay out a new town on the Ohio side of the river, opposite the mouth of the Licking, and to establish a ferry, which, of course, was an important adjunct, and necessary to open up communication with the white settlements on the Kentucky side. It was at this precise point that the old Indian trail leading from the British garrison at Detroit crossed the Ohio, and was the route by which the northern Indians made their raids upon the Kentucky settlements, coming down one or the other of the Miami in canoes which enabled them to cross the Ohio and ascend the Licking. For this land Mr. Denman paid five shillings per acre in Continental Script or about \$125 in specie for his entire purchase.



ENTRANCE TO LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE BRIDGE.

During the summer following Mr. Denman associated Colonel Robert Patterson and John Filson of Lexington, Kentucky, with himself in the new town, each holding a one-third interest. Colonel Patterson was a gallant soldier, while Filson was a surveyor, teacher and author. He wrote many books on the west, which he had extensively explored, among them, "The Discovery and Settlement of Kentucky," with a map, which was published





VIEW FROM SKYSCRAPER, LOOKING NORTHEAST TO MOUNT ADAMS.

in 1784. It was the duty of Mr. Filson to survey the site and "log out" 30 lots, called in-lots, of half an acre each, and 30 out-lots, of four acres each, one of each sized lots being disposed of to 30 settlers at the stated price of \$1.50 for the two. This town was called Losantville, from the Latin "os," mouth, the Greek "anti," opposite, and the French "ville," for village, the whole conveying the idea, the village opposite the mouth of the Licking. It retained this name until the coming of General Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Northwest Territory, January 2, 1790, who being a member of the Revolutionary Society of Cincinnati, desired to give the name of Cincinnati to the town, which was done accordingly.

It was in 1788 that a party of 60, headed by John Cleves Symmes, and including Denman, Stiles, Patterson, Filson and Ludlow, left Limestone, Kentucky, to visit and explore the New Purchase. They landed at the mouth of the Great Miami, below the two settlements, and explored the country back from that point and the present North Bend, which Judge Symmes decided should be selected as a place for future settlement. The party surveyed the distance between the two Miamis, following the meanders of the Ohio, explored the country,



BIRDEYE VIEW IN CINCINNATI.





BUSY CORNER, FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS.  
Greatest street car center in the State.



STEAMER "SHERLOCK"

and then returned to Limestone. North Bend became the third settlement in the Symmes Purchase. It is situated on the most northerly bend on the Ohio west of the mouth of the Great Kanawha, hence its name.

As soon as the settlers landed in Cincinnati, in December, 1788, they began the erection of cabins and defensive block houses. The lower table land was covered with sycamore and maple, and the upper with oak, beech and other woods. Through this dense forest the surveys were made, extending from what is now Broadway west to the present Central Avenue, and from the river front north to the present Seventh Street. The lines of the lots were "blazed" on the trees and saplings.

In the fall of 1789 Major Doughty, in command of a body of troops, was sent by General Harmar from Fort Harmar, at



Marietta, with discretionary power to locate a fort at the most eligible strategic point in the Miami country. He pitched upon the site of Cincinnati just outside the village limits, and a little east of Broadway, at the intersection of Third Street, and he at once proceeded with the construction of Fort Washington, so named in honor of General George Washington. This fort was a well built, solid and substantial fortress of hewn timber between 180 and 200 feet square, with block houses, two stories high at the four angles. Fifteen acres adjacent was reserved by the government. As small as Fort Washington appears now, it was then the most complete and formidable fortification in the Territories, and was a prominent factor in the subsequent Indian wars. General Harmar took command of the fort in person late in December, 1789, with a garrison of 70 men and two or three pieces of artillery.



CITY HALL.



PICKERING BUILDING.

Governor Arthur St. Clair came to Cincinnati in 1790 to establish the seat of the Northwest Territory and organize the county of Hamilton. In the autumn of 1790, General Harmar, having collected a considerable body of troops, arrived at Fort Washington upon his rather unsatisfactory expedition against the Indians of the Northwest. In 1791 Governor St. Clair himself led the ill-fated expedition against the Indians, and was overwhelmingly defeated at what was afterward designated Fort Recovery, in Mercer County. Upon his return Governor St. Clair placed Major Zeigler in command of Fort Washington and went to Philadelphia to meet congress and the president. The secretary of war placed General Wilkinson in command at Fort Washington. About half the male population of Cincinnati was in St. Clair's army, and a very large proportion of them were killed.

During the year 1792, about 50 persons were added to the permanent population, and it was also marked by the erection of the first church in the city, a very primitive edifice. In the spring of 1793 there was a large temporary increase in the population, caused by the assembling of General Anthony Wayne's army, preparatory to his brilliant campaign against the Indians, which ended in the victory at Fallen Timbers. The departure of the army was followed by an outbreak of smallpox at Fort Washington, which carried off nearly 33 per cent. of the garrison and the inhabitants of the town. This was Cincinnati's first epidemic.





CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.





WILSHIRE BUILDING.



ATLAS BANK BUILDING.



PALACE HOTEL.

Judge Burnett, speaking of the town at that period, says that but few improvements, and none of a permanent character, had been made. Fort Washington was a collection of hewed-log barracks, some of them conveniently arranged for officers' quarters, placed in the form of a hollow square and covering about an acre of ground. The artificer's yard was an appendage to the fort, placed on its front, and on the river bank. Two acres of ground were contained in the enclosure forming it, and within it was a large two-story frame building occupied by the quarter-master general of the army, and by far the most commodious building in the town. Immediately in the rear of the fort Colonel Winthrop Sargent, the Territorial secretary, occupied a smaller frame house, surrounded by a fine and well cultivated garden. On the east Dr. Allison, the surgeon-general of the army, occupied another small frame house, and kept a garden and small orchard, which he named Peach Grove.

The First Presbyterian Church, already mentioned, stood on Main Street in front of the present brick edifice. It was 30x40 feet, roughly framed and weatherboarded with





METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BUILDING, FOURTH AND HOME.

a room in George Avery's tavern, which looked out upon what was a frog pond in summer and a skating rink in winter. In lieu of a penitentiary for punishment, a whipping post and pillory were erected and occasionally a gallows loomed against the sky to claim some victim of the law. These were the only public buildings and institutions in that day, and none of them now remain, except as a memory.

At that time a vast pond filled with alder bushes occupied the ground where Main and Fifth Streets now intersect each other, and it was necessary to construct a corduroy road to pass over it. This morass existed until the population of the town reached nearly or quite 600 souls. In 1796 Captain William Henry Harrison, afterward commander-in-chief, and



OLD GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

clapboards, but neither lathed, plastered nor ceiled. It was roughly floored and seated, and here the people assembled regularly for worship, and during times of hostilities, the male worshippers went to their devotions full armed with rifles and other lethal weapons. Later on this church was neatly finished, and in 1814 was sold and removed to Vine Street, and was used for business purposes.

On the north side of Fourth Street, opposite the later erected St. Paul's Church, stood a frame building used as a school house, attended by all the village youth, while a log jail stood on the north side of the public square. The courts were held in



ST. XAVIER COLLEGE, SYCAMORE STREET.





COMMERCIAL-TRIBUNE BUILDING, FOURTH AND RACE.

This, however, was accounted for, in a way, by the statement that the officers and soldiers were cut off in the wilderness from the refining influences of religion and society. Libraries were unknown, and men and women of literary tastes were comparatively rare. But yet the civil population were of a moral and religious tendency, with some few exceptions, as compared to the whole population. It is said that of all the leading officers under General Wayne and General Wilkinson in the West, only Harrison, Clark, Shamberg, Ford and Strong, and a few others, were free from the vice of drunkenness. And it is also recorded that the nine original resident lawyers all died prematurely from the excessive use of liquors, except two, Judge Barnet and his brother, the latter passing away the victim of consumption, near Chillicothe, when a young man.



PUBLIC LIBRARY.

still later president, was in command of Fort Washington; General Wilkinson, the commander-in-chief, made it his headquarters for a few months in 1797, but only technically succeeded Captain Harrison, who continued in command until his resignation in 1798.

It was remarked at the time that the military gave a rather bad tone to the society of the town. Idleness, drinking and gambling prevailed to an alarming extent in army circles.



ESPLANADE FOUNTAIN.





POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.



WASHINGTON PARK AND MUSIC HALL.

The first newspaper was established in Cincinnati on the 9th of November, 1793. Its proprietor, William Maxwell, bestowed on it the elongated name of "The Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory," but later, in 1796, when Mr. Edward Freeman became its owner and editor, he united personal pride and patriotic phraseology, and named it "Freeman's Journal." A second paper was established May 28, 1799, by Mr. Joseph Carpenter, who bestowed on it the descriptive title, "The Western Star and Hamilton Gazette." A long list of newspapers have risen and fallen in Cincinnati since that date. Some of them were brilliant publications and some were commonplace or worse. There are now more than 150 newspapers and periodical publications in the city, devoted not alone to general subjects, but to all sorts of special





ART MUSEUM.

interests and objects, literature, art, religion and civil and military orders, almost every religious organization having its exponent. The most important dailies are "The Enquirer," "The Commercial-Tribune," "The Times-Star," "The Evening Post," printed in English, and the "Abend Presse," the "Freie Presse" the "Volksfreund" and "The Volksblatt," in German.

On the 11th of January, 1794, trade was opened between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, two keel boats making the round trip once every four weeks. The boats were wooden-armored and protected from musket, rifle and low fire, and armed with six one-pounders and a complement of muskets. In 1801, the first sea-going vessel, built at Marietta, 100 tons displacement, passed down the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole population lined the banks of the river



CHESAPEAKE &amp; OHIO RAILROAD BRIDGE, CROSSING THE OHIO RIVER.



CAREW BUILDING, FIFTH AND VINE STREETS.

to witness the remarkable sight. Flat and keel boats soon became numerous on the Ohio, and the steamboat made its appearance in due time, and Cincinnati became the center of the steamboat trade, and from its wharves craft carried millions of dollars worth of cargoes up and down the river and tens of thousands of passengers. The great coal fleets of the upper waters arrive at or pass the city at almost every stage of water.

In 1801 the Territorial legislature removed the seat of government from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, and in 1802 it incorporated the town, and the following officers were appointed: David Zeigler, president; Jacob Barnet, recorder; William Ramsey, David E. Wade and William Ruffner, trustees; Abram Cary, collector, and James Smith, town marshal. The population was then 750; in 1810 it was 2,540, and in 1819, when it was incorporated as the first city in the State, the population was about 6,500. From that time on its growth was steady, and it remained the first city in population until 1900, when Cleveland took the lead with nearly 400,000 inhabitants. But including the suburban towns, which are

commercially and otherwise, except in a municipal sense, a part of Cincinnati, it has a population fully 500,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati was incorporated by the act of the General Assembly March 23, 1850, as follows:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Nicholas W. Thomas, Dunning M. Foster, Henry Emerson, William B. Cassilly, Joseph Torrence, S. P. Hall, George Beck, George Milne and Richard Smith, and their associates, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange; and by that name shall be competent to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and places and in all matters whatever, with full powers to acquire, hold, possess, use, occupy, and enjoy, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and the



CHILDREN'S HOME.



same to sell, convey and dispose of, all such real estate and other property, as may be necessary and convenient for the support and transaction of business of said Chamber of Commerce, or which may be conveyed to the same for the security or in payment of any debts which may become due and owing to said Chamber of Commerce, or in satisfaction of any judgment at law, or any decree of a court of equity in its favor, and may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure, provided that the property, funds, and revenues of said Chamber of Commerce shall not be used for any other than the purposes of a Chamber of Commerce.

Section 2.—That the real and personal estate, property, funds, revenues, and other concerns of said Chamber of Commerce, and the administration of its affairs, shall be under the exclusive direction of the active members of said Chamber of Commerce, who shall, on the second Tuesday of September, annually, at such time of the day and at such place in the City of Cincinnati as the officers for the time being shall appoint, which officers shall be members of said Chamber of Commerce, choose a board of officers consisting of a president, six vice-presidents, treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be chosen. The members of said Chamber of Commerce shall fill all vacancies in the Board of Officers during the year, and also shall have power to make by-laws and regulations for the government of said Chamber of Commerce, annex reasonable pecuniary fines as a penalty for the breach thereof, and do all such other acts as appertain



LOMBARDY BUILDING,  
Fourth Street, Between Plum and Central Avenue.



GLOBE WERNICKE FACTORIES AT NORWOOD.

to the Chamber of Commerce. The Board of Officers shall appoint a superintendent and such other agents as they shall deem fit and expedient, provided no by-laws, rules, or regulations shall in any wise be contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State or of the United States.

Section 3.—This act shall be taken and received in all courts, and by all judges, magistrates, and other public officers, as a public act, and all printed copies of the same, which shall be printed by or under the authority of the General Assembly, shall be admitted as good evidence thereof, without any other proof whatever.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.





CANAL SCENE AT LOCKLAND.



Secretary of State's Office,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 11, 1853.

I, William Trevitt, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing annexed act is correctly copied from the original rolls remaining on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1853.

WILLIAM TREVITT,  
Secretary of State.

On the third day of April, 1866, the legislature of the State of Ohio enacted a law, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Incorporation of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, the eleventh section of which reads as follows:

"Any board of trade or chamber of commerce, heretofore organized in the State, may avail itself of the privileges and powers, in whole or in part, conferred by this act, by making a certificate of its adoption thereof, under its seal, and attested by the signature of the president and secretary; which said certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and recorded in the county where such board or chamber may exist, and when so recorded, shall confer all the privileges and powers so defined."

In accordance with the foregoing section, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Exchange, on the 21st day of May, 1866, adopted the sixth, (6) seventh, (7) eighth, (8) and ninth (9) sections of the said act, which thus became a part of the corporate powers of the Association. The sections of the law were as follows:

Section 6.—It shall be lawful for such corporation, when they shall think proper, to receive and require of from their officers, whether elected or appointed, good and sufficient bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties and trusts; and the president, vice-president, or secretary, are hereby authorized to administer, such oaths of



MIAMI BUILDING.

office as may be prescribed in the by-laws of such corporation; such bond or bonds shall be made payable and conditioned as prescribed by the by-laws of such corporation; and may be sued, and the moneys collected and held for the use of the party injured, or such other use as may be determined upon by said corporation.

Section 7.—The annual meeting of such boards of trade or chambers of commerce for the election of officers and other purposes, shall be held at such time in each year as the association shall by their by-laws prescribe. But, if for any cause, a failure to hold such annual meeting shall occur, then the annual meeting and election of officers may be held at such time and place as may be appointed by the majority of the board of directors, upon thirty days' notice by the president or secretary being published in any newspaper of general circulation in the town or city in which such corporation may be located. Meetings of the directors and



CHAPEL AT SPRING GROVE.





UNION SAVINGS AND TRUST BUILDING.  
Fourth and Walnut Streets

business meetings of such association shall be held in accordance with the by-laws of such association.

Section 8.—The board of directors shall control, manage, and conduct the financial and business concerns of the association. They shall annually, one month after their election, or at any other meeting of their body thereafter, appoint such inspectors, gaugers, weighers, measurers, and other officers and employees as the by-laws may require, or as they may deem expedient and necessary, for the term of one year, subject to removal at the discretion of the board.

Section 9.—Every inspector, gauger, weigher or measurer, appointed by any association organized under this act, shall be recognized as a legally appointed officer, for the duties pertaining to his position, in the city and county, wherein such association may be located, and shall be subject to all the provisions and penalties of the laws of the State. The certificate of such appointee, as to his official acts, shall be evidence and binding upon the person interested.

This Chamber of Commerce is, and has been the great promoting body and the main spring of Cincinnati's business success. It has a membership of nearly 1,500, its annual receipts are about \$75,000 and its disbursements about \$68,000. It owns the Chamber of Commerce building, which cost \$775,000, and against which there is an outstanding indebtedness of something over \$100,000.

With reference to other points, Cincinnati is 116 miles southwest of Columbus; 120 miles southeast of Indianapolis, Indiana; 90 miles northwest of Lexington, Kentucky; 445 miles below Pittsburg, following the course of the Ohio River; 132 miles above Louisville, Kentucky; 494 miles above the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; 1,447 miles above New Orleans, following the course of the rivers; 518 miles west of Baltimore, following the post route; 617 miles west and south of Philadelphia; 950

miles from New York; 255 miles southwest of Cleveland; 246 miles south of Toledo; 300 miles south of Detroit; 315 miles southeast of Chicago; 492 miles west of Washington. It lies on the north bank of the Ohio River and extends from the mouth of the Little to the mouth of the Great Miami, a distance of 12 miles, and extends back over three miles to and including the beautiful highlands famed for their magnificent scenery and the seats of wealth.

It is built up in the style of modern architecture, with many small and beautiful squares, some of them ornamented with works of art, the gifts of prominent citizens. Its parks, Zoological Garden, and near-by pleasure resorts add to its attractiveness. Its public buildings are among the handsomest, and upon a liberal scale; its business houses are of an imposing character, and its residences are beautiful and tasteful.

There are more than 100 churches, including all the denominations. A score of educational institutions, with collegiate courses, including science and literature, both denominational and non-sectarian, are largely patronized. The public and private schools exceed 100 in number, and its market places and theatres and the like, are also on an ample scale. There are almost a score of public and society libraries, including the city library, one of the most complete in the Ohio valley. It has long been celebrated as the seat of musical culture and the fine arts. The Government Building



was erected at a cost of \$5,000,000. The Music Hall will accommodate over 8,500 people. Cincinnati has held a high rank for over 50 years as the center of the printing, publishing and lithographing business. Its tax valuations run up to \$200,000,000 or beyond.

Much of the early and the progressive history of Cincinnati is embodied in the acts of its more prominent citizens. The achievements of many of these are more elaborately recorded elsewhere. Others may be mentioned more briefly.

Nicholas Longworth, the founder of grape culture and the wine industry at Cincinnati, was born in New Jersey in 1878, came to Cincinnati in 1803, where he lived for 60 years, dying in 1863, and leaving an estate valued at several million of dollars, —the result of business application and investment in real estate. He owned and cultivated extensive vineyards. For a time the culture of grapes was successful, but owing to climatic changes, it was not as successful as he anticipated, and he measurably abandoned it.

John H. Piatt was among the most enterprising and successful of the city's earlier business men. In 1817 he founded one of the first banks west of the Allegheny

Mountains. During the War of 1812 he contracted with the United States government to furnish supplies to the Army of the Northwest, and owing to fluctuations in the currency, met with terrible reverses and finally died a bankrupt before the Supreme Court adjusted his claims and allowed them. He was the warm and intimate friend of General Harrison, whose last public speech in Cincinnati was a glowing eulogy of Mr. Piatt.

Jacob Wyckoff Piatt, a nephew of the above, was born in Kentucky in 1801, came to Cincinnati early in life and became one of its leading lawyers and public spirited citizens.

Miles Greenwood, another of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens and up-builders, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 19, 1807, and died in Cincinnati in 1885. He started iron founding in the city, and engaged in many other important business enterprises, and was no less noted for his discerning philanthropies. He built the first steam fire engine that was ever put into service, and was mainly instrumental in organizing a modern fire department for the city.

Dr. Daniel Drake came to Cincinnati when he was 16 years of age, and not only became one of the most prominent and useful citizens, but was the leader of thought and mental culture, and founded its most noted colleges



ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.





THE MABLEY &amp; CAREW COMPANY, FIFTH AND VINE STREETS.

School of Design in the latter city.

Dr. Lyman Beecher with his family, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, resided on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, for 20 years, from 1832 to 1852.

Levi Coffin, the reputed president of the Underground Railroad, an intense Abolitionist, was born in North Carolina, October 28, 1798. He located in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1826 and at Cincinnati in 1847. He and his wife Catharine took an active part in the liberation of African slaves. He died in 1877.

Charles Cist, an author of high attainments, was born in Philadelphia in 1793, came to Cincinnati in 1827, and died there in 1868. He was a brilliant and versatile writer, and for many years conducted "Cist's Weekly Advertiser."

General Henry M. Cist, a prominent lawyer and a gallant officer in the Civil War, was a

and hospitals. He was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1785, and died in Cincinnati in 1852.

General Edward King, an eminent lawyer, was closely identified with the growth and progress of the city; was a leading member of the legislature, and was a man of high attainments. He was the son of Rufus King, the renowned statesman of Massachusetts, and the father of Rufus King, a distinguished Cincinnati attorney. He died in 1836. His widow married Mr. Peter, the British consul at Philadelphia. She was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, and the "Rosina Home for Magdalens." She devoted much attention to works of design, and carried with her from Cincinnati to Philadelphia the germ of thought which ultimated in the



OHIO NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY.



son of the foregoing and was born in 1839.

Bellamy Storer served a single term in Congress, having been elected in 1834 to the Twenty-fourth Congress from the First District, Hamilton County. He was a man of great ability and profound learning, and possessed of a most liberal and progressive spirit, but he had no taste for political or official life outside of the judiciary, for which he was specially fitted. He was born in Portland, Maine, March 26, 1796, graduated from Dartmouth College, located at Cincinnati in 1818, where he began the practice of the law. He served as superior judge of Cincinnati from 1854 to 1872, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law with his son, Bellamy Storer, Jr., and died June 1, 1875.

One of the commanding figures of the bar of Ohio during the first third of a century of its existence was William Key Bond of Ross County, who later in life became one of the moving spirits in the railway development of the State. His law practice extended beyond the courts of Ohio, and he was for years consulted in many of the greatest cases that came before the United States Supreme and District Courts. Politics was rather a side issue and a divertisement with him. He entered the

Twenty-fourth Congress in 1835, having been elected at the October election, 1834, from the Seventh District, embracing Ross, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Fayette Counties. In 1836 he was elected

to the Twenty-fifth Congress, and to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1792. He came to Chillicothe in 1812, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the practice. He died in Cincinnati, February 17, 1864. He removed from Chillicothe to Cincinnati in 1844, and he became interested in railway development. He was collector of the port of Cincinnati from 1850 to 1853, by appointment of President Millard Fillmore.

James W. Gazlay was elected to the Eighteenth Congress in 1822 from the First District, composed of Hamilton and Clermont Counties, and served a single term. He was born in Greene County, New York, in 1800. In 1822 he removed to Cincinnati and edited the "Independent Press" for a



THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY.  
Shillito Place and Race and Seventh Streets.



CITY HOSPITAL.





TYLER-DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

hero. Unlike his distinguished son, George Hunt Pendleton, he was not given to politics. He served a single term in Congress, being elected to the Twenty-seventh in 1840, from the First District, Hamilton County. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, (his father, Colonel Pendleton, being a Virginian,) August 24, 1793, and emigrated to Ohio when a young man, locating in Cincinnati, where he died June 15, 1861.

Rev. John A. Gurley of Cincinnati, was twice honored by his constituents as a congressman. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1858 from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, and re-elected from the same district in 1860 to the Thirty-seventh. He was a gentleman of considerable prominence at his home. He was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, December 9, 1813, and died August 19, 1863, at Cincinnati, where he was editor of "The Western Star," a religious paper.

The Carey sisters, Alice and Phoebe, the two poetic geniuses, lived the larger part of their early lives in the suburbs of the city, and then went to New York, where they achieved deserved fame.

George Hoadly, one of Ohio's distinguished governors, came to Cincinnati in 1849, where he achieved great distinction as a lawyer. He was successively city solicitor, judge of the Superior Court and governor of the State. He subsequently removed to the City of New York.

Dr. John A. Warder was born in Philadelphia and came to Cincinnati, where he achieved great distinction as a scientist. He was a controlling factor in the scientific and technical schools of the city.

few years. For several years he was engaged in the printing business, and by judicious investment in real estate accumulated a competence.

Alexander Duncan represented Hamilton County in the House in the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth General Assemblies, 1828-1829 and 1831-1832, and was a member of the State Senate from 1832 to 1834. He was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836 from the First District, Hamilton County, and re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and the Twenty-seventh in 1842. During his three terms in Congress Mr. Duncan was an industrious and painstaking legislator. He was born in 1788, and died March 22, 1852.

Nathaniel G. Pendleton was the son of a prominent Revolutionary officer on the staff of General Nathaniel Greene, and was named in honor of that distinguished Revolutionary



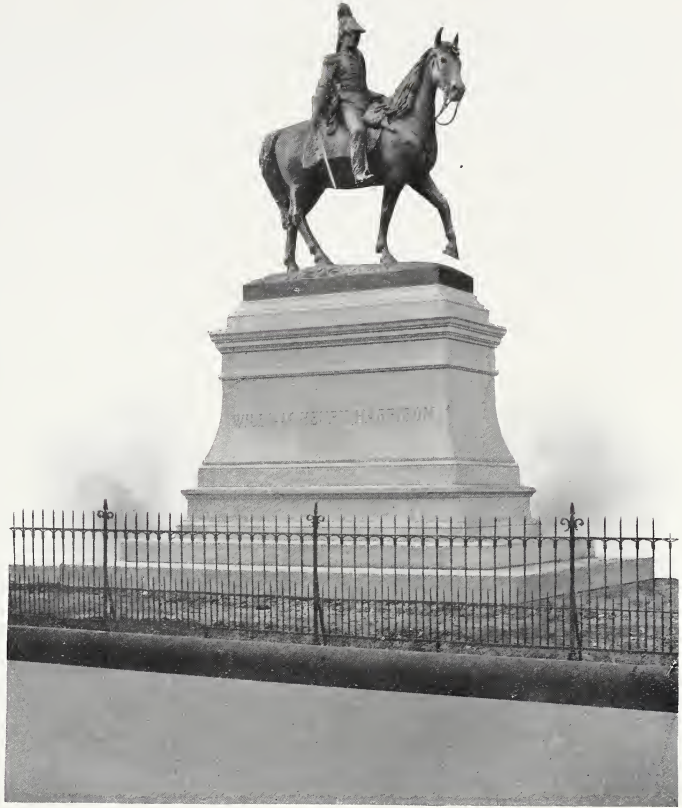
CLIFTON AVENUE, CLIFTON.



Robert Clarke, the author and publisher, was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, May 1, 1829, and came to Cincinnati in 1840, and was educated at Woodward College, and engaged in the occupation of publisher and bookseller. He is the author of several valuable historical works, and ably edited many others.

Charles Francis Hall, the Arctic explorer, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821, where he learned the blacksmith trade, and came to Cincinnati where he engaged in the business of seal engravings. He led an unsuccessful expedition into the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. Lady Franklin came to Cincinnati to visit Mr. Hall.

Benjamin Eggleston was born in Corinth, Portage County, New York, January 3, 1816, and located in Cincinnati when a young man, where he became a prominent and useful citizen, and a man of public spirit and enterprise. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in 1861 from the First Senatorial District; re-elected to the Fifty-sixth in 1863, and to the Sixty-fourth in 1879. In 1864 he was elected from the First District, a part of Hamilton County, to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected from the same district in 1866 to the Fortieth. In Congress he was recognized as



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MONUMENT.



CINCINNATI, HAMILTON &amp; DAYTON RAILROAD DEPOT.



HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.







a man of marked ability, and headed the committees on commerce and expenditures of the postoffice. He was originally a Whig, and became a leader of the Republican party.

Alphonso Taft, the great jurist, statesman and cabinet minister, was born in Townsend, Vermont, November 5, 1810, and died in Cincinnati, May 21, 1891. He came to the city at the age of 30, and was one of its foremost citizens.

Job E. Stevenson, who, for many years, was a leading citizen of Chillicothe, was a member of the State Senate in the Fifty-fifth General Assembly from the First Senatorial District, Hamilton County. He was originally a Democrat, but became an active influential Republican. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868 from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, and was elected to the Forty-second from the same



STAIRWAY IN ART MUSEUM.



FOURTH AND WALNUT, LOOKING SOUTH

to make a speech in answer to Mr. Eggleston's speaking campaign. Not being an orator or even a public speaker, he appealed to a friend to prepare a speech for him, which he memorized and delivered in excellent style before select audiences of his friends and associates. A few nights before the election he was billed to speak from the esplanade of the Burnet House, and the streets were packed for squares to listen to him. When he faced the assemblage his stage fright was so great that he forgot every sentence of his speech. After a few stammering attempts to begin its delivery, he managed to say, in a voice that could be heard for a quarter of a mile: "Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens.—Never mind the weather so the wind don't blow." This fragment of a steamboat song was the only thing he could think of, and, having delivered it, he sat down smilingly, amid the howls of the multitude. The opposition papers reproduced his "speech" scores of times the next morning, in all kinds of type, in ridicule of the captain. The

district in 1870. On the floor of Congress and in the committee room he was a valuable and industrious member. He was born in Ross County, February 10, 1831.

Captain Peter W. Strader was largely connected with the steamboat interests of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the noon-day of steamboating, and went to Congress rather as a diversion. He was unexpectedly nominated and elected to the Forty-first Congress by the Democrats of the First District, a part of Hamilton County, in 1868. He tried to decline, but his friends would not permit. The district had elected Benjamin Eggleston, Republican, two years previously, by a large majority, and in view of the fact that he was not likely to be taken away from his steamboat business, he concluded to make the race. He was called on by friends and opponents alike



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BODEMER, CLIFTON.





SUSPENSION BRIDGE

"crowd," however, took the speech as premeditated on Strader's part as an all sufficient answer to his opponent's elaborate arguments, and he grew rapidly in favor. When the ballots were counted, to his opponent's surprise, and perhaps his own, he was elected by an immense majority. One term in Congress sufficed. He resumed his station on the quarter-deck, where he was entirely at home. He was born in Warren, New Jersey, November 6, 1818.

Aaron Fyfe Perry was a lawyer, editor, and a writer of marked ability. He was born in Leicester, Vermont, January 1, 1815, and died in Cincinnati near the age of 70. His early education was received in the public schools of his native state. For a time he

edited a newspaper and read law. Later he graduated from the law department of Yale, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1839. He migrated to Columbus, where he began the practice of his profession, in which he proved eminently successful. He was associated in the practice with both Governor William Dennison and General H. B. Carrington. He then removed to Cincinnati, where he became associated with Alphonso Taft, afterward attorney general of the United States.

In 1847-1848 he represented Franklin and Madison Counties in the Lower House of the Forty-sixth General Assembly. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, as a Republican, from the First District, a part of Hamilton County,



STREET CAR SHOPS, SPRING GROVE AVENUE.





ACROSS OHIO RIVER.

and resigned the position in 1872, and was succeeded by Ozro J. Dodds, Democrat. Mr. Perry's fame rests upon his great ability as a lawyer. For a long series of years he practiced in the Supreme Court of the United States, and was leading counsel in many of the cases growing out of the questions of the Civil War. He was a magazine writer of force and ability on public questions. In politics he was originally a Whig, but became identified with the Republican party upon its organization, and became an influential political leader.

Isaac M. Jordan of Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835, and lost his life in an accident in Cincinnati when near the age of 56. He attended school in Northwood, Ohio, completed his education and graduated from Miami University in July, 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was esteemed one of the ablest members of the Cincinnati bar during his time. He was never a candidate nor elected to any public office, except as a member of Congress, being elected in 1882 to the Forty-eighth Congress from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, as a Democrat. He served a single term, and then resumed the practice of law.

Reuben Runyan Springer was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, November 16, 1800, and after coming to Cincinnati, was connected with the steamboat interests for some years. He then became a partner in a wholesale

A GLIMPSE OF A CINCINNATI HILLSIDE.  
Brighton and Fairview Heights.





OBSERVATORY, MOUNT LOOKOUT.

rank in official population, but in 1900 it took second rank. Its population in 1800, and at the close of each decennial period following, has been: 1800, 750; 1810, 2,540; 1820, 9,602; 1830, 24,831; 1840, 46,388; 1850, 91,460; 1860, 115,652; 1870, 211,176; 1880, 255,139; 1890, 296,908; 1900, 325,902. The immediately adjoining cities and towns, in Kentucky and Ohio, which are a part of the metropolitan district, have from 175,000 to 200,000 population.

In point of diversified manufactures, commerce and financial operations, it is still the leading city in Ohio, and within the Ohio Valley proper. The annexed figures indicate the extent of its average annual business transactions.

In the rise of commercial activity, beginning with 1899, the city and vicinity of Cincinnati shared well. As a manufacturing city of special prominence there was a further gain of 10 per cent. over the high record of the preceding year in value of output of local industrial establishments. In proportion to population Cincinnati turns out more in value of manufactures than any other city of prominence in the country. The aggregate for 1899 is \$300,000,000 compared with \$270,000,000 for 1898, and an annual average of \$240,000,000 for five years prior to 1899. Large increases in business operations attended many lines of merchandising.

Bank exchanges at Cincinnati increased about 16 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year with a total of \$748,490,000, against \$646,154,000 for 1898. Compared with the annual average for five years prior to 1899 the increase was 19 per cent.

The local business in grain did not reflect much change in comparison with the preceding year, but the thorough movement at this point was much reduced. Flour receipts were greater than for any previous year, with the exception of the high record of 1898. Hay receipts fell below the high record of the preceding year, under a shortage of this crop in the region closely tributary to this market, but the total was in excess of the annual average for

grocery house, in which he accumulated a fortune and retired from business in 1840 because of impaired health. He died in 1884, leaving a fortune of \$3,000,000, leaving a large portion to public benefices and for educational purposes. He brought many fine works of art from Europe, which may be seen in the institution he helped to found.

David Sinton, a native of Armagh, Ireland, was also one of the public benefactors of Cincinnati, as well as a successful business man. His life in business was mainly in the iron production.

Cincinnati was the first village and the first city incorporated in the State, the dates being 1802 and 1819, respectively, and for 100 years it held the first



SANITARIUM, COLLEGE HILL.



five years prior to 1899. Grass seed receipts fell short of the high record of 1898, but exceeded the annual average for five years prior to 1899. Shipments of meats were larger than for any previous year, showing 168,000,000 pounds, against 154,000,000 for 1898, and an annual average of 115,000,000 for five years prior to 1899. Total live stock receipts were reduced about 7 per cent., compared with 1899, and 10 per cent. compared with the average for five years.

Pig iron receipts at Cincinnati, with sales of local dealers for direct shipment, represented a quantity of 60 per cent. in excess of 1898; value, \$29,850,000, against \$11,875,000 for 1898. Cincinnati houses do more business in this product than is done in any other market in the country. Coal receipts were



F. B. WIBORG RESIDENCE,  
Clifton Avenue.

moderately reduced, under interference from low water in the river for several months. Petroleum receipts were reduced 14 per cent., but the business of local concerns in direct sales were decidedly enlarged, so that the aggregate was considerably in excess of 1898, and much larger than the average for five years. Receipts of leather increased 27 per cent., and the local manufacture was enlarged about 20 per cent.

The local production of spirits was reduced to a small extent, but the quantity represented by receipts and production indicated a gain over 1898 as also over the average for five years, having an approximate valuation of \$28,014,000. The local manufacture of malt liquors was reduced 5½ per cent. The receipts of leaf tobacco were



HAMILTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

decidedly increased, but were not equal to the average for ten years; aggregate valuation about \$9,000,000.

Sales of clothing increased 9 per cent.; of dry goods, 13 per cent.; of boots and shoes, 11 per cent.; of carriages, 8 per cent.; of furniture, 10 per cent.; of lumber, 50 per cent.; of wool, 54 per cent.; of groceries, a slight increase; of soap, 30 per cent.; of machinery, 25 per cent.; of harness and saddlery, 20 per cent.

The approximate value of commodities received at Cincinnati during 1899, covered by records of the Chamber of Commerce, was \$368,900,000, compared with \$313,700,000 for 1898, and an annual average of \$291,000,000 for five years prior to 1899.

The average annual grain receipts in bushels at Cincinnati for a series of years have been: Of wheat, 2,700,000; corn, 15,500,000; oats, 7,500,000; rye, 500,000; barley, 1,500,000.



LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS TO NEWPORT.





YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.  
Seventh and Walnut.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Eighth and Elm Streets.

conditions. Nevertheless, a considerable business is maintained, although it is contended that this market is not equitably recognized in the adjustment of freight rates.

The local and nearby manufacture of flour is not of specially large proportions, so that the consumption of wheat here is not a matter of much significance. During the year of 1899 the absorption of wheat by such milling concerns was about 2,000,000 bushels, a part of which represents supplies not appearing in receipts at Cincinnati.



RACE STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM SIXTH STREET.

Corn receipts in the aggregate were largely reduced, under a decreased transit movement at this point. The records indicate a total of 6,853,000 bushels, compared with 15,121,000 bushels for 1898. Shipments for the year were 4,117,000 bushels. The local consumption of corn in recent years has been approximately 3,000,000 bushels annually, through the distribution to distillers, starch manufactures, feed dealers, etc.

Flour receipts at Cincinnati were larger than for any previous year, with the exception of 1898, which record was not reached the past year. The total was 2,154,400 barrels, compared with 2,318,400 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,931,000 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments for the year were 1,778,400 barrels, against 1,917,900 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,537,000 for five years prior to 1899. The reported movement embraces considerable of through shipments. The local manufacture of flour, the record





MOUNT ADAMS INCLINED PLANE RAILWAY.

Hog packing in Cincinnati has been gradually falling off, and the average number now slaughtered and packed is about 650,000 head. The receipts of meat at Cincinnati average 140,000,000 pounds annually.

The receipts of hay average annually about 135,000 tons. The total receipts of live stock at Cincinnati in 1899 were reduced about 7 per cent., compared with the preceding year, and 10 per cent. compared with the annual average number for five years prior to 1899. Receipts for hogs were 992,600, compared with 1,088,200 in 1898, and an annual average of 1,017,000 for five years prior to 1899. Receipts of cattle were 219,400, compared with 193,000 for 1899, and an annual average of 206,000 for five years prior to 1899. Receipts of sheep were 363,500, compared with 412,100 in 1898, and an annual average of 532,000 for five years prior to 1899. These records do not include transit movement, and these figures are a fair average for the decade. The total value of live stock received during 1899 at Cincinnati was about \$16,300,000, compared with \$15,700,000 for 1898, \$14,600,000 for 1897, \$15,500,000 for 1896, and \$16,800,000 for 1895.

The trade in groceries was without radical change in 1899, the average of prices of staple articles being somewhat lower than the preceding year, and the value of aggregate sales showing but little increase in the comparison. Returns from dealers to the Chamber of Commerce indicate a total of \$19,750,000 as representing sales of groceries in this market in 1899, compared with \$19,600,000 in 1898, \$18,500,000 in 1897, \$17,500,000 in 1896, and \$19,250,000 in 1895. For five years prior to 1899 the annual average was \$18,750,000.

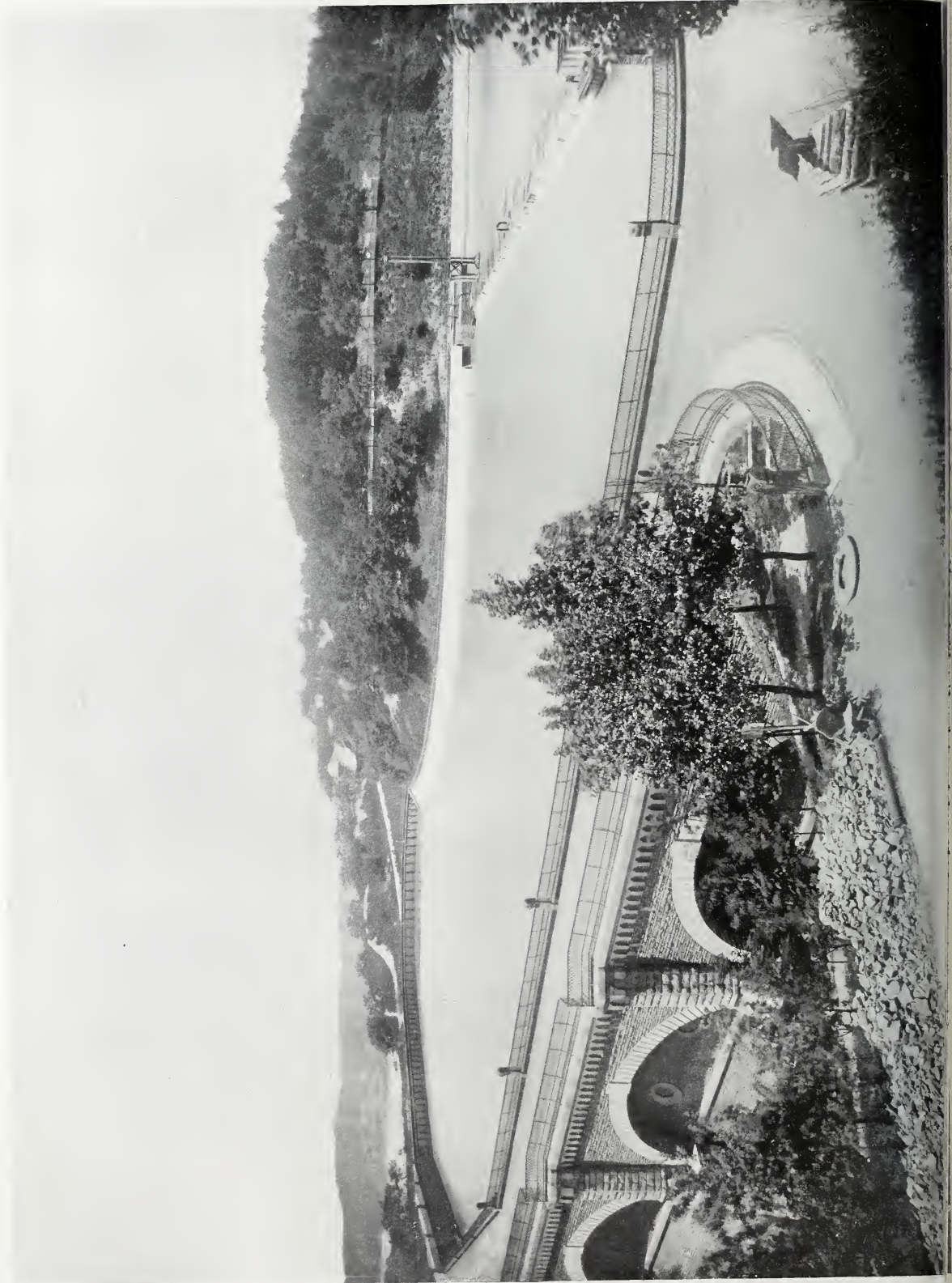
Receipts of coffee for the year were 325,300 bags,

embracing some mills outside of the city, was considerably enlarged in 1899, reaching a total of 452,800 barrels, compared with 361,500 for 1898, and an annual average of 278,000 for five years prior to 1899, during which time the largest mill was closed a portion of the period. Stocks of flour at Cincinnati held by receivers and dealers on January 1, 1900, were 44,514 barrels, as compared with 40,752 on January 1, 1899, and an average of 43,400 for corresponding date for five years prior to 1900. Stocks held by consuming concerns are not included, and represent 5,000 to 7,000 barrels usually. The large baking establishments obtain considerable supplies of flour direct from milling concerns in the West and Northwest, which is not embraced in transactions on 'Change.



BELLEVUE INCLINED PLANE RAILWAY









BLYMEYER BUILDING.

cents for 1898, and an annual average of 16.93 cents for five years prior to 1899.

Receipts of sugar in 1899 were 353,700 barrels, compared with 266,900 barrels for 1898, and an annual average of 273,200 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 188,600 barrels, against 126,100 in 1898. There were also received 508 hogsheads; shipments, 67 hogsheads. Prices averaged moderately lower than the preceding year. For Hards the range was from 5.22 @ 5.72 to 5.72 @ 6.10 cents per pound, averaging 5.57 cents, compared with 5.74 cents for 1898, and an annual average of 5.17 cents for five years prior to 1899.

Receipts of molasses were 47,600 barrels, compared with 57,300 in 1898, and an annual average of 47,800 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 39,100 barrels, against 42,100 in 1898. Prices did not fluctuate very widely, ranging at 30 @ 33 cents per gallon most of the



MONUMENT IN LINCOLN PARK.

compared with 358,200 for 1898, and an annual average of 288,500 for five years prior to 1899. Fair Rio coffee ranged at 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  and 9 $\frac{5}{8}$  cents per pound, averaging 8.74 cents, against 9.02 cents for 1898, 13.29 cents for 1897, 17.01 cents for 1896, and 19.82 cents for 1895. For Prime, the year's average was 9.67 cents, against 9.74



UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE &amp; FOUNDRY COMPANY, ADDYSTON.



FIRST ENGLISH-LUTHERAN CHURCH.

SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL.  
Sycamore, between Fourth and Fifth.

year for prime to strict prime New Orleans, averaging 32 cents against 31.82 for 1898, and an annual average of 30.18 for five years prior to 1899. Much of the supply received here represents a quality which sells considerably below quotations for prime.

Receipts of rice were the largest since 1893, representing a total of 47,700 barrels, compared with 39,500 for 1898, and an annual average of 35,200 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments 34,600 barrels, against 22,600 in 1898. Prices of prime averaged 5.97 cents per pound, compared with 6.03 cents for 1898.

The annual average receipts of grass seeds in bags are: Clover, 42,000; timothy, 75,000; other grass seeds, 60,000.



"THE CINCINNATI POST" BUILDING.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE ENTRANCE.

The annual receipts of the following articles average as stated: Cheese, 115,000 boxes; eggs, 400,000 cases; butter, 175,000 packages; butterine, 3,000,000 pounds; apples, 320,000 barrels; all other green fruits, including peaches, pears, cherries, plums and berries, 15,500 tons; oranges, 132,000 boxes; lemons, 65,000 boxes; dried fruits, 7,200,000 pounds; potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels; feathers, 30,000 sacks.

Receipts of tallow in 1899 were increased 20 per cent. over the high record of the preceding year, and were decidedly in excess of any previous year. The total was 90,600 tierces, against 74,900 for 1898, and an annual average of 55,000 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 20,900 tierces, against 9,200 in 1898.

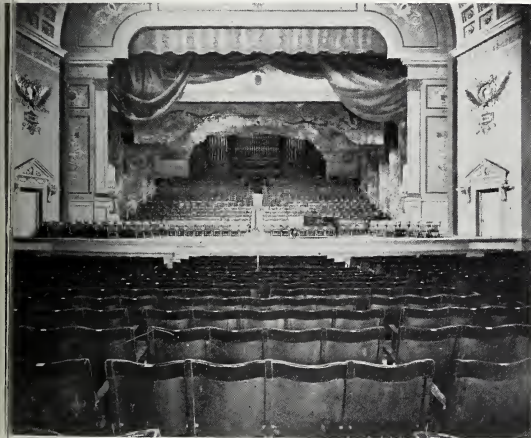




FOURTH STREET, LOOKING WEST.



MOUNT AUBURN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



INTERIOR MUSIC HALL.

An average of 600,000 barrels of salt is handled in the city, and the local production of starch reaches nearly 40,000,000 pounds annually.

Receipts of hides in 1899 largely exceeded the high record of the preceding year, reaching a total of 630,300, compared with 568,900 for 1898, and an annual average of 477,000 for five years prior to 1899. This indicates that the receipts the past year were 32 per cent. larger than the annual average for five years previously. Shipments for the year were 439,900, against 441,200 in 1898. The local slaughtering furnished about 145,000 cattle hides during the year, exclusive of calf skins, sheep skins, etc., representing a total of approximately

150,000. The number of cattle hides handled during the year by local tanners was about 335,000, which with the other skins, makes a total of approximately 485,000.

Receipts of leather in 1899 were 27 per cent. larger than the high record of the preceding year, representing 192,800 bundles, against 152,300 bundles for 1898, and an annual average of 102,000 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 173,000 bundles, against 118,400 for 1898.

The local manufacture of leather is a notably prominent industry, the product being partly consumed here in the manufacture of shoes, harness and saddlery,



BAND STAND, ZOO GARDEN.





ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

and partly shipped to other localities in nearly all portions of the country, and to a moderate extent for export. There were about 335,000 cattle hides tanned during the year, besides a large number of other skins, the total value of which is estimated at approximately \$6,000,000, possibly more, against about \$5,000,000 for 1898.

The shipments of candles from Cincinnati in 1899 were 164,600 boxes, the largest quantity for six years, comparing with 137,200 boxes for 1898, and an annual average of 133,000 boxes for five years prior to 1899.

In the manufacture of soap, Cincinnati holds the highest position in the country, having made large advances from year to year in recent years. Shipments in 1899 were 1,999,000 boxes, compared with 1,573,000 boxes in 1898, and an

annual average of 1,420,000 for five years prior to 1899. This implies an increase of 27 per cent. in 1899, compared with the preceding year, and 40 per cent. in comparison with the average for the previous five years. The value of the shipments in 1899 was approximately \$10,290,000, compared with \$7,865,000 for 1898, \$7,730,000 for 1897, and \$7,145,000 for 1896. The cost of material was considerably advanced during the year, while it was not practicable to correspondingly increase the price of product throughout the line. The local consumption of soap is large, and the distribution by wagons to near-by localities is considerable, so that the commercial records do not fully cover the extent of operations in this article. Local manufactures produce all the various grades and kinds of soap in general use.

Wool receipts in this market are decidedly variable, the records showing as high as 79,000 bales for 1892, and as low as 16,900 bales for 1898. In 1899 the total was 29,600 bales, compared with 32,800 as the annual average for five years prior to 1899; for the preceding period of five years the annual average was about 50,000 bales. Shipments in 1899 were 33,500 bales. In recent years the shipments have averaged fully 2,000 bales annually in excess of receipts, suggesting that about 400,000 pounds yearly have been added to the supply by pulled wool from local establishments.

The naval stores include 180,000 barrels of rosin, 50,000 barrels of turpentine, and other items in proportion.

The receipts of cotton are 350,000 bales, of which 15,000 to 20,000 are locally manufactured and the remainder shipped.

Lard oil is largely produced, and linseed and other oils extensively handled.

Receipts of petroleum at Cincinnati in 1899 were reduced 14 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year, the total representing 359,200 barrels, against 417,300 in 1898, and an



CINCINNATI WORKHOUSE.



annual average of 413,000 for five years previous to 1899. There was an average advance of 15 per cent. in price of illuminating oil, compared with the preceding year. This may have had something to do with the lessened local consumption. Shipments for the year were 137,300 barrels, against 142,000 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 173,000 for five years prior to 1899. Local concerns do a large business in the way of sales for direct shipment from sources of supply to points of destination, which was considerably enlarged the past year, the total representing 1,353,300 barrels, against 1,225,200 in 1898, and an annual average of 955,200 barrels for five years prior to 1899. The combined receipts and direct sales in 1899 represented an aggregate of 1,712,500 barrels, against 1,642,500 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,368,000 for five years prior to 1899.

Cincinnati has a large distributing point for petroleum. This business has been promoted by the construction of suitable warehouses and terminal facilities of the railroads, by which there is ready distribution of large and small quantities.

There was considerable gain in receipts of leaf tobacco in 1899, compared with the reduced record for the preceding year. The total arrivals were 90,600 hogsheads, and 81,900 cases and bales compared with 70,700 hogsheads and 34,200 cases and bales for the preceding year. The receipts at the auction warehouses in 1899 were 68,665 hogsheads, compared with 50,205 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 75,200 for ten years prior to 1899.

The year's offerings at the auction warehouses were 79,475 hogsheads; rejections, 14,764 hogsheads; sales, 64,711 hogsheads; amount realized, \$6,186,414; general average price obtained, \$7.95 per 100 pounds. For the preceding year the general average price was \$9.10 per 100 pounds, and for ten years prior to 1899 the annual average was \$9.40.

The offerings of seed leaf tobacco at the auction warehouses in 1899 were 10,430 cases; rejections, 2,490; sales, 7,940.

The arrivals of cases of leaf tobacco in 1899 far exceeded any previous year, making a total of 81,905, (including bales) which compares with 34,187 for 1898, and an annual average of 29,600 for a period of ten years prior to 1899. The value of total arrivals of leaf tobacco at Cincinnati in 1899 was approximately \$11,500,000.

The manufacture of smoking tobacco at Cincinnati, which has been enlarging in recent



OLD LADIES' HOME.



ENTRANCE TO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.



years, was further explained in 1899, showing a gain of 34 per cent. over the preceding year, reaching a total of 7,345,000 pounds, compared with 5,470,000 pounds in 1898. Including 507,000 pounds manufactured in Covington and Newport, the total was 7,852,000 pounds.

Chewing tobacco is not now manufactured to any considerable extent at Cincinnati, the total in 1899 representing 8,900 pounds, compared with 10,900 pounds in 1898. For Covington and Newport, the total was 1,182,000 pounds, compared with 1,141,000 in 1898. The manufacture of cigars is also carried on extensively.

The coal arrivals, for local consumption, averages about 65,000,000 bushels, almost equally divided between factory and household use. The average product of gas from coal is 1,250,000,000 feet.

The quantity of rectified spirits produced in 1899 at Cincinnati and immediate vicinity was 10,448,000 gallons, against 9,038,000 gallons for 1898—an increase of 15½ per cent. For five years prior to 1899 the annual average was 9,444,000 gallons. In earlier years the production was much larger.

The local manufacture of malt liquors was reduced 5½ per cent. in 1899, compared with the preceding year, making the lowest record since 1899, although the variation during the past ten years has not been great. The total for 1899 was 1,244,000 barrels, compared with 1,317,100 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,326,000 for ten years prior to 1899. Receipts of malt liquors were decidedly increased, being the largest since 1894, the total showing 35,200 barrels, against 15,500 in 1898. Shipments for the year were 456,900 barrels, against 461,200 the preceding year, and an annual average of 476,000 for five years prior to 1899.

The indicated consumption of malt liquor, chiefly beer, in this city and immediate vicinity, was approximately

822,000 barrels in 1899, compared with 871,000 barrels in 1898, and an annual average of 857,000 barrels for five years prior to 1899. The indicated local consumption in 1899 was 25,500,000 gallons, or about 46 gallons per capita of the population of Cincinnati and suburbs, representing an expenditure equal to \$18.00 per capita for the year, or an aggregate approximating \$10,000,000. Retailers paid out about \$5,500,000 for the quantity disposed of by them during the year.

The receipts of manufactured iron and steel average about 300,000 tons of nails, 475,000 kegs, and of pig iron, 600,000 tons. The sales by Cincinnati firms for shipment direct from sources of supply to destination, additional to receipts in this market, amounted to 1,050,177



LANE SEMINARY, WALNUT HILLS.



EIGHTH AND MOUND STREET SYNAGOGUE.



tons—which with the receipts, made an aggregate of 1,650,465 tons, representing \$29,850,000 in value. The receipts and sales in 1898 represented a total of 1,032,630 tons, value \$11,875,000.

Cincinnati continues conspicuous in the manufacture of clothing, an industry which commands large investments of capital, and gives employment to a great number of hands. In fact, it may be said to be at the head of manufacturing operations here, both in respect to extent of capital invested and number of hands employed. The past year was a prosperous one in this interest, and local manufacturing operations were enlarged.

Special returns to the Chamber of Commerce from manufacturers of and dealers in clothing, indicate a considerably enlarged business in 1899, the increase averaging nearly 9 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year, making a total of \$23,150,000, against \$21,250,000 in 1898, and an annual average of \$19,845,000 for five years prior to 1899. The distributive trade in this line is largely to the south and southeast. The high reputation which this market has maintained in the quality of goods has counted strongly in favor of our city. In addition to the clothing trade proper, there is a large volume of business in this market in furnishing goods and women's apparel, much of which represents products of local manufacture, estimated to have been approximately \$5,500,000 in value.

The annual average trade in dry goods approximates \$40,000,000 for a series of years. Carriage manufactures amount to \$12,500,000; and office fixtures, furniture and cabinet work to \$8,250,000.

The shoe manufacturing interest at Cincinnati has been steadily enlarging in late years, and has reached a position of special prominence in this line, understood to be second in importance only to Lynn. Formerly the product of our factories was almost entirely confined to women's and children's wear, but the manufacture of men's wear has been expanding in recent years, and has reached liberal proportions. Shoes of Cincinnati manufacture find market largely

in the south, and have become popular for the quality of these goods. Special returns to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce indicates sales of boots and shoes in this market to have been approximately \$17,250,000 for 1899, a gain of about 11 per cent. over the preceding year. The value of the output of local factories was approximately \$12,000,000, compared with \$11,000,000 for 1898; \$10,000,000 for 1897; \$7,750,000 for 1896; \$8,500,000 for 1895; \$7,500,000 for 1894, and \$7,250,000 for 1893.

The lines of manufacture embrace: Wood working machinery for furniture and chair factories, car and railroad shops, and all other varieties. Machine tools, steam engines, gas and gasoline engines, boilers, steam pumps and power pumping machinery, hot air pumping



AN OLD PIONEER HOME NEAR PRICE HILL.



ELSIMORE TOWER.









A DAILY CANAL SCENE.

casings, peanut and coffee roasters, galvanized iron cans for artificial ice works, and all kinds of black and galvanized steel tank work. Light vehicles, fine carriages, road wagons, delivery wagons of all kinds, hearses, undertakers' goods, filing cabinets, office desks, book cases, sideboards, furniture in variety, hardwood mantels, piano stools, veneers, bicycles, and hall racks. Brass goods of all kinds, including brass bedsteads and furniture, copper ware, varnishes, japans, printing inks, oils and dry colors for printing ink purposes, pharmaceutical products, sal soda, bicarbonate soda, anti-rust paint, paper boxes, knock-down cooperage for beer, wine, whiskey and alcohol. Soaps in full variety, starch, stearic acid, candles, distilled red oil, lard oil, perfumery, printing, lithography, cigars and cheroots, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and general confectionery. Boots and shoes, clothing, uniforms, army supplies, military goods, lodge supplies, flags, decorative material, cordage, billiard tables and bungs. Pork and beef products, flour and other cereal products, canned goods, starch, bottled whiskies, beer, glycerine, gelatine, vinegar, table sauce and pickles. Rookwood pottery, and other works of art and decorative material.

A large part of the traffic of the city goes by river. There are some 30 large freight steamers and many smaller craft. The steamboat arrivals during each season runs from 1,250 to 1,600. The tonnage of the boats operating from Cincinnati is approximately 20,000 tons. Cincinnati has exceptional railway facilities, among the more important roads entering and departing therefrom to all points of the compass, being the Chesapeake & Ohio; the Baltimore & Ohio

engines, shaping machines, drills, tools, grinders, etc. Machinery for laundry purposes, electrical plants, druggists, chemists, bakers, paint manufactures, sugar mills, cider mills, saw mills, and other cereal products, breweries, elevators, air compressors, etc. Planing machines, lathes, hangers, iron pulleys, wood split pulleys, washer castings, and metal castings of every description, iron pipe, iron fence, iron and steel fence posts, barbed and plain wire, iron specialties, fire hydrants, hydraulic plug tobacco machinery, and kindred supplies, stop valves, valve boxes, tin andterne plate, machinery and metal products generally. Saddlery, harness, leather goods in great variety, leather belting, oak-tanned sole and harness leather, carriage and furniture leather, bark-tanned sheep leather, and pickled sheep skins for gloves and wool. Electrical, hydraulic and other power elevators, steampipe and boiler coverings, flexible cement roofing, calliopes, stationers' hardware and specialties, ice cream freezers, sausage machinery, sausage



THE BUFFALO AT ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.



SPRING GROVE CEMETERY





ENTRANCE TO OAKLEY RACE GROUNDS.

Southwestern and its feeders; the Louisville & Nashville; the Big Four System, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; the Cincinnati Southern; the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia; the Cincinnati Northern; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; the Pennsylvania Company lines; the Cincinnati Northwestern; the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and many smaller steam roads, and more than a score of electric lines.

The city government is a composite affair, and has been subjected to innumerable changes since the first incorporation. Some of these changes have been improvements, some the reverse. The government now consists of a mayor, Board of Affairs and Board of Legislation, all of them elective by the people.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.



DRIVEWAY IN EDEN PARK.



# PRESIDENTS FROM OHIO

THE ROLL OF OHIO'S HISTORICAL CHARACTERS embraces many names. They were distinguished alike for their achievements in war and in peace and their names are written with golden letters in the History of the Nation. Seven of the distinguished sons of the Buckeye State have been selected to the Presidency of the United States, the highest office in the gift of the greatest nation in the world. With the exception of General William Henry Harrison, all were born in Ohio, and five—Harrison, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft—lived in the State at the time of their election to the Presidency. The first contribution of Ohio to the executive office of the nation was William Henry Harrison, who, however, after a life of usefulness and noble efforts in behalf of the people of the country he so loved, only occupied the high position of Chief Executive one month.

Of the other Presidents, General Grant served two terms; his successor, President Hayes, occupied the office of Chief Executive for one term, declining a renomination. The next President of the United States, James Abram Garfield, died by the hands of an assassin shortly after his inauguration. Benjamin Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in 1888, also served but one term in office. William McKinley was re-elected for a second term, but was assassinated at Buffalo a few months after his second inauguration. The last contribution of Ohio is William Howard Taft, who was elected President in November, 1908.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Ninth President of the United States, was born on the ninth of February, 1773, at Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and although the profession of medicine had been chosen for him, entered the army as an ensign in 1791, became a lieutenant in June, 1792, and served against the Indians as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Wayne, taking part in the battle of the Maumee and in other engagements, and becoming a captain in May, 1797. Resigning in June, 1798, he was soon afterwards appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory under General Arthur St. Clair, but in October, 1799, resigned that position to become a Territorial Delegate in Congress. In 1801 he was made Governor of the so-called Indiana Territory, which then comprised the region later embraced in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and for a time subsequent to the treaty of 1803 his jurisdiction also extended over that part of the lands then acquired from France by the Louisiana purchase, which was known as the District of Louisiana. Harrison's executive work in the Northwest continued until 1813. He rendered effective and important service to the nation by early establishing friendly relations with a number of the Indian tribes, and by thus lessening the possibility of a continuation of British influence in that region. On the seventeenth of September, 1802, he concluded a treaty at Vincennes, and in July, of the following year negotiated the more important treaty of Fort Wayne. He also was forced to take active measures against the Indians, his most important campaign being that against Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, in the region of the Wabash, culminating in his victory at the battle of Tippecanoe, on the seventh of November, 1811. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812, he became a major-general of Kentucky militia, and in August, 1812, was made a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and soon afterwards was appointed to the chief command in the Northwest; in that capacity he became conspicuous by his brave defense of Fort Meigs, and by his complete victory over the British at the Battle of the Thames, on the fifth of October, 1813. Withdrawing from the army, General Harrison entered Congress as the Representative of the district embracing Cincinnati, and served from 1816 to 1819, when he was elected to the State Senate, where he remained until 1821. In 1825 he returned to Washington as Senator from Ohio, retaining this position until 1828, when he was sent as Minister to Columbia. In 1835 he was nominated to the Presidency by Whig conventions in Indiana, Ohio and Maryland, and by an Anti-Masonic Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and in the ensuing election succeeded in carrying seven States, securing 73 electoral



WILLIAM H. TAFT



WILLIAM H. HARRISON

votes, as against 170 given to Van Buren and 51 divided among the other three candidates. When the financial policy of Jackson and Van Buren brought such disastrous results as to turn against the administration a large portion of the people, the situation became particularly favorable for whoever might be nominated by the Whig Party in 1840. The Whig Convention met at Harrisburg, on the fourth of December, 1839, and General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency on the fifth ballot. In the Presidential election Van Buren only carried seven states, with a total electoral vote of 60, as against 234 votes secured by Harrison. Although in good health at the time of his inauguration, General Harrison was taken ill, and died on the fourth of April, 1841.



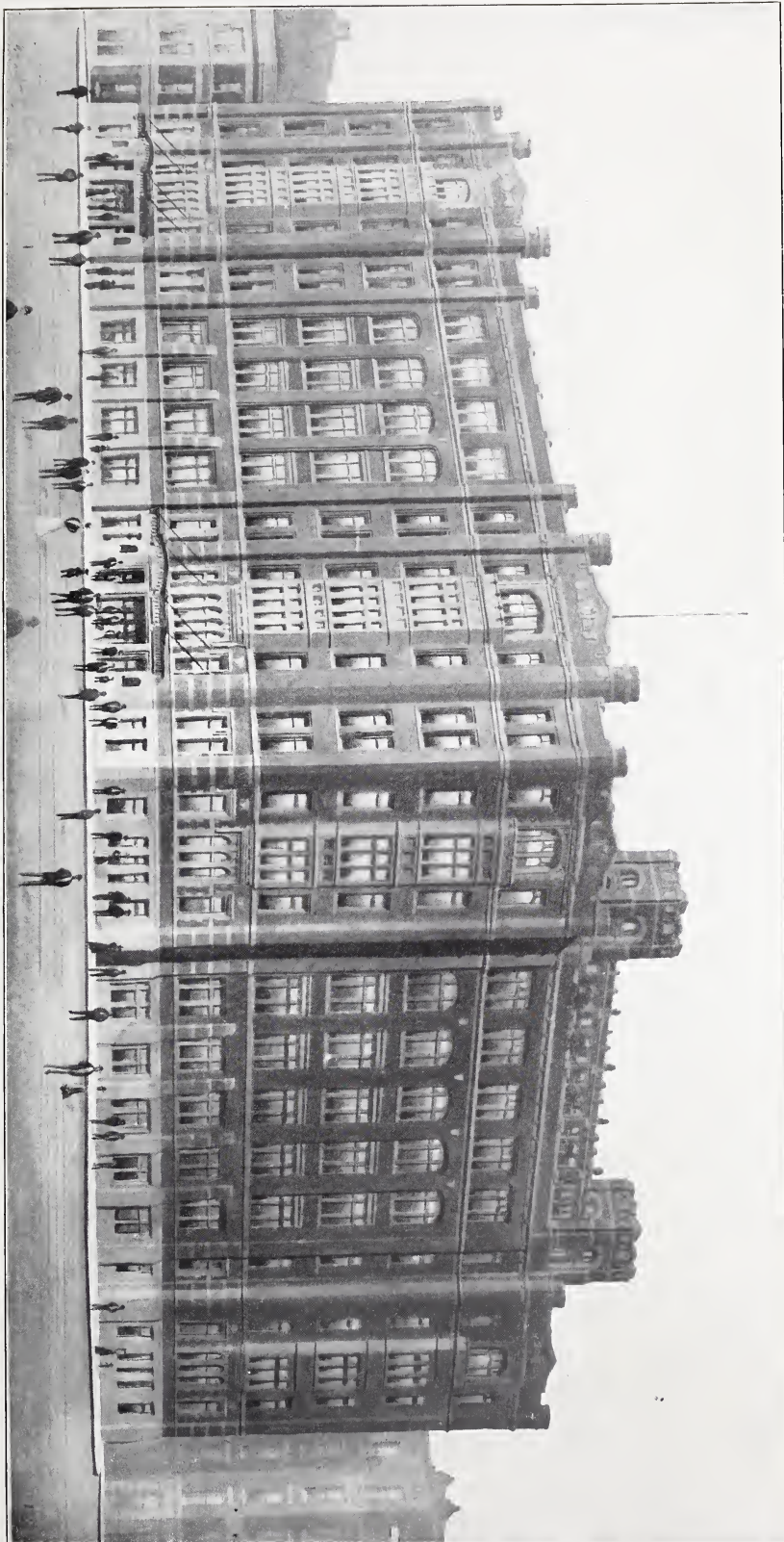
U. S. GRANT

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the second President from Ohio, and the eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio on the twenty-seventh of April, 1822. His father was Jesse R. Grant and his mother Hannah Simpson. Ulysses was the oldest of six children. When a little boy his parents removed to Georgetown, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood in assisting his father on the farm and also in a tannery. In the spring of 1839, when seventeen years of age, after having attended the village school, he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1843. He then was commissioned brevet second-lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In May, 1844, his regiment was ordered to Louisiana, and in September, 1845, to Texas, to join the army of General Taylor. In the Mexican War, Grant took part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was present at the capture of Monterey. In 1847 he was made quartermaster of his regiment. He participated in the battles of General Scott's campaign, and for his bravery at Molina del Rey, September 8, 1847, was made first lieutenant, and for his conduct at Chapultepec, September 13, was breveted Captain. In the summer of 1848 his regiment returned, to be stationed first at Detroit, and then at Sackett's Harbor. In the same year he was married to Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and on August 5, 1853, was commissioned full captain, but on July 31, 1854, resigned and removed to the neighborhood of St. Louis, where he cultivated a farm and engaged in the real estate business. His lack of knowledge of business methods and his carelessness in money matters involved him heavily in debt, and caused him in 1859 to give up and move to Galena, Ill., where he was employed in his father's store at \$800 a year. Here he was living when the civil war broke out in 1861. He immediately recruited and drilled a company of Galena volunteers, and accompanied them to Springfield, where he was employed in the Adjutant-General's department as a mustering officer. He offered his services to the National Government, but, receiving no reply, accepted, on June 17th, the Colonelcy of the Twenty-First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment under General Pope in Missouri until August 7th, when he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. In this capacity he served in Missouri; was later placed in charge at Cairo, and early rendered important service by the seizure, on September 6, 1861, of Paducah, Ky., at the mouth of the Tennessee, and of Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, on the twenty-fifth of September. In February, 1862, he captured Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland. The capture of Fort Donelson was the first important and brilliant victory of the Federal army, and it made a great impression upon the country. General Grant was at once made Major-General of Volunteers, his commission being dated as of the day of the battle. The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, was next fought. The Confederates were driven back to Corinth and in this battle General Grant was slightly wounded. He was second in command in the movement against Corinth, which was occupied by the Federal troops on May 30th. When, in July, General Halleck was called to Washington to take command of the armies of the United States, General Grant was assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee, with headquarters at Corinth. In September he fought the



GRANT'S TOMB, NEW YORK CITY

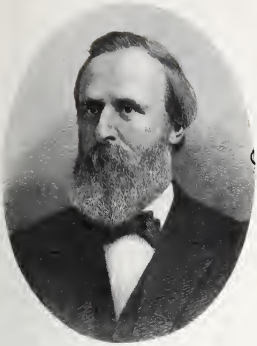




HOME OF THE OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, CINCINNATI







RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Confederate General Price at Iuka and defeated him. In October General Grant's department was enlarged by a portion of Mississippi, including Vicksburg, the forces under his command being designated as the Thirteenth Army Corps. On the eighteenth of May, 1863, General Grant captured Vicksburg, and on the fourth of July, 1863, General Pemberton surrendered with about 30,000 men. General Grant was now appointed a Major-General in the Regular Army, and, in October, was placed in command of the Military Division of the Tennessee, comprising the departments commanded by Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, and Hooker. General Grant was next called upon to conduct the operations against the Confederate General Bragg at Chattanooga. On the twenty-fourth of November the Federals stormed



JAMES A. GARFIELD

Lookout Mountain, and on the twenty-fifth they carried the heights of Missionary Ridge. Congress at its next session passed a vote of thanks to General Grant and his army, and ordered a gold medal to be struck in his honor. The grade of Lieutenant-General was revived, General Grant was nominated by President Lincoln for the position, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. On the seventeenth of March, 1864, he issued his first order as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Under his command the battle of the Wilderness and the engagements at Spottsylvania Court House were fought, after which began the operations against Richmond, the Capital of the Confederacy, with the final surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, on the ninth of April, 1865. The assassination of Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson quickly followed, and then came the excitement of the period of Reconstruction in which Grant, for whom Congress had created the rank of General of the Army, bore a loyal and honorable part. During the administration of Johnson he was drawn into the struggle between the President and Congress. On the removal of Stanton, Secretary of War, by President Johnson, Grant was asked to fill the office ad interim, and he held it from August, 1867, to January, 1868. He was soon recognized as an available candidate for the Presidency, and, in May, 1868, a convention of soldiers and sailors, at Chicago, endorsed his contemplated candidacy. On the twentieth of May of the same year the Republican National Convention, on the first ballot, nominated him for the Presidency unanimously, and in the fall of 1868,



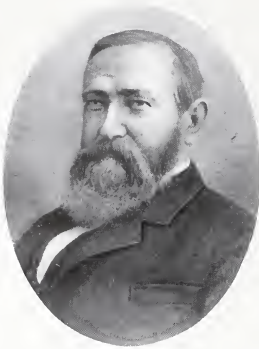
GARFIELD MONUMENT



GOVERNMENT SQUARE AND FOUNTAIN



HARRISON MONUMENT



BENJAMIN HARRISON

General Grant was elected President. In 1872, General Grant was elected to a second term in office, defeating his opponent, Horace Greeley. At the close of his second term, in 1877, he made a tour of the whole civilized world, visiting especially the great countries of Europe and Asia, and receiving, as a soldier and civilian and the first citizen of the United States, all the honor which rulers and people could bestow. On his return home, in the spring of 1880, a large and influential portion of the Republican Party sought to make him a candidate for the Presidency once more; but the movement was defeated, not because the people did not still admire and trust him, but on account of the formidable opposition to the bestowal of the office upon any man, however eminent or able, for more than two terms.

After his long journey General Grant made his home in New York. He became a partner in a financial firm which came to grief and involved him in pecuniary ruin. The only blame that attached to him was that he bestowed too much confidence upon those who misused it. With the energy of a young man, he now took up his pen and wrote out the recollections of his military life, "for the money it gave me," he says, "for at that moment I was living on borrowed money." In 1884, Congress, by a special enactment, placed him on the retired list of the army, as General, with full pay, a position he had resigned to become President. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., on the twenty-third of July, 1885. His body found a final resting place in a magnificent tomb in Riverside Park, New York, overlooking the Hudson River.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, elected in the fall of 1876, was the nineteenth President of the United States and the third contribution from Ohio. (His biography is to be found among the Governors of Ohio.) President Hayes served one term, declining a renomination. His successor in office was JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831, and died in Elberon, New Jersey, September 19, 1881, the result of a murderous shot fired by the assassin Guiteau, July 2, 1881. His remains lie buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland. "He made his way" in life, and rose to distinction through his own efforts and indomitable will. When a boy he worked on a canal boat as a driver and spent his leisure hours in study. At the time he was in the employ of Governor Tod. In 1849 he entered the Geauga Seminary at Chester, and supported himself by doing odd jobs as a carpenter's or blacksmith's helper, as opportunity offered. During vacations he did farm and other manual labor, and occasionally taught school. He entered Hiram College in 1851, and Williams College in 1854, from which he graduated in 1856. He was ordained a minister in the Campbellite church, and after his graduation taught Greek and Latin in Hiram College, and subsequently became its president. He read law with Albert Gallatin Riddle at Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was elected to the Senate of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, Portage and Summit Counties, in 1859. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had a brilliant military career, having been made a major-general by successive



WILLIAM MCKINLEY



TOMB OF WILLIAM H. HARRISON, HAMILTON COUNTY, O.



THE FOUNTAIN, CINCINNATI





CITY HALL, CINCINNATI

Sam Hannaford Sons, Arch., Cinti.





promotions. He participated in the actions at Middle Creek, Kentucky, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga and many other minor engagements, in all of which he distinguished himself. He resigned his military commission December 3, 1863, to take his seat in Congress. His health had been shattered, and his friends, without solicitation on his part, had elected him to the National House. He was elected as a Republican, and at once became a conspicuous figure on the floor of the House, delivering a forceful speech a few weeks after entering the body. His oratory was of a high order, and his arguments were strong and often unanswerable by his opponents.



LAW LIBRARY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

He was elected in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth Congress from the Nineteenth District, Portage, Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second from the same constituency. In 1872 the Nineteenth District was made up of Portage, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake and Geauga, and he was chosen to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, always by overwhelming majorities. During his eighteen years of continuous service in Congress he served on all of the important committees of the House, and was, at different times, chairman of the committees on military affairs, banking and currency, ways and means, and others. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the electoral commission which settled the disputed presidential succession between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the eight out of fifteen voting to seat the former. On the thirteenth of January, 1880, he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature, but renounced the office before the beginning of the term to accept the presidential nomination, and at the November election of that year he was elected president over Major-General Winfield S. Hancock. In March, 1881, shortly after his inauguration, a bitter controversy was precipitated between his administration and Senators Platt and Conkling of New York, over the appointment of William H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York, and the two Senators resigned, as a protest, and both stood for re-election and both were defeated, thus indorsing President Garfield's action. Inter-party bitterness rose to a dangerous degree, which culminated on the second day of July, 1881, when a probably insane partisan named Guiteau fired a pistol shot into the President in the railway station building at Washington, inflicting fatal injuries. He lingered in great agony until the nineteenth of September, when he died of blood poisoning. This being the second president assassinated, the horror and indignation of the entire nation knew no bounds, and when he died all party lines and divisions were washed out by the great flood of national grief.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, was born on the twentieth of August, 1833, at North Bend, Ohio. His father, John Scott Harrison, a son of President William Harrison, represented the Whigs in Congress from 1853 to 1857. Benjamin passed his early years on the farm of his father, studied two years at Farmers College, College Hill, near Cincinnati; graduated at Miami University in 1852 as fourth in his class, and after studying law in Cincinnati, married the daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, and settled in Indianapolis in 1854. In 1860 he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and in a political debate with Thomas A. Hendricks



BIRTHPLACE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON





ENTRANCE TO FT. ANCIENT FROM THE WEST

2,000 ahead of his ticket. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission. In 1880 he was elected United States Senator, and during his term of office opposed alien ownership of large tracts of land and the Blair Educational Bill; favored civil service reform, and was one of a committee to perfect and report a bill restricting Chinese immigration. In 1888, at the Republican Convention at Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency. In the ensuing election he defeated President Cleveland for his second term. His administration was marked by no especial conspicuous features, but during it the Pan-American Congress, the initiation of the policy of commercial reciprocity and the attempt to annex Hawaii to the United States attracted much attention. The industrial situation was much altered by the McKinley Tariff of October 1, 1890; the public debt was reduced, and a stable national currency maintained; civil service reform was extended; the Louisiana Lottery was abolished; the condition of both the army and navy was improved, and many highly creditable appointments to office were made, especially in the federal judiciary. In the summer of 1892 Harrison's Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, resigned and became an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination, but Harrison was again nominated, only to be defeated in the election by his predecessor, Grover Cleveland. After leaving office he accepted a professorship of international law at the Leland Stanford University, California. During the remaining years of his life he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1899 he appeared as counsel for Venezuela before the commission appointed to arbitrate the boundary dispute with England. He was the principal representative of the United States at The Hague Conference in 1899. His death occurred after a brief illness, at Indianapolis, on the thirteenth of March, 1901.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY was the twenty-fifth President of the United States, and the sixth from the State of



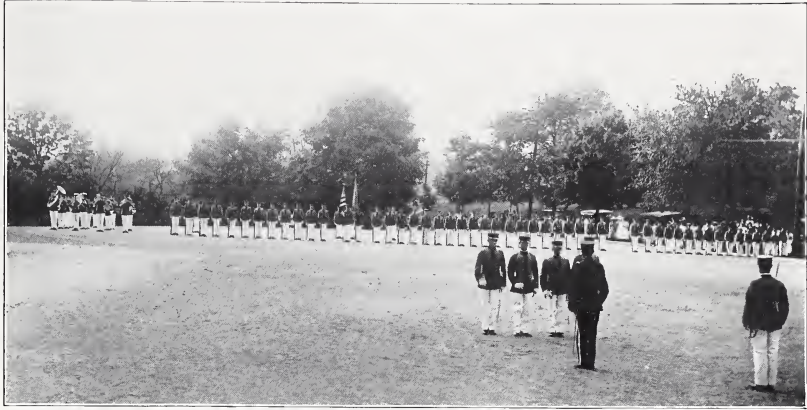
OHIO MILITARY INSTITUTE, COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI

soon afterwards acquired a reputation as a speaker. He entered the Federal Army as second lieutenant in July, 1862, assisting in organizing the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, was promoted in August, 1862, to be Colonel, served in Kentucky and Tennessee, led a charge at Resaca, Georgia, on the fifteenth of May, 1864, in which one-third of his command was killed or disabled; commanded his brigade with signal bravery at Kenesaw Mountain, June 29 to July 3, 1864, and at Peachtree Creek, July 20th; took part in the operations around Nashville, and on January 23, 1865, was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." Returning to civil life, he resumed his occupation of Reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1868 declined re-election. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated, though running



Ohio. (His biography is to be found among the Governors of Ohio.) He was elected in 1896 and re-elected in 1900, but was assassinated in September, 1901, at Buffalo, New York, shortly after his second inauguration. In 1908 the State of Ohio was again called upon to furnish a President for the United States.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, twenty-seventh President of the United States, was born on the fifteenth of September, 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were Alphonso Taft, the jurist, Cabinet officer and diplomat, and



DRESS PARADE, OHIO MILITARY INSTITUTE

Louise M. Torrey Taft, of Millbury, Massachusetts. President Taft obtained his early education in the Cincinnati public schools, after which he fitted himself for college at Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio. He entered Yale College in 1874, and four years later graduated, second in his class of 120. He was salutarian at commencement and also the class orator. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater. After his graduation at Yale, President Taft began the study of the law in the office of his father, Judge Alphonso Taft, and also attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which, in 1880, he graduated, standing at the head of his class. He was immediately admitted to the bar of Ohio, and secured his first employment as law reporter of the "Cincinnati Commercial." In January, 1881, he was appointed assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio. He resigned that office in March, 1882, to accept the position of Collector of the Internal Revenue for the first Ohio District, with his office at Cincinnati, to which he was appointed by President Arthur. He resigned this position, however, within the year to enter upon the practice of his profession, and, in January, 1883, he formed a partnership with Major Harlan Page Lloyd, under the firm name of Lloyd & Taft. He continued in private practice until March, 1887, at which time Governor Joseph B. Foraker nominated him to the position of Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Judson Harmon. During the years preceding this he had served for a time as assistant county solicitor under Rufus B. Smith. In 1888, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the full term of five years. His service upon the bench of that tribunal was terminated, however, in January, 1890, by his appointment by President Harrison as Solicitor General of the United States. His career in Washington as the ranking member of the Department of Justice was most successful and brought him prominently before the bar of the whole country. Upon the creation of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which necessitated the appointment of nine new Circuit Judges, President Taft was appointed to the bench of his own, the Sixth Circuit. Associated with him at that time was Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson, whose appointment by President Harrison shortly afterwards to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States made Judge Taft the senior and presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit including the four great states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Court was immediately after its organization flooded with business, and Judge Taft from the outset showed his tremendous capacity for work and his eminent qualification for a judicial position. His administrative ability was also made apparent by the manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding judge and also in the administration of several great trusts which came into the hands of the court, notably the case of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

His interest in the profession attracted his attention to the need of proper legal education, and, in 1896, he joined a number of the most distinguished members of the Cincinnati bar in the organization of the Law School of the Cincinnati University, which was modeled upon the plan of the Harvard Law School. In the year following the Law School of the old Cincinnati College was incorporated with this. Judge Taft served as dean of this school from the date of its organization until 1900, in which year he resigned his position upon the bench, and also his position at the head of the Law School, to accept the Presidency of the United States Philippine Commission, which was tendered to him by President McKinley. He almost immediately departed for Manila, where he with his associates took charge of the administration of this new dependency of the United States. On the fifth of June, 1901, he became the first Civil Governor of the Phillipine Islands.

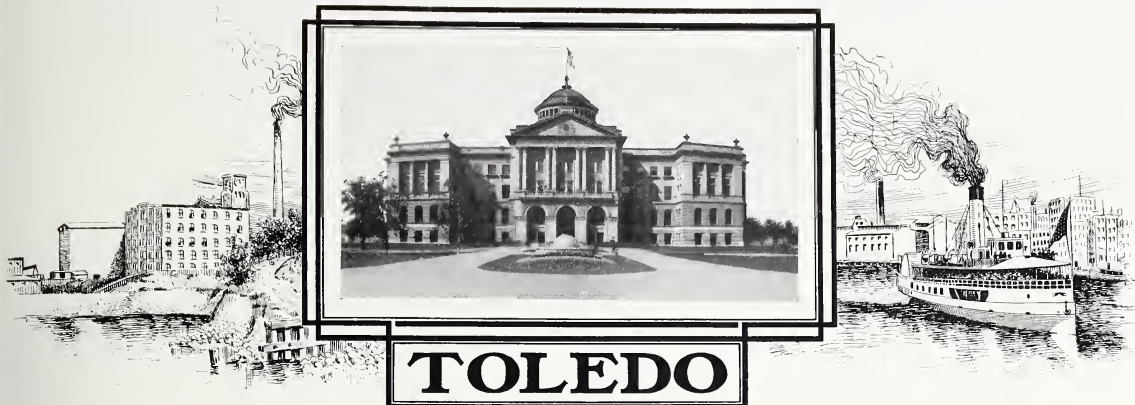
Governor Taft's administration in the East has simply borne out the promise of his life up to the date of his appointment. The many questions which confronted him were of the most vital importance both to the country of his birth and to the country of his charge, and in the solution of these questions he has succeeded in convincing

all fair minded persons of his patriotic devotion to his own country and his sincere interest in and determination to preserve the rights of the people whom he was governing. His success in this trying field is shown by nothing more forcibly than the keen regret felt by the native inhabitants of the Phillipine Islands at the time when he finally conceived it to be his duty to resign his position as Governor to accept that of Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. This position he held from January, 1904, to June 1908, when he resigned. In 1906 Secretary of War Taft was sent to Cuba to adjust an insurrection on the island and for a short time acted as Provisional Governor. In June of 1908 he was nominated by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, to the Presidency of the United States. He was elected in November of that year and inaugurated on the fourth of March, 1909.



CAMPUS, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY





## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE CITY OF TOLEDO.



TOLEDO, one of the most important of the lake ports, was the last of the five principal cities of Ohio to be incorporated as a city, being a little later in time than Cleveland, and was incorporated in 1836, then standing fifth in rank with a population of about 2,000. In 1840 it stood fifth with a population of 2,500. It again ranked in this place in 1850, with a population of 6,156. In 1860 its population rose to 15,950, but still ranked fifth. In 1870 it rose to the third rank with a population of 32,110, to 31,000 for Columbus, and 24,615 for Dayton. In 1880 it occupied the fourth place with 50,137, to 52,200 for Columbus, and 38,678 for Dayton. It held the fourth place in 1890 with a population of 81,434, against 88,150 for Columbus, and 61,220 for Dayton. In 1900 it won the third rank, with a population of 131,822, to 125,560 for Columbus, while Dayton came fifth, with 85,333.

The city is situated on both banks of the Maumee River near its mouth, and on the Miami & Erie and Wabash canals; it is 134 miles southeast to Columbus, 202 miles south to Cincinnati, 60 miles to Detroit by water line of the lake, 112 miles to Cleveland by rail.

There were originally two distinct settlements, known respectively as Port Lawrence

and Vistula, the latter highest up the line of the river. For years there was great rivalry between the two, but neither made striking progress. But in the end they grew together, and all rivalry ceased, and the ancient boundaries separating them were obliterated.

Within the city is the site of the old stockade known as Fort Industry, which was erected in the year 1794, at what is now Summit Street, corner of Monroe, and the site of the old fort has been long since occupied by one of the numerous business blocks of the city. A "treaty" was made at old Fort Industry in the year 1805, on the 4th of July, between Charles Joust, the United States commissioner, and the chiefs and sachems of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Wyandot, Shawnee, Munsee and Delaware tribes, by which the Indian title to what was known as the "Fire Lands" was extinguished.

There were so-called settlements in the immediate vicinity of Toledo as far back as the latter half of the seventeenth century, but they were of purely a temporary character. It was a favorite point for the Indians in their migrations and expeditions, and was



STEEDMAN'S MONUMENT.



VIEW OF TOLEDO LOOKING WEST FROM NASBY TOWER.

a favorite hunting and trapping ground. Hither came the French fur traders and missionaries to meet and barter with the red men. In 1794, the British, in violation of the treaty stipulations of 1783, came into the vicinity and erected

Fort Miami on the Maumee, to aid in carrying out the design to destroy or greatly cripple the young Republic, by inciting the savage tribes to drive out the settlers from Ohio and the Northwest, and furnish them with arms and munitions of war, and give them aid and counsel in their work of desolation and destruction.

Many striking historical events surround the early settlement of Toledo, which grow in interest as time passes on. Colonel Moulton Houk, the president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, pointed many of them out in an address to the officers and members of the Society at one of its annual meetings, and some of the historical points given by him may properly be introduced at this point. A slight retrospective view may



IN EARLY DAYS LOOKING DOWN ST. CLAIR STREET.  
Old Hall Block in Foreground.





OFFICE OF THE WOOLSON SPICE COMPANY, HURON AND JACKSON STREETS.

well come in here. After the close of the Revolutionary War in the East, that same fight for home and territory continued in the West. The Indians were openly encouraged and assisted by the British, who still held onto and had not vacated American territory; and later an open alliance existed, during the "Madison War of 1812," so called by the easterners who did not sympathize in it. To the appeal to the East that their compatriots in the West must be protected, their answer was, "The West is not worth the fight; we want peace to recoup us from the long Revolutionary siege."

To understandingly appreciate the historic points we are now interested in, it is necessary for us to go back into Revolutionary times, and into times immediately precedent thereto, but so interlinked with the period herein covered, that it in reality forms a part of a single record. As we now understand the term, the Revolutionary Army was not a disciplined body of soldiers. Washington was a soldier, and thoroughly appreciated the fact that there were two requisites to the effective army. One was thorough discipline; the other the ability to effectively use the small arm. He was, however, the broad man of policy, and appreciated as well that he could



R. A. BARTLEY, WHOLESALE GROCER, SUMMIT AND CHERRY STREETS.





THE "BLADE" BUILDING.  
Superior and Jefferson Streets.

the place. He explained to his men that this was in the nature of a "drill," that he desired to show to them that the American soldier disciplined and under proper leadership, was the equal in a hand-to-hand conflict with the



WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN BUILDING,  
Wholesale Druggists.

not then hold his armies together by carrying into execution a too rigid system of arbitrary tactics.

Across the Hudson River, opposite Peekskill, is a stony point, which had been fortified by the British, and was, in July, 1779, garrisoned by them. They were, one night, rudely disturbed by two columns of American soldiery leaping their breastworks, and with fixed bayonets, closing in on their hastily formed ranks, and after a short, sharp conflict with the bayonet, they surrendered to Anthony Wayne, the American commandant, whose men had not fired a shot.

General Wayne destroyed their works, and taking along the captured ammunition, arms and prisoners, vacated



NASBY BUILDING.  
The Walbridge Building Company, Owners.

schooled English soldier or his wily ally, the Indian. Such soldierly qualifications appealed to Washington, who, alas, had too few such aids.

The treaty of peace in 1783 designated the chain of great lakes as the northern boundary of our country, yet the English did not vacate this territory.

In 1790 the Indian troubles began. Incursions were made into the sparsely settled communities, and massacres of families, theft of cattle and stock, the burning of buildings, etc., were of frequent occurrence.

General Harmar, with 1,400 soldiers, was dispatched by Washington to pacify the Indians, and he destroyed a few





LAMSON BROTHERS' DRY GOODS HOUSE.



OLD REVENUE CUTTER "MICHIGAN."



YACHTS AT ANCHOR.





BARBOUR & STARR LUMBER YARD AND DOCKS.



OFFICE OF GENDRON WHEEL COMPANY.  
Superior Street.



THE LABRATORY OF THE CHENEY MEDICINE COMPANY.  
Adams Street.



Indian villages and some grain, but in an engagement at Chillicothe, he was severely defeated. St. Clair, with an army of 1,500 then followed, suffering a paralyzing defeat, losing 630 killed and missing, and 260 wounded. Enraged at these defeats, Washington determined on a most aggressive campaign. Anthony Wayne was requisitioned, and, acting under his agreement with Washington that he should recruit and discipline his own army, he at once began the work, obtaining as far as possible, veterans of the Revolutionary War, men on whose hardihood and courage he could implicitly rely.

Four years of this Indian war had but encouraged the savages, but on August 20, 1794, Wayne, with 900 men, came upon the Indians under Little Turtle and Turkey Foot, about three miles south of the present peaceful, quiet little city of Maumee. The Indians had taken a position that appeared to them to be impregnable to successful attack. A severe hurricane had previously laid low a stretch of native forest timber, and behind this the Indians awaited the attack.

Under orders, corresponding with those at Stony Point, namely: "To fire only at the enemy, but use the bayonet to victory," the charge of his men was made, over and under the fallen trunks; any way to get there. The attack was so impetuous, the onslaught so furious, the punishment so severe to the Indians, that they were entirely routed. In their retreat they were followed almost under the English guns at Fort Miami, then occupied,



THE LASALLE & KOCH COMPANY.  
Ohio's leading silk house. Jefferson and Superior Streets.



INTERIOR OF THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, SUMMIT STREET.

although on United States territory, by England's soldiery. Lieutenant William Henry Harrison was then on Wayne's staff. This battle completed the Indian war, and a treaty of peace followed. Later, treaties were made with the individual tribes by which land was ceded to the United States.

Tecumseh was a Shawanese chieftain, irresistibly eloquent. Jealous of the Indians' interest, he traveled from tribe to tribe and succeeded in organizing a confederation of the various Indian nations, which confederacy refused to ratify such land treaties made by the individual tribes.

Harrison, who had been made governor of the Indian territory, called upon the Indians for an accounting. Tecumseh came in answer, but at the head of 400 warriors, and in a speech





STOLBERG & PARKS.  
Oldest furniture house in Northwestern Ohio.



THE "TIMES-NEWS" BUILDING.  
Superior Street.



DETWILER BUILDING, CORNER OF MADISON AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

surcharged with Indian eloquence, he depicted the wrongs to his people which such surrender of land would inflict. At the close of his speech he was told to take a vacant seat beside his father (Governor Harrison.) "My father! The sun is my father. The earth, my mother. I will rest on her bosom," was his reply, and he took his seat on the ground with his tribesmen.

This conference effected but little if any good, and the Indians continued their preparations to resist the white settlement of the territory. In this determination, the English officers had no little part. They were in the closest touch with the Indians at all times after the peace of 1783. They had accompanied the Indians to the field of battle and openly watched the progress, from nearby places, of such conflicts. The defeat of the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother,



at Tippecanoe in November, 1811, further embittered the latter, and in the War of 1812 he cast his lot with the English, under their promise that with their success, the Indians' "rights" to the territory would be protected.

War was declared June 18, 1812, and Ohio then had less than 250,000 population, all practically in a zone of 50 miles from the Ohio River. The history of the War of 1812 was a story of misfortunes and misadventures. Hull lost Detroit to the British; under Brock, Mackinac was lost; Fort Dearborn was abandoned by Captain Heald, and the entire force was massacred by the Pottawatomies, and the year 1813 was ushered in with a dark outlook. General Winchester was attacked on the River Raisin by General Proctor and the Indians, and after the surrender to Proctor the defenseless American prisoners were turned over to the Indians to butcher. Then the government awakened to the necessities of the frontier conflicts, and an army of 10,000 was raised for General Harrison, who was made commander-in-chief of the frontier armies.

He (Harrison) built Fort Meigs in February, 1813, just opposite where the village of Maumee now stands. It covered ten acres, and was a strategic point covering the approach to Canada. Upon May 1, 1813, Proctor's army, with Tecumseh and Indians, besieged it, and for five days the ceaseless roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, and the yells of the Indians created a pandemonium infernal. It was during this battle, (the night of May 4) that Captain Oliver crept into the fort and informed Harrison that General Clay with 1,200 Kentuckians was within two hours of the fort. Clay was then directed to land 800 on the north bank, near Fallen Timbers, and to bring the other 400 into the

fort. A sortie would be made from the fort to cover their approach.

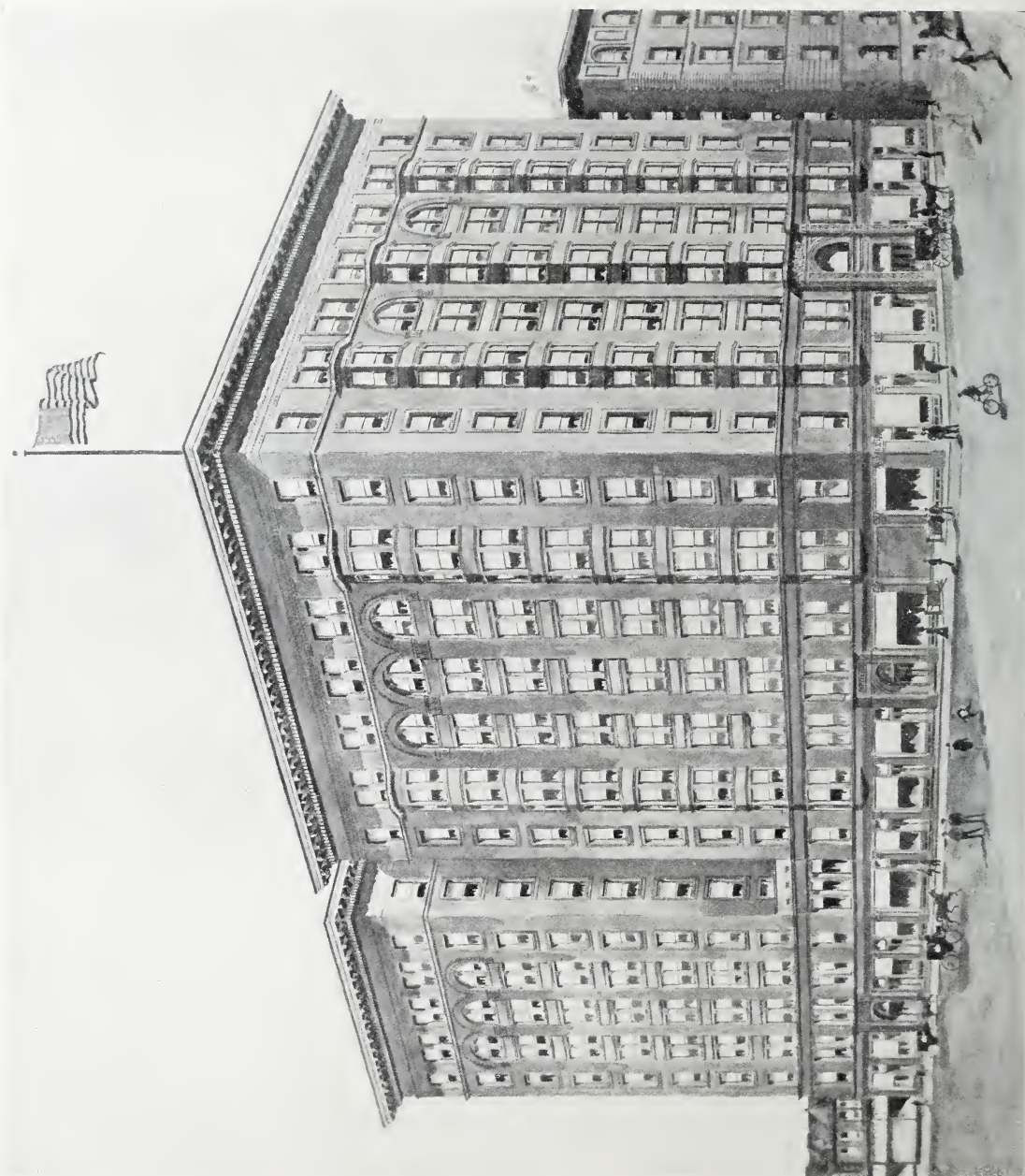
Col. Dudley commanded the 800 and marched silently down, taking the British by surprise, and closing in upon them with bayonets fixed, put the British and Indians to flight. Elated by their success, the Kentuckians followed some wily Indians into the heavy forest, and Proctor swung his soldiers around, coming in between them and the river. Then arose the multitude of



PRODUCE EXCHANGE, ST. CLAIR AND MADISON STREETS.



THE DOW & SNELL COMPANY'S BLOCK, CHERRY STREET.



THE SPITZER BUILDING.  
One of the largest office buildings outside of Chicago and New York.



Indians, and the Kentuckians, realizing the ambush, attempted a retreat, only to find Proctor in their way, and to him they had to surrender. Of the 800, about 150 escaped, 250 were killed, and 400 surrendered, who were turned over to the Indians for slaughter. Tecumseh, coming in late, stopped the massacre, but in time to save only a mere handful. They had practically then all been killed. Tecumseh, a man of heart, upbraided Proctor for this work, but it came too late and counted for but little. Unsuccessful in his attempt to capture the fort, Proctor drew his forces off and returned with his Indian allies to Detroit. On October 5, 1813, Harrison attacked Proctor and his Indians and recaptured Detroit. In that battle Tecumseh was killed.

Had it not been for Wayne and Harrison, it is a question what our maps would now show. Out of the territory thus saved by them, five large states now form a magnificent portion of our country, and Toledo is one of the great cities of the lake region. It was at Detroit that the first crushing disasters befell American arms in the years 1812 and 1813. It was within the suburbs of the present city that the tide of battle changed in 1813, and had a fitting climax at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815.

Prior to these events and immediately following them, the district about Toledo was being slowly settled, and for a time the tendency was to make Maumee City a center. But this tendency gradually and almost imperceptibly

changed as the years went by, and the inhabitants themselves could not probably wholly account for it. The great commercial advantages and possibilities of the site of Toledo, practically nameless and a mere speck on the map, were seen and realized by men of means and enterprise, and the tide of thought, and eventually migration and settlement, turned in that direction and began to concentrate.

But it was not rapid. Many things conspired against it. One of these was the disputed boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. Not that the natural advantages of the place would be diminished by placing it within the boundaries of either Michigan or Ohio, but the dispute itself sent settlers and capital elsewhere, until it was finally settled and disposed of, and Toledo, as already indicated, had no cohesive existence as a



SCHMIDT BLOCK.  
Adams and Michigan Streets.



FORT INDUSTRY BLOCK.  
An old landmark and site of old Fort Industry, corner of Monroe and Summit Streets.



municipality, between 1800, when the first settlements worthy of the name were made, until 1836, when the boundary question was definitely settled, and it blossomed out into a city under the act of the legislature of that year.

Its growth, as shown by a comparison with Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton, for the periods named, since 1850, most fully represents its progress:

Population, 1850, Toledo, 3,820; Cleveland, 17,034; Cincinnati, 115,436; Columbus, 17,882; Dayton, 10,977. Population, 1890, Toledo, 81,434; Cleveland, 261,546; Cincinnati, 296,308; Columbus, 90,398; Dayton, 58,868. Population, 1900, Toledo, 131,822; Cleveland, 381,768; Cincinnati, 325,902; Columbus, 125,560; Dayton, 85,333.

This indicates an increase of more than 34.00 per cent. in 50 years, or more than twice as great as Cleveland, six times as great as Columbus, six times as great as Dayton, and more than 20 times as great as Cincinnati, between the years 1850 and 1900.

The first known settlers of the Maumee valley were Gabriel Godfrey and John Baptiste Beaugrand, who established a trading post at the foot of the Maumee rapids in 1790. Other French settlers came in, including La Point, Mominee and Peltier, James Carlin, a blacksmith, some of whose descendants reside in Hancock County, Ohio, came in from Monroe about 1807 or 1808. At that date six American families were there. David Hull, a nephew of General Isaac Hull, and one of General Harrison's scouts, resided at Maumee City.

Near the mouth of the Maumee, and opposite Manhattan, a small French settlement was established in 1807, or about that date. It was adjacent to a village of the Ottawa Indians, which is said to have existed from the time of the Pontiac conspiracy, in 1763, and Pontiac's widow, her son, Kan-tuck-ee-gren, and his son,



THE COUNTRY CLUB.



HOOD BROTHERS' COMPANY.  
Furniture and Carpet House, Superior Street.



VIEW ALONG RIVER FRONT.  
Steamer "Greyhound."



Ottussa, were there. Mesh-kee-ma, a cousin of Ottussa, was a chief on the west side of the river, and was one of the great Indian orators of his day. A young chief, named A-ee-wa, was poisoned by an ambitious rival. There were at that time about 8,000 Ottawas living in the vicinity. Their chief occupation was hunting and fishing. The remnant of the tribe was removed west in 1837.

Peter Navarre was one of the prominent characters in the early pioneer days. He was born in Detroit in 1786, his father being a French officer stationed there. In 1807 he and his brother Robert erected a log cabin near the mouth of the river on the east side, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. He spoke most of the Indian dialects, and

was an expert woodsman and hunter. For many years he bought furs for a Detroit business house. In 1812, Peter and his three brothers, Robert, Alexis and James, tendered their services to General Hull. He also besought General Hull to secure the services of the Miami Indians, which he declined to do, and the Indians took part with the British. Hull, in his surrender, included the Navarres in the protocol, and they were paroled, although they refused to recognize the right of the British commander to treat them as prisoners of war, and Peter at once entered the military service under General Harrison, and acted as a scout for General Harrison until the end of the war, although General Proctor offered a reward of \$1,000 for his scalp. He died in East Toledo, March 20, 1874.

Peter Manor was one of the early settlers; a brave man, a thorough hunter and trapper, and a staunch friend of the Americans. He came from Upper Canada at an early day and engaged in fur trading. He laid out the village of Providence. For a time it flourished, but it fell into decay, and Manor's brick house was the last to succumb to time

and the elements. He lies buried on the old homestead which he redeemed from the primeval forest. Many of his descendants reside at Toledo and in that vicinity.

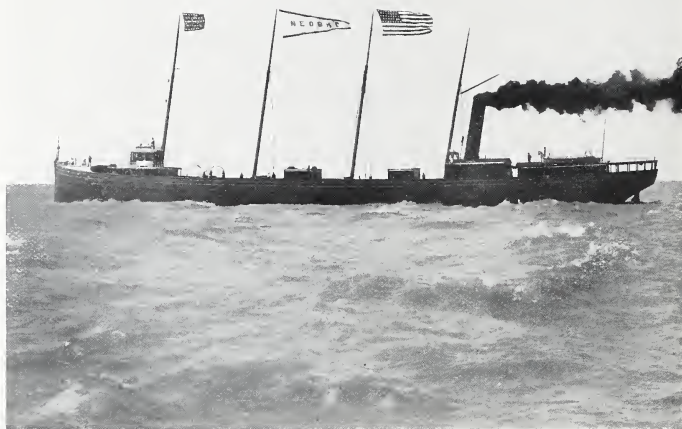
Morrison Remick Waite, the distinguished chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, long a resident of Toledo, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816, and died in Washington City, March 23, 1888. His father was on the Supreme Bench of Connecticut. He graduated from Yale in 1837, and was a classmate of William M. Evarts and Samuel J. Tilden. He served in the legislature of Ohio in 1849-1850, and in the latter year located in Toledo. He was American consul for the Tribunal of Arbitration, which met in Paris in 1871-1872; presided over the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1872-1873, and in 1874 was appointed chief justice of the



VIEW IN TOLEDO HARBOR.



YACHTING ON LAKE ERIE.  
The large yacht is the "Priscilla."



"NEOSHO."

Finlay, the friend and champion of General Steedman. It was unveiled May 26, 1887.

Jesse Wakeman Scott, one of the earliest journalists of Toledo, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1789, and died in Toledo in 1874. He was both lawyer and journalist. He located in Toledo in 1844, and for years was the editor of the "Toledo Blade." He prophesied a great future for the city, and in something like half a century all his prophecies have been verified.

David Ross Locke, another prominent journalist, who made a great success of the "Blade," after editing various papers in Plymouth, Bucyrus, Mansfield, Bellefontaine and Findlay, was born in Vestal, New York, September 20, 1833, and died in Toledo, February 15, 1888. He achieved his greatest fame by his "Petroleum V. Nasby" letters, which commanded almost universal attention, and brought the "Weekly Blade" an enormous subscription list. He accumulated a handsome fortune, which his heirs have preserved and enlarged.

Clark Waggoner was a journalist of ability and promise, and was connected with both the "Blade" and



THE YACHT "SULTANA"



WATER WORKS.





TOLEDO AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

in 1868 from the Tenth District, comprising the counties of Lucas, Wood, Putnam, Henry, Paulding, Defiance, Fulton and Williams. He was born in Manlius, New York, April 9, 1816, and died February 5, 1870, in Washington.

Richard Mott was of Quaker lineage, and was born in Marmaroneck, New York, July 16, 1804. He taught school to obtain the means to secure a collegiate education, but failing, entered the bank of New York in a clerical capacity, where he remained for some years. He removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1836, where he entered upon the grain trade, and was the pioneer in the erection of grain elevators in Toledo. He had the management of the lands of Governor Washington Hunt and the Hicks family for a number of years. He led in the organization and construction of the first railroad operated in Ohio, or the West, The Erie & Kalamazoo, and was president of it in 1838 and 1839. He was strongly anti-slavery in his views, being an disciple of William Lloyd Garrison. He was an advocate of Woman's Suffrage, and aided Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the wife of his elder brother, in organizing and agitating in that behalf, and contributed liberally to the cause. His name is interwoven with much of the history of Toledo. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854, from the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Lucas, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Wood, Henry and Hancock, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth from the same district. Tendered a third election, he declined it. He died in Toledo, January 22, 1888.

"Commercial." He is the author of several valuable historical works. He was born in 1820.

John S. Kountz was born in Richfield Center, Lucas County, Ohio, March 25, 1846, and at the age of 15 enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a drummer boy. In the charge at Mission Ridge he threw away his drum, seized the musket of a fallen comrade, and joined the charge, falling wounded under the Confederate works. Mrs. Kate Brownlee-Sherwood, also a brilliant and graceful journalist, the wife of General Isaac R. Sherwood, wove this tragic incident into the poem, "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge," immortalizing alike the hero and the poet.

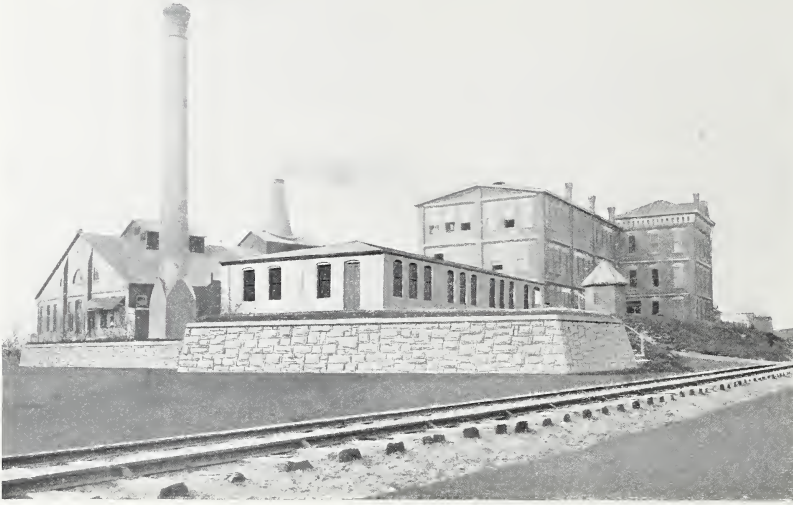
Truman Hoag served but a portion of a term in Congress. He was elected to the Forty-first



A DREDGE FROM VULCAN IRON WORKS.



A SUBURBAN ELECTRIC CAR.



THE LIBBEY GLASS WORKS.  
Sectional View.

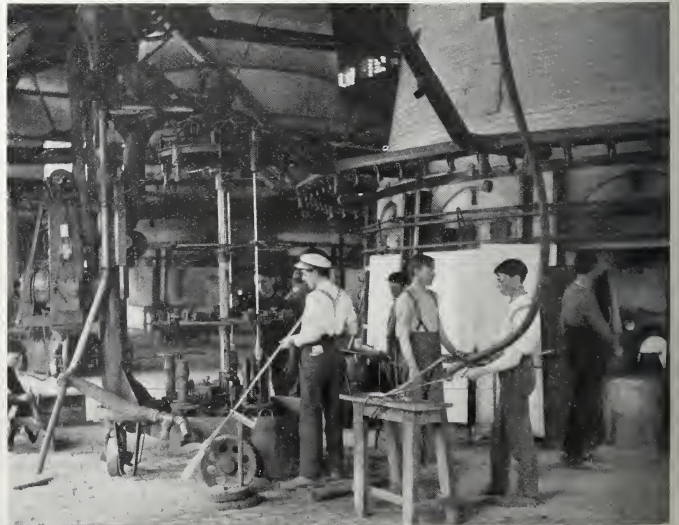
Thirty-third District, composed of Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam Counties. During the last 30 years of his life he served on the various boards of trustees of the different public institutions of the State. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1804, and settled at Toledo early in the last century.

James Monroe Ritchie was born in Dunferline, Scotland, July 29, 1819, and emigrated to the United States in 1832. His education was rather limited, and wholly self-acquired. He studied law, was admitted at 25, and soon acquired a good practice. He was an ardent Republican in politics, took an active part in political campaigns, and was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1880. He was elected in the same year to the Forty-seventh Congress from the Sixth District, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Ottawa, Williams and Wood Counties. He served but a single term in Congress, and held no other public office of importance. His son, Byron F. Ritchie, a prominent member of the Toledo bar, also served a term in the Fifty-third Congress, having been elected as a Democrat in 1892.

General Isaac R. Sherwood was born August 13, 1835, in Dutchess County, New York; was educated at Antioch College, and studied law in Cleveland. Located at Bryan in 1857, and established "Williams County Gazette." He and Miss Kate M. Brownlee,



BLOWING GLASS, LIBBEY GLASS WORKS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF LIBBEY GLASS WORKS.

For more than half a century Emory D. Potter, of Lucas County, was one of the most prominent Democratic citizens and lawyers in the north-western part of the State. In 1838 he was elected president judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, and he held that office until he entered Congress. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Fifth District, embracing the counties of Lucas, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Hardin. He did not seek a re-election, and in 1847 was sent as a representative to the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Ohio. In 1848 he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress from the Fifth District, as above. In 1873 he was elected to the Ohio Senate of the Sixty-first General Assembly from the





CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

daughter of Judge James Brownlee, were married in 1859. A son and daughter blessed the union, James B. and Mrs. Lenore K. Pyle, well known in musical circles. In 1859 General Sherwood was elected probate judge of Williams

County, resigning the office to enter Union army as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 18, 1861. Served in the ranks four months; commissioned lieutenant in One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio; served as adjutant in Buell campaign in 1862; promoted to major in 1863; promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1864, commanding his regiment to the close of the war, receiving rank of brevet brigadier general for gallant services in scores of battles. After close of the war edited "Toledo Commercial;" subsequently on editorial staff of the "Cleveland Leader;" elected secretary of state in 1868, and re-elected in 1870; elected to Congress from the Sixth District in 1872; afterwards became



PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADISON AND ONTARIO STREETS.



THE YACHT "JUANITA."



proprietor and editor of the "Toledo Sunday Journal," until 1878, when he was elected probate judge of Lucas County. Subsequently he became a resident of Canton, Ohio, remaining there until about four years ago, when he removed to Toledo, where he now resides.

Frank H. Hurd, a prominent citizen of Toledo, an unswerving Democrat and uncompromising free trader, represented the Toledo district in Congress one term, and acquired a national reputation as an eloquent, logical speaker, with but few superiors as a legal counselor.

General Patrick S. Slevin, born in Ireland, April 17, 1815; came to America when six years of age; came to Ohio in 1831; read law from 1837 to 1840 with Hon. John B. Orton, at Somerset, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, opening an office in Somerset. He subsequently removed to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1852 went to Defiance, practicing his profession there. Was appointed to fill an unexpired term of prosecuting attorney, and was also elected for a full term. In 1860 he entered into a law partnership with Hon. James Murray, then attorney general of Ohio, and thereupon removed to Perrysburg. In 1862 he assisted in recruiting and organizing the One Hundredth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he became lieutenant colonel. On September 7, 1862, the regiment left for Cincinnati. In the winter of 1862-1863 the colonel resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Slevin was promoted colonel, holding that rank until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability from serious wounds received in battle. He was brevetted brigadier general in March, 1865, on account of meritorious conduct in battle. After the close of the war he held the office of collector of customs at the port of Toledo for nearly eight years. He resigned the office and served as secretary of the Toledo Young Men's Christian Association



TOLEDO GLASS WORKS.

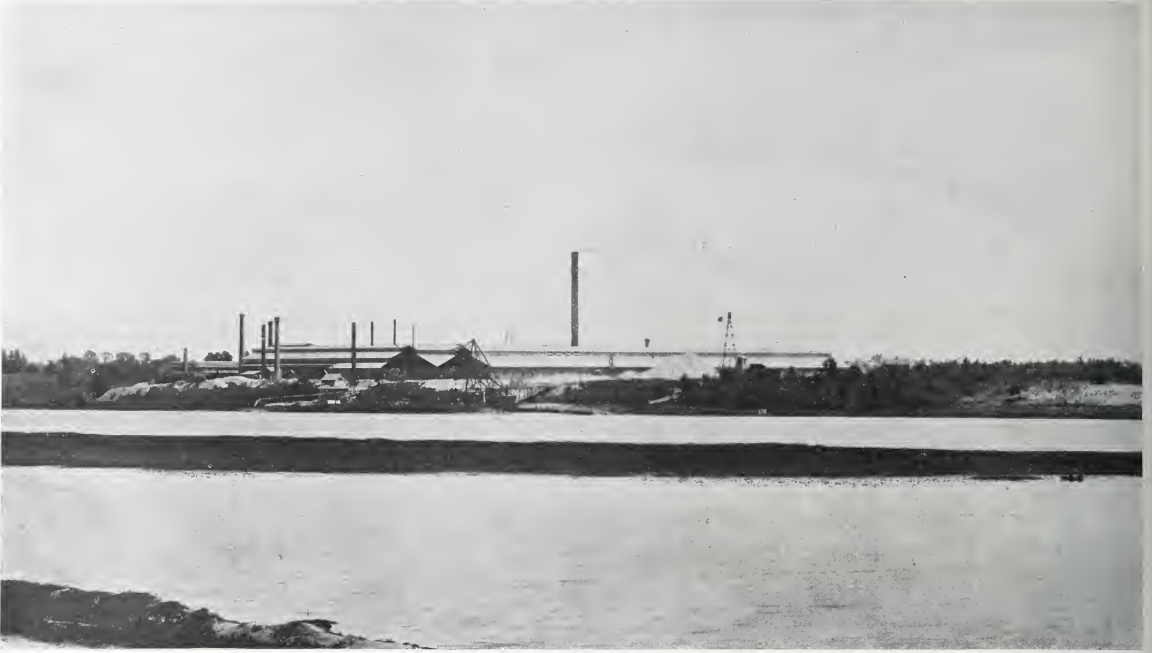


OLD LUCAS COUNTY JAIL ON WATER STREET.

for one year. His life and heart became absorbed in the work of administering to the physical and spiritual needs of the poverty-stricken of Toledo, and on the first of December, 1875, he entered upon his life work as city missionary at the Adams Street Mission, without a dollar or a dollar's worth in the treasury. From that day, winter and summer, through storm and sunshine, in cold and heat, day and night, for many years until the day of his death, he ministered to the needs of Toledo's distressed, and when he passed



SECTIONAL VIEW OF FORD GLASS WORKS, ROSSFORD.



FORD PLATE GLASS WORKS, ROSSFORD, FROM WEST SIDE OF RIVER.

away, the poor and unfortunate lost a friend whom they looked upon as a tried, true and trusted father. He was for 23 years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sketches of other distinguished citizens of Toledo have been given under other divisions of the annals of the State.

The pioneer railroad of the Northwest came to Toledo; this was the Erie & Kalamazoo, and was projected by Dr. Samuel O. Comstock. It was chartered by the State of Michigan, and looked upon as a mere jest, so to speak, and was granted "on the ground that it was a mere fanciful object, out of which could come no harm, and which would greatly please the Comstocks of Toledo." A company for its construction was organized in 1835, and the road was built to Adrian in 1836, Edward Bissell of Toledo, and George Crane of Adrian, were the active managers and promoters of the scheme. It was completed and trains were run over it in the latter part of 1836, at the unheard of rate of 20 miles an hour. It was ironed with "strap" rails, and the equipment was painfully primitive. The original locomotive is still intact. In

1842 the road was sold under the sheriff's hammer, and it became a portion of the Michigan Southern System.

This "fanciful" scheme was a little more "fanciful," it is true, than the lake and canal carrying trade at that time, but not much more so; but now let us see what it has grown into in the way of railway systems and freight lines, electric railways, and all the things that go with them:

Steam Railways.—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Norwalk Division, (east); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Sandusky Division, (east); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Air Line Division, (west); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Division, (northwest);



MAUMEE ROLLING MILLS OF THE REPUBLIC IRON &amp; STEEL COMPANY.





FASSETT STREET BRIDGE.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Detroit Branch, (north); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Jackson Branch, (north); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Lansing Branch, (north); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Branch, (northwest); Pennsylvania System, Philadelphia & New York, (east); Pennsylvania System, Baltimore & Washington, (east); Pennsylvania System, Mansfield & Pittsburg, (east); Wabash System, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines and Omaha; Baltimore & Ohio; Toledo, St. Louis & Western; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Findlay Branch; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Bowling Green Branch; Toledo & Ohio Central, Eastern Division; Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Division; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo; Michigan Central; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Flint & Pere Marquette; Cincinnati Northern; Ann Arbor.

Electric Railways.—Toledo Traction Company; Toledo & Maumee Valley; Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern; Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk; Toledo & Monroe; Toledo & Ottawa Beach; Toledo & Western; Detroit, Toledo & Shore Line.

Lake Line Passenger.—Detroit & Cleveland Line, Mackinac, Petoskey & Georgian Bay; Detroit & Cleveland Line, Put-in-Bay; Detroit & Cleveland Line, Buffalo; White Star Line, Detroit, The Flats and Port Huron; weekly lines to Montreal.

Lake Line Freight. — Lake Erie Transportation Company; Clover Leaf Steamboat Line; Lackawana Line.

In addition to the above regular lake lines, a very large number of steamers, propellers and sailing vessels bring to and take cargoes from this port, some of which load for foreign ports. There is also a belt railway which encircles the city, connecting all roads and branches with the manufacturing interests.

Toledo has a dockage front of about one-half mile, with



EAST SIDE IRON ELEVATOR COMPANY'S PLANT.



FLOUR MILL, NATIONAL MILLING COMPANY.

yard facilities sufficient to care for the transfer of freight or passengers from rail to boat, or vice versa, not only for the present, but sufficient also, for the needs of the future. To attempt a description of the manufacturing enterprises of Toledo would practically be to point to the whole list of manufactured articles. As a point of interest to excursionists and tourists this city has, perhaps, no equal upon the chain of Great Lakes. Four belt lines of street cars will convey one through and around the city in such a manner as to show its business and residence portions. Toledo is a city of parks, ranging along the banks of the Maumee River, a square between streets here and there, and flat-iron shaped plats where three streets may come together, give to the public pleasing resting places, all cared for with artistic taste.

Toledo has had a remarkable, though steady growth, entirely free from boom conditions, and perhaps in no city of its size are corresponding real estate values placed at so low a figure. The four opera houses, from October until May, with hardly a dark night, cater to the play-loving public. During the summer months theatres at the Casino and at other resorts give two performances daily. Walbridge Park also has its theatre. Few cities offer the boating opportunities to the public that Toledo does. With its frequent passenger trips to the resorts, with the daily routes to Cleveland, Put-in-Bay, Monroe Piers and Detroit, and with its practically longer runs to Mackinac, encouragement is lent to excursionists and tourists to spend their hours of recreation upon the cooling waters.

And this is what this chimera has done for the ancient Port Lawrence and Vistula, more than any other agency, and as much as all of them combined perhaps :

Area of city, 28.57 square miles ; miles of street, 390 miles ; miles of street paved, 125.22 miles ; miles of street lighted by electricity, 250.04 ; miles of alleys, 170 ; miles of sidewalks, 375 ; miles of sewers, 140.3 ; miles of street railways, (electric) 110.

Public parks, (24) consisting of : Bay View, 300 acres ; Navarre, 53 acres ; Collins, 70 acres ; Ottawa, 280 acres ; Riverside, 33 acres ; Walbridge, 62 acres ; Central Grove, 100 acres ; City, 7 acres ; 16 triangles and small parks, 5 acres ; making a total of 910 acres.

Arc lights on streets, 1,050 ; water supply, daily capacity, (gallons) 45,000,000 ; average daily consumption, 8,000,000 ; consumers, 12,000 ; miles of distributing main supplied by two 30-inch force mains, each three miles in length, 154 ; fire hydrants, 1,000 ; miles of dock, 25 ; population, 145,000 ; death rate, 12.213 ; total valuation for city



CINCINNATI, HAMILTON &amp; DAYTON ELEVATOR.



in 1900, \$60,000,000. Public school buildings, 42; manual training school, 1; total valuation of all, \$1,300,000; number of pupils attending school, 23,000; principals, 42; teachers, 450; public library building, 1; sub-stations, 5; number of volumes, 48,000. Number of banks, 18. National, 6, capital, \$2,500,000; surplus, \$2,072,500; deposits, \$12,879,434.70. Savings, 8, capital, \$1,350,000; surplus, \$300,000. State, 2, capital, \$30,000; resources, \$300,323.47. Private, 2.

The bank clearings in Toledo in the year 1898 amounted to \$94,352,718; in 1899 to \$103,684,042, an increase of \$9,331,324; in 1900 to \$116,770,537.97, an increase of \$13,086,495.97; in 1901 to \$122,855,425.82, an increase of \$6,084,887.85, or a total increase from 1898 to the first of January, 1902, of \$28,502,707.82.

The following are the bank clearings for 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, by months:

1898, January, \$7,724,095; February, \$6,293,634;



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND POSTOFFICE.

March, \$8,644,481; April, \$6,416,173; May, \$10,688,274; June, \$8,708,840; July, \$7,197,897; August, \$7,497,357; September, \$8,066,569; October, \$7,322,017; November, \$7,090,568; December, \$8,702,813; total for 1898, \$94,352,718. 1899, January, \$7,386,765; February, \$6,372,717; March, \$8,530,210; April, \$6,171,621; May, \$6,739,314; June, \$9,926,130; July, \$10,445,383; August, \$9,139,687; September, \$11,163,181; October, \$8,678,256; November, \$8,572,486; December, \$10,509,292; total for 1899, \$103,684,042. 1900, January, \$11,082,692.63; February, \$8,203,816.06; March, \$9,150,228.25; April, \$8,093,751.65; May, \$8,559,681.11; June, \$9,107,671.65; July, \$9,708,912.27; August, \$11,711,473.35; September, \$10,819,176.70; October, \$10,337,401.32; November, \$9,498,147.63; December, \$10,497,585.35; total for 1900, \$116,770,537.97. 1901, January, \$10,089,903.66; February, \$8,396,999.59; March, \$9,349,165.45; April, \$8,907,954.07; May, \$9,941,727.14; June, \$9,100,200.64; July,



COLLINGWOOD HALL.  
Collingwood Avenue.

\$10,732,671.67; August, \$11,878,289.87; September, \$10,643,889.89; October, \$10,840,023.28; November, \$10,879,881.69; December, \$12,094,718.86; total for 1901, \$122,855,425.82.

Building and loan companies, 14; capital, \$26,000,000; church edifices, 94; church and religious societies, 87; natural gas companies, 1; artificial gas companies, 1.

There are between 30 and 40 newspapers and periodical publications in Toledo, the most prominent being the "Blade," the "Bee," the "Times," the "News," in English; the "Express," "Freie Presse," and "Volksfreund," in German. The Toledo press display great enterprise and exercise great influence, and deservedly so. Its weekly papers are generally well edited, as are its dailies.

Almost every denomination has one or more churches, some of which are



ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH,  
Corner Madison and Thirteenth Streets.





COLLINGWOOD AVENUE.

pours a golden stream into the coffers of its business men, bankers and financiers.

The harbor and bay of Toledo are commodious. The public work of the new and straight channel, originally designed for the bay alone for a depth of 16 feet and a width of 200 feet, has been greatly expanded by the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States, and now the dimensions of the work are a depth of 21 feet and a width of 400 feet. And more, this depth and width are to extend into and through the harbor. Another and very important feature of the work is, that the government has adopted the enlarged scheme and authorized contracts to be let covering the entire improvement. An appropriation for a light house at the lake end of the channel has been secured, and one is justified in claiming that the completion of this work will give the bay and harbor the greatest facilities for the entrance of the largest ships of the lakes.

Toledo is probably the leading clover seed market of the United States. Its average receipts for the past six



WALBRIDGE PARK.



VIEW IN WALBRIDGE PARK.

magnificent in design and architecture. Its schools are numerous and well conducted.

As the city grew its manufactures grew and increased and took in nearly all the lines. There are about \$25,000,000 invested in manufactures in the city, and 15,000 persons find employment, receiving \$5,000,000 annually in wages. The output annually reaches some \$30,000,000, and the cost of raw material is from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually.

Toledo is one of the great grain cities of the chain of northern lakes, as well as the receiving and shipping point of immense quantities of coal, ore and lumber. It is also one of the leading points of interest in the petroleum and gas development of the northwestern part of the State, which constantly



BEE BUILDING, ST. CLAIR STREET.





RESIDENCE OF THE LATE D. R. LOCKE, "PETROLEUM V. NASBY."  
Jefferson Street.

years may be roughly estimated at 155,000 bags per year, and its shipments at 150,000 bags.

The concentration of the iron and steel industry at Pittsburg naturally draws the largest quantities of ore to ports lower down Lake Erie. There is apparently but slow increase in iron and steel manufacturing in Central and Southern Ohio, which would increase our commerce in this commodity. But Toledo is the ideal point for converting the ore into iron and steel. Here the ore is met by nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal, and this feature of our commerce offers great inducements for the establishment here of smelting works. It is a natural meeting ground for the ore and coal.

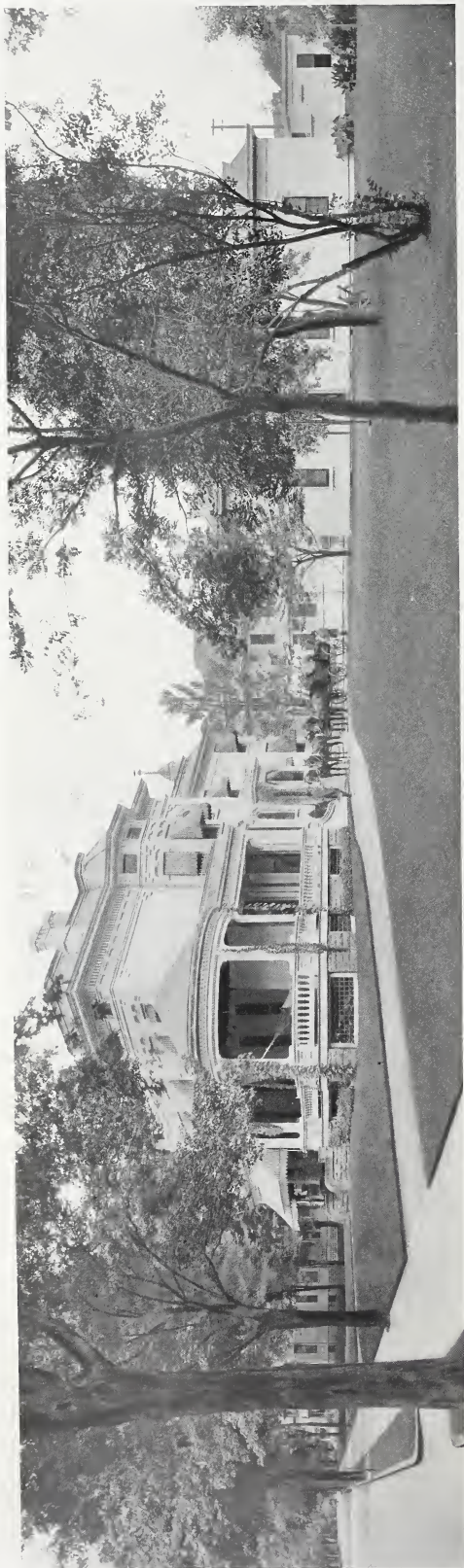
The average annual receipts of all classes of products will average over 700,000 tons for the past five years. This average is steadily increasing. This is exclusive of the hundreds of thousands tons of coal received.

In such a locality all business interests are growing and



RESIDENCE OF S. C. REYNOLDS,  
Madison Street.





RESIDENCE OF A. L. SPITZER, MADISON STREET



LAGOON AT TOLEDO STATE HOSPITAL





"INNISFAIL," RESIDENCE OF C. M. SPITZER,  
Collingwood Avenue.

values of all kinds are increasing. Investments in such a city are never disappointing. Supplemented with other basic conditions for trade in all branches and the furnishing of machinery, is the proximity of the oil and gas developments of Northern Ohio, which have, in the past year, approached to within two or three miles of our city line. The attraction of capital here that is invited by the steady growth of our city is a promising feature for future stability, and I do not know of a city whose future is more secure from reactions.

The tonnage of the great lakes leading to Toledo is constantly on the increase year by year. The business activities of 1899 in the great producing and manufacturing regions bordering thereon are illustrated by the report of the business passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal connecting Lake Superior with lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. It shows an increase in number of vessels, number of passengers, quantities of freight, and in practically all of the classes of freight, passing through that great waterway, and makes for the year 1901 the highest record of business



RESIDENCE OF E. D. LIBBEY,  
Scottwood Avenue.





UNIVERSITY CLUB, MADISON STREET.

activity on the Great Lakes. There has been a steady increase from year to year in all classes of vessels that traverse the Great Lakes, in freight of every description, a marked increase in lumber and ore, as well as an increase in passengers.

In all these important features, which show the activities of the producing and manufacturing interests of Toledo, the record of lake commerce is rapidly reaching that of the greatest ports on these inland waters.

A study of the figures of the business of the "Soo" in 1899, compared with that of earlier years, indicates the wonderful growth of the carrying trade on the Great Lakes, and of the producing and manufacturing industries of the section contiguous to them.

The following table shows

the commerce through the St. Mary's Falls Canal during the years of 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1899:

1869, vessels, 1,000; tonnage, 525,000; wheat, bushels, 50,000; other grains, 324,000; flour, barrels, 32,000; iron ore, tons, 239,000; copper, tons, 19,000; coal, tons, 28,000; lumber, feet, 1,260,000; passengers, 18,000. 1879, vessels, 3,000; tonnage, 1,677,000; wheat, bushels, 2,604,000; other grains, 952,000; flour, barrels, 451,000; iron ore, tons, 540,000; copper, tons, 22,000; coal, tons, 111,000; lumber, feet, 35,598,000; passengers, 19,000. 1889, vessels, 10,000; tonnage, 7,222,000; wheat, bushels, 16,239,000; other grains, 2,133,000; flour, barrels, 2,229,000; iron ore, tons, 4,096,000; copper, tons, 33,000; coal, tons, 1,629,000; lumber, feet, 315,554,000; passengers, 26,000. 1899, vessels, 20,000; tonnage, 21,958,000; wheat, bushels, 58,397,000; other grains, 30,001,000; flour, barrels, 7,114,000; iron ore, tons, 15,328,000; copper, tons, 121,000; coal, tons, 3,941,000; lumber, feet, 1,038,057,000; passengers, 49,000.

A like increase is shown each year in the grain business, and in some particulars the increase is even greater, the elevator capacity being about 800,000 bushels.

The Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Building is a beautiful structure, dedicated to a noble cause. It contains an auditorium capable of seating over 4,000 people, and affords ample accommodations for the largest assemblages in its main hall, with smaller ones for less numerously attended meetings. The government building, for the accommodation of the postoffice, custom house, federal courts and other government offices, is well situated. Its court house is a splendid achievement of architecture. Its hotels are ample and first class, and its business houses and blocks are up to the highest modern standard.

Toledo commands a supply unexcelled of native woods for manufacturing purposes.

Toledo has the finest glass sand mines in the world,

RESIDENCE OF V. W. GRANGER,  
Superior Street.





RESIDENCE OF F. P. CHAPIN,  
Jefferson Street.

iron and coal facilities, cheap rents, great grain markets, paved streets, electric lights, street railways, and its healthful location.

All the parks in the city are to be connected by a boulevard 16 miles long and 200 feet wide, having a driveway and sidewalks on each side of the boulevard, which are to be well shaded by magnificent trees. When this is completed Toledo will have one of the finest boulevards in the country.

The beautiful Casino, just completed in place of the one destroyed, is five miles from the city, and is reached by two lines of electric railways and by steamer. It has a theatre building with a seating capacity of 3,000. The grounds comprise some 20 acres.

There are five large passenger stations, including the Union Station, and an average of 182 passenger trains enter and leave the city daily.



BLUE POINT,  
J. M. Steenberg, Owner.

the cheapness of material makes the manufacture of glass ten per cent. cheaper than in any other locality, and the great Ford Glass Plant is one of its leading industries.

Toledo has more shade trees than any other city of its size.

Toledo as a healthy city—death rate for the year, per 1,000, 12.213.

Rents cheaper than any other city of its size or rapid growth.

Situated as it is on Lake Erie, with her excellent boating facilities, her well shaded avenues and beautiful residences, her healthful location, her many parks, and superior urban and suburban car service, Toledo is one of the most attractive cities for residences in the United States.

Toledo is especially noted for its railroads, natural gas, glass sand, native woods,



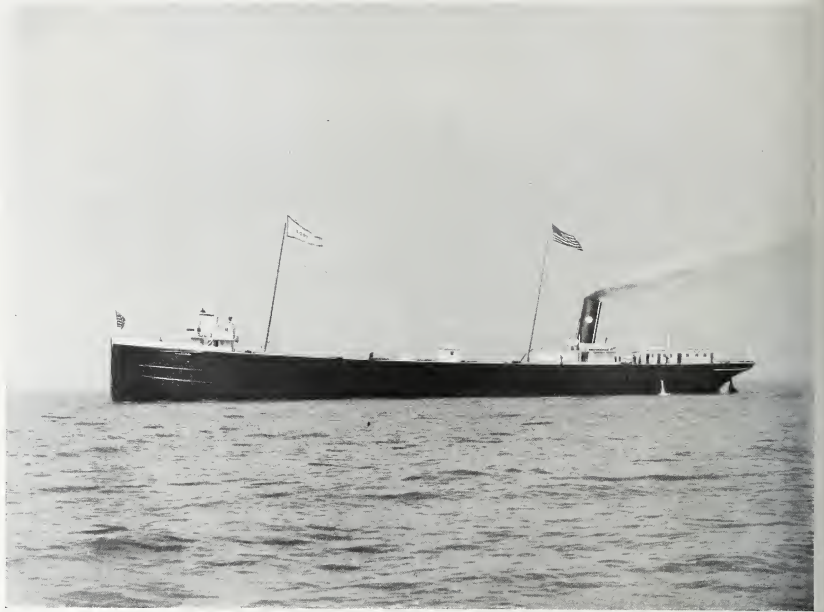
OLD LADIES' HOME,  
Collingwood Avenue.

Toledo is considered as having one of the best artesian water well systems in the United States. There are about 90 wells distributed throughout the city, each of which is drilled into the rock and about 250 feet in depth.

But after all, the foregoing gives but a faint idea of Toledo's present greatness and her future almost boundless possibilities. Everything is prophetic of constant growth and expansion. She is already one of Ohio's greatest marvels of enterprise, progress and prosperity. By the middle of the present century, she is not likely to have more than two, and possibly but one rival, on the great chain of lakes, and is likely to stand second, if not first, in rank among Ohio's great cities.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

A RETROSPECT OF LUCAS COUNTY IN EARLY DAYS.—Lucas County occupies a conspicuous place in the annals of what was once known as the Northwest Territory. It may be said to be the very center of a wide region of hallowed ground, consecrated in the blood of the patriots and pioneers of the closing years of the Eighteenth and the opening of the Nineteenth Century. Those years were prolific with scenes of carnage, of rapine, of torture, of untold sufferings, of desperate conflict, of indescribable and bitter hostility at the hands of a merciless and savage foe, aided and abetted by the power of Great Britain. Within a circuit of less than 100 miles from the present confines of Lucas County, history records the bloody massacre on the River Raisin, the battles at different



MODERN IRON ORE CARRIER.

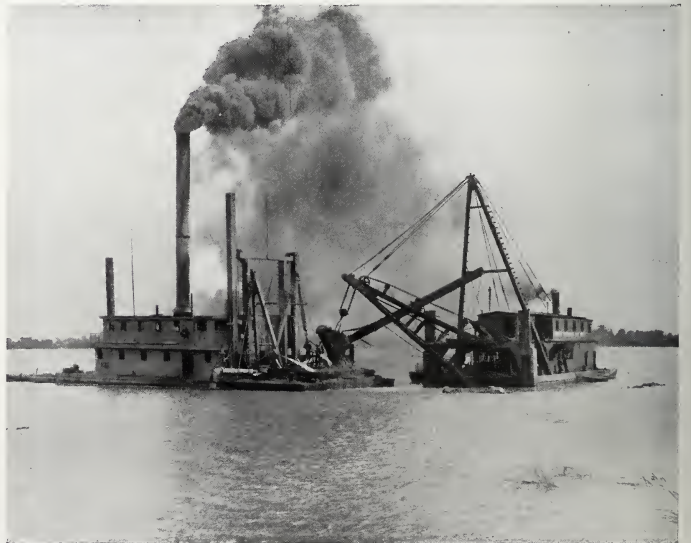


WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

of American valor and patriotism has proven a greater factor in the progress of civilization, and embraces a wider range for the betterment of humanity than all the conflicts on European battlefields combined. Such names as Wayne, Harrison, Croghan, Perry, and others, so closely identified with wrenching this territory from the grasp of the British invader and his savage allies, as benefactors the human race, shed a brighter lustre in the world's civilization than Caesar, Hannibal, Alexander, Napoleon and others, whose names are emblazoned on history's page as military conquerors. The one class contributed to the upbuilding of a free people. The splendid results of their achievements are visible on every hand. The other class was the besom of destruction,—the agents of simple conquest and despotism. Millions to-day enjoy the blessings achieved in Northwestern Ohio by the toil, valor, suffering and blood of these gallant leaders and their brave followers, and

points along the Maumee, the ill-fated expeditions of Harmar and St. Clair, the savage exploits of Simon Girty, the burning of Colonel Crawford, the battle of Fallen Timbers, the gallant defense of Colonel Croghan, the siege of Detroit, the battle of the Thames in Upper Canada, the triumph of Perry on Lake Erie, the prolonged and gallant defense of Fort Meigs, and many other conflicts that have made this region as classic in American annals as that of the Rubicon, Thermopylae, Marathon, Austerlitz, or Waterloo in the Old World.

The fierce struggles with the savage Indian tribes, inspired as they were by a bandit power in violation of the treaty of 1783, and the final triumph



DREDGING THE MAUMEE RIVER.





INTERIOR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

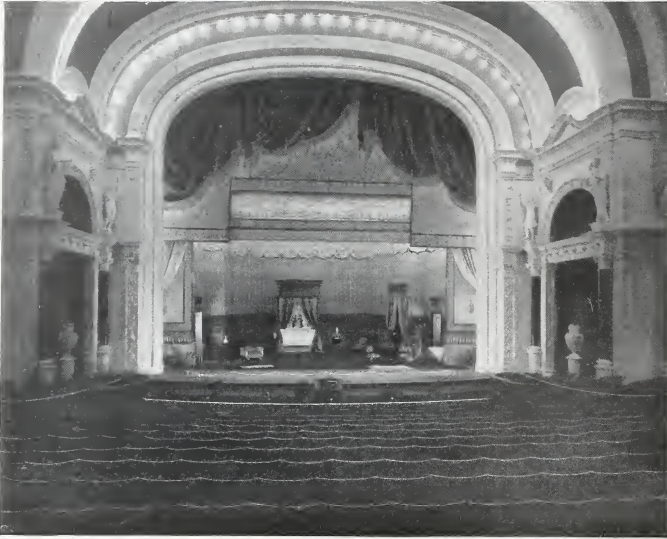
Wisconsin, and the whole of the present State of Michigan. This territory, however, was divided by act of Congress in 1800, and all that part of it lying west of a line drawn from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running due north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was made to constitute a separate territory, and to be called Indiana. All east of the line was the Territory of Ohio. In the first constitutional convention of Ohio all this northwestern portion of the State and the entire Maumee Valley, embraced in Wayne County, had no representation. Neither had it any representation in the first Ohio legislature, which met in Chillicothe in 1803. The legislature however, recognized it as being within its jurisdiction for legislative purposes, and caused that portion of Wayne County known as the Maumee Valley, to be divided into counties, and these were named Greene

their names will not perish from the memory of man while liberty endures.

There were but three county organizations originally in the entire Northwest Territory. The first was called Washington, and was created by proclamation of General St. Clair, July 27, 1780. It embraced that portion of Ohio lying east of the Cuyahoga and Scioto Rivers. The second was called Hamilton, and embraced that portion of Ohio lying between the Great Miami and Little Miami Rivers. It was also created by proclamation by General St. Clair. The third was known as Wayne County, created by proclamation by General Wayne, August 15, 1796, and embraced a most extensive stretch of territory, including Northwestern Ohio, parts of Indiana, Illinois, and

SAILING ON LAKE ERIE.  
Running before the wind.CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH,  
Corner Monroe and Lawrence Avenue.





INTERIOR VALENTINE THEATRE.

War," and whenever referred to its tendency is to create a smile. The Indian title to this territory was not wholly extinguished until 1820, when 14 counties were at once organized by the legislature, and much of the Maumee Valley was included in Wood County.

History and tradition record the fact that a greater number of bloody battles have been fought, and more treasure expended for the possession of this rich and lovely region, perhaps, than any similar extent of territory in the Western World. It was in this vicinity that Pontiac hurled his Indian hordes against the white settlers with savage fury. In this vicinity Mad Anthony Wayne, with his fiery impetuosity, dashed his little army against the savage clans at Fallen Timbers, and crushed them with a disaster from which they never wholly recovered. The massacre of the River Raisin, the bloody butchery of Colonel Dudley's command, the siege of Fort Meigs, and many other conflicts of lesser



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.



RESIDENCE OF S. M. JONES, MONROE STREET.

and Franklin. Champaign was organized in 1805, and embraced this northwestern part of the State, with Urbana as the county seat.

The same year a law was passed by Congress enacting, that "all that part of Indiana territory, which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend of the extreme of Lake Michigan, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, shall constitute a separate territory, and be called Michigan." If this line had been established, a strip of land about seven miles in width, running from the western boundary of Ohio to Lake Erie, would have been included in the State of Michigan. This strip of land, 30 years later, became the bone of fierce contention between the state governments of Ohio and Michigan, and very nearly resulted in bloodshed. The conflict, however, which threatened such a sanguinary result, was bloodless, and soon culminated in the ridiculous. In history it is known as the "Toledo

note, fully entitle this region to the appellation of the "bloody ground." In the numerous Indian wars, the war between the French and the Indians, the French and the English, the English and the Indians, the United States and Great Britain, and the United States and the Indians, many severe battles were fought in the Maumee Valley and its western extension. Many others were fought in this immediate vicinity, the direct result of which opened up to civilization an area of a million square miles of territory, now teeming with an active and energetic and prosperous people.

Within the present limits of Lucas County, among the monuments and relics of "grim-visaged war," may be named the old British redoubt, known as Fort Miami, near the Children's Home; a small earthwork, built by General Wayne at Waterville, called Fort Deposit, and Fort Industry, near the corner of Monroe and Summit Streets, Toledo, rebuilt by General Wayne in 1794. An excellent paper, by Charles E. Bliven, some 25 years ago, now probably





OTTAWA PARK.

occupied many years earlier, even before LaSalle came down the river in 1669-1671—probably 1640-1648—when the French escorted the Hurons to the Miami Confederation.

Fort Miami, or Campbell, situated near the Children's Home, was rebuilt by the British in 1763, after its surrender by the French. It was a regular military work, mounting 14 guns: four nine-pounders on the river side, six six-pounders on the land side, also two large howitzers and two swivels, and was surrounded with a deep ditch, with horizontal pickets projecting over it. It was, without doubt, the strongest fort ever built in the valley. It has been frequently confounded with Fort Miami, at the head of the Maumee, Fort Wayne, and some writers have ascribed transactions at one which in reality occurred at the other.

Fort Deposit was a mere temporary affair, also built by General Wayne, where Waterville now stands. It was nothing more than a receptacle for the military stores and baggage, pending the battle of Fallen Timbers, which shortly

in the archives of the Maumee Valley Pioneer and Monumental Association, says, "that in 1796 General Wayne, or rather Colonel Hamtramck, took possession of Fort Miami, or Campbell, also of Detroit, or Mackinac, rebuilt Fort Industry, and the latter was garrisoned 10 or 12 years. It consisted of a blockhouse, surrounded by a stockade, standing in the center of a clearing of about four acres. What is now known as the Fisher-Eaton Bee Hive Store occupied probably the central portion of this stockade, and may have extended as far back as St. Clair Street. At that time the shore of the river was much nearer the location of the fort than now. On the north side of Monroe Street there was a very precipitous bluff, forming the original bank of Swan Creek. Evidence is also abundant that a French trading post was located on the site of Fort Industry as early as 1680, and most reliable authority leads to the conclusion that it was



PARK SCENE.

followed. No trace of it can now be found. As it was used only as a place of rendezvous and storage, it could hardly be classed as a fort, although it was so called by General Wayne in his official report.

In Swanton Township, on the southwest quarter of Section 5, on the west bank of the northeast branch of Swan Creek, was a stockade, and to the westward are several elevations which look as if they might have been constructed for rifle pits. The timbers of this stockade throughout the enclosed area were plainly visible in 1835. When, or by whom this stockade was built, is not now known. Toward the mouth of Swan Creek were also the remains of what were evidently earthworks, but of which we have no definite knowledge.

Within the present limits of Toledo, at some unknown period of time, a fortification was erected on the neck of land formerly known as "Whittlesey's Point," between Swan Creek and the river, but every trace of it has



RESIDENCE OF E. E. DOW, PARKWOOD AVENUE.









PRESQUE ISLE.

about disappeared owing to the grading of streets. It followed substantially the course of Clayton Street, extended to the river. It was familiar to the residents of Toledo as late as 1840. It was an embankment five or six feet high and 10 or 12 feet across the top, on which quite large trees had grown. About where Broadway crosses there was an opening somewhat higher on each side, as if it had been an arched or covered gateway. A ditch was on the inner side. A division embankment extended from the main line to opposite the point or sharp bend in the creek, dividing the enclosure into two nearly equal parts.

A history of Lucas County would be incomplete without a passing note of two intrepid characters, who took no small part in the tragic events of the border history of Toledo and the Maumee Valley. About the year 1807 or 1808 a French settlement was established on the Maumee opposite Manhattan. Among those settlers was Peter Navarre, born in Detroit in 1786. He was a grandson of Robert de Navarre, who came to America in 1745. Peter Navarre joined Hull's army and went to Detroit. He returned to the River Raisin and enlisted in Colonel Anderson's regiment. This command was included in Hull's ignominious surrender. He was afterwards liberated, with his four brothers, on parole. He served as a scout for General Harrison at Fort Meigs. Navarre discovered the Indians crossing the river when the enemy first appeared opposite the fort. He reported at once to General Harrison, who immediately sent him with three letters, one for Lower Sandusky, another for Upper Sandusky, and the third to Governor Meigs, at Urbana. His mission was successfully accomplished, the governor receiving his letter near the close of the fifth day. General Proctor offered a reward of \$1,000 for Navarre's head, but the Indians claimed it was impossible to



INTERIOR OF A MODERN STREET CAR.



VIEW IN CITY PARK.





SCENE ON SWAN CREEK.

capture the wily scout. Navarre received a pension of \$8 per month from the government to the day of his death. It was Peter Manor who first brought the news of the declaration of war with Great Britain to the settlers along the Maumee, and the first they heard of the shameful surrender of Hull at Detroit was from a band of 60 or 70 Delaware Indians on their march to Fort Wayne in advance of the main army. Manor was standing in front of Beaugrand's store in Maumee City, talking with some of his neighbors, when the Indians came out of the woods and were about to fire, when Beaugrand waved a white handkerchief, at which they dropped their muskets. Soon afterward 100 British soldiers, and as many Wyandots and Pottawatomies, came up, when the British commander inquired for guides. Manor was pressed into service, although he feigned to be very much disabled by lameness. He went as far as the

head of the rapids, when he was dismissed. He returned to Beaugrand's, meeting Colonel Elliott, in command of the entire British force, who examined him thoroughly, and then permitted him to go. He started to join his family at the mouth of the river, but was captured when he reached Swan Creek, by a British officer in command of two vessels lying there. He was imprisoned, until Beaugrand interposed in his behalf, and secured his release. It was not until the close of the war and the declaration of peace, in 1814-15, that quiet was fully restored to the settlers along the Maumee.

On account of the glowing reports of the fertility of the Maumee Valley region, immigration increased year after year. A company from Cincinnati, among whom were several officers who had served with



OTTAWA PARK.





RIVERSIDE PARK.

General Harrison, purchased 400 acres of land around the mouth of Swan Creek, and laid out the village of Port Lawrence. Financial embarrassment caused them to relinquish their claim, and it reverted to the government. The village made but little improvement for some years. A second village was laid out by Major Stickney, an enterprising Indian agent, which he named Vistula. The site of this village was a tract of land adjoining the Port Lawrence tract on the north and running to the river. In 1832 Vistula was one of the most enterprising of the many settlements along the river, and in the year 1833 the two towns of Vistula and Port Lawrence became united, and soon afterward took the name of Toledo.

Hon. Thomas W. Dunlap of Toledo, in his address delivered



BARBOUR &amp; STARK'S LUMBER YARD.







at the Centennial celebration in Toledo, July 4, 1876, speaking of this era, said:

"Then speculation got ahead of prudence, and paper cities and paper money furnished facilities for discounting the great expectations of Lucas County and its future great cities. The early history of the county would be imperfect without a reference to the ruins of imaginary towns, so thickly strewn throughout its length and breadth. Maumee City, Miami, Marengo, East Marengo, Austerlitz, Port Lawrence, Vistula, Manhattan and Havre were projected on the north side of the river. Oregon and Lucas City sprang up on the south side. Like ancient Tyre the sites of Lucas City and Havre were swallowed up in the waters of the deep. The waters of the lake took off the sandy soil by the acre. Not so with



OTTAWA PARK.

Manhattan. A fate still more melancholy was in store for her. Her town lots became the prey of the tax-gatherer, who offered them in open market at three and six cents apiece, without finding buyers.

"Talk about the times that tried men's souls a hundred years ago! Those early times of Lucas County tried the very earth itself. The two Marengos, Austerlitz and Oregon could not stand the pressure of the tax-gatherer, and became known on the tax duplicate as lands, while Port Lawrence and Vistula, under the name of Toledo, with Manhattan and Miami and Maumee City, went into a state of suspended animation to await the resurrection that followed the War of the Rebellion. Those times of suspended animation were indeed hard times. Those were the times when men stayed here because they had



OTTAWA PARK.

no money to get away with. They were the times of 25-cent postage, when many a man had to wait a week or two to raise a quarter of a dollar to get a letter out of the postoffice."

In his memoirs, that eminent and worthy gentlemen of the early pioneers, Jessup W. Scott, thus speaks of the great financial revulsion which succeeded the era of wild speculation an colossal air-castle building:

"In 1835 commenced that memorable speculation in wild lands and wild cities, which culminated in 1836. The whole Maumee Valley was filled with fortune hunters. Congress and state lands were raced for entry, and the shores of the river, from Fort Wayne to the Maumee Bay, were alive with city builders. From the foot of the rapids to the bay, all the land was considered necessary for the erection of three-story brick blocks, and after the canal was located on the north side, all the shore from Waterville



OTTAWA PARK.



WALBRIDGE PARK.

a very short time, the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee."

The Ohio and Michigan War.—The year 1835 witnessed the turmoil between Ohio and Michigan, during which the ridiculous scenes enacted, the proclamations promulgated and the many incidents, romantic, interesting, amusing and otherwise, would fill a volume. A most comprehensive account of the origin, progress and end of that memorable and bloodless conflict is given in the Centennial



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.



OTTAWA PARK.

to Manhattan was held as city property. Jackson's specie circular soon brought these airy fabrics into ruin. In 1844 Toledo was but little more than the dead carcass of speculation. It had acquired a widespread and almost universally believed character for insalubrity. Much sickness and distress, therefore, were suffered. When, therefore, the canal began to give it a business worth naming, its reputation for sickness had become such as to divert from it, to other western cities, most of the enterprising business men, who flocked thither from the old states and Europe. Its rivals were very industrious in giving and keeping alive the bad name, which it had, in its speculative existence, to some extent, deserved. This tide and its reaction built up, in

address of Hon. Thomas Dunlap, before alluded to, from which a few points are given :

The contest arose over the jurisdiction of that strip of land lying north of the line fixed by Congress as the northern boundary of Ohio, called the Fulton line, and south of another line, called the Harris line, fixed by Ohio, and to which Congress had never assented. This strip of land, about seven miles where it meets Lake Erie, includes the mouth of the Maumee and the present city of Toledo. Such organization as it had was under the Territory of Michigan. The projected canal, which was to furnish a channel of commerce for the future great city, to connect somewhere with Lake Erie, became an object of absorbing interest. The harbor of Toledo,



situated in Michigan territory, seemed the natural outlet of the canal. The State of Ohio, in asserting claims to the strip of land in question, received the hearty, interested partisanship of many residents of Toledo. The older, non-speculative, conservative settlers were content to remain under the jurisdiction of Michigan.

March 12, 1835, delegates from Port Lawrence Township, addressed a communication to Hon. Stevens T. Mason, acting governor of Michigan Territory, asking a special act of the legislature, authorizing the removal of the place for holding their township meeting, because they apprehended a riot if the meeting was held in Toledo, "the heart of the hot-bed of



PAVILION AT OTTAWA PARK.

disaffection." The request was granted, and as previously stated, the meeting was held at the Ten Mile Creek school house.

On the other hand, many of the leading settlers determined to remain in Toledo, and to sustain the jurisdiction of Ohio. The allegiance of the settlers being thus divided, resistance was made to the execution of civil process and to the collection of taxes under either authority. Fierce encounters between the contending partisans were of almost daily occurrence. A meeting in the Phillips Tavern at Tremainsville broke up in a fight and general row.

In the spring of 1835, Governor Lucas determined to run and re-mark the Harris line, and Governor



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Mason determined it should not be re-marked. Governor Lucas brought to his aid 600 Ohio militia, they going into camp at Fort Miami. Militia in other parts of the State were organizing for the fray. Under the direction of Governor Mason of Michigan, General Joseph W. Brown organized a force of 1,200 men for Michigan. The country became wild with excitement, and if everything had been left to the two governors, a collision would have been inevitable.

Governor Lucas was about to cross the Fulton line with his troops and take possession of Toledo. Then came two commissioners, Hon. Richard Rush and Colonel Howard, sent by President Jackson, to use their personal influence as peacemakers. With them also came the Hon. Elisha



A SUBURBAN VINEYARD.



PAVILION AT WALBRIDGE PARK.

Whittlesey. On the 7th of April, after several conferences with both governors, the following propositions were submitted by them:

1. "That the Harris line should be run and re-marked, pursuant to an act of the last session of the legislature of Ohio, without interruption.

2. "The civil elections, under the laws of Ohio, throughout the disputed territory, having taken place, that the people residing upon it should be left to their own government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they may prefer, without molestation from the authorities of Ohio or Michigan, until the close of the next session of Congress."



DRIVEWAY IN WALBRIDGE PARK.

Governor Lucas accepted the proposals of the commissioners, and disbanded his troops. Governor Mason, however, declined them. A few days afterwards General Brown was in Toledo with a sheriff's posse of 100 men, to arrest persons who had accepted office under the State of Ohio. Finally the governor of Ohio, April 26,





CONSERVATORY, WALBRIDGE PARK.

started a surveying party to run the Harris line. William McNair, under-sheriff of Lenawee County, Michigan, arrested nine of the Ohio party in their camp, and took them before a justice at Tecumseh. This stopped survey proceedings. Benjamin F. Stickney, George McKay, Judge Wilson and others, were also arrested at Toledo, by Michigan officers. Andrew Palmer, editor of the Toledo "Gazette," and a warm partisan of Ohio, had a narrow escape by instant flight.

Governor Lucas was becoming impatient and chagrined at the situation. Ohio had failed to run and re-mark the Harris line, while many Ohio partisans were languishing in Michigan jails, or were subjected to the humiliation of giving bail for their appearance before Michigan criminal courts. His next move was to hold a court. September 7, 1835, was the day



IN WALBRIDGE PARK.





WALBRIDGE PARK.

the 6th of September. All kinds of rumors were afloat regarding the Michigan soldiers in the town ready for the test. In this emergency Colonel Van Fleet offered to be responsible for the safety of the persons of the judges, and to insure the holding of the court, if they would obey his orders. He said:

"The 7th day of September will commence at midnight. No hour is specified in the law when the court should be opened. Governor Lucas wants the court held, so that by its record he can show to the world that he has executed the laws of Ohio within the disputed territory, in spite of the

fixed by the Ohio legislature. The Ohio troops had been dispersed. General Brown, with his 1,200 Wolverines, was on the alert. He was determined to capture the court officers, and thus prevent the court being held. So he sent Captain Warner Wing with 100 men to occupy Toledo, with orders to watch the judges and arrest them if they attempted to hold court. Jonathan H. Jerome was the senior associate judge. Three judges constituted a quorum. Governor Lucas sent his adjutant general, Samuel C. Andrews, to advise with the judges and officers, and to back up the holding of the court. The adjutant general directed Colonel Van Fleet to call out his regiment. The colonel called, and 100 men responded. This was on Sunday,



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.



WALBRIDGE PARK.

vaporings threats of Governor Mason. If we furnish him that record, we shall have done all that is required. Be ready to mount at 1 o'clock A. M. for Toledo. I will be ready with an escort and protect you."

The Wolverines in Toledo under Captain Wing, closed their eyes in undisturbed slumber that Sabbath evening, and did not awaken until after day had dawned on the 7th. But long before that time the first term of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County had been held. It opened about 3 o'clock Monday morning, September 7, 1835, dispatched business more rapidly and closed quicker than any held since that time. The judges and officers of the court were escorted by 20 armed men under command of Matthias Van Fleet,



colonel of the First Regiment, Second Brigade of the Seventeenth Division of Ohio militia. The court was held in the school house which stood where Washington Street crossed the canal. This is the record of the proceedings:

"STATE OF OHIO, LUCAS COUNTY, SS:

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the court house in Toledo, in said county, on Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835, present: the Hon. Jonathan H. Jerome, sen., associate judge of said county, their Honors Baxter Bowman and William Wilson, associate judges. The court being opened in due form by the sheriff of said county, Horatio Conant being appointed clerk of said court, exhibited his bond with sureties accepted by the court, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. The court appointed John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway, commissioners for said



WALBRIDGE PARK.

county. No further business being before the court, the court adjourned without delay.

J. H. JEROME,  
Associate Judge."

This brief, primitive record marks the time when Lucas County became an organized body under the laws of Ohio. It was formed from portions of Wood and Sandusky Counties, with Toledo as the temporary seat of justice. Its eastern boundary is Lake Erie. It is joined on the south by Ottawa and Wood Counties, with the Maumee River forming a large extent of its southern boundary. Fulton County bounds it on the west, and Michigan on the north. Its area is 420 square miles. Its extreme length from east to west, along what was known as the "Fulton line," is 36 miles. Its breadth



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

along the western boundary is 21 miles. The principal water courses of the county are the Maumee River, the Ottawa River and Swan Creek.

In pursuance of their appointment by the first court held in and for Lucas County, the commissioners, John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway, met and organized as a board, in Toledo, for the first time, Monday, September 14, 1835, and appointed Samuel M. Young, county auditor; Eli Hubbard, county treasurer, and Frederick Wright, county recorder.

The holding of this first court on that special date was deemed absolutely necessary to uphold the dignity of Ohio. The Ohio legislature, on the 20th of June previously, had solemnly enacted a law that "the Court of



ONE OF THE IRON ORE HANDLING PLANTS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.



FOUNDRY OF THE NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY.

went to a tavern kept by Munson H. Daniels, about where the Merchants' Hotel is on St. Clair Street, registered their names and took a drink all around. While discussing the events of the night, they were making preparations for a second drink around, when some one exclaimed, "the Michigan soldiers are coming." That second drink was not taken. They scattered, they scampered, helter-skelter they sprang for their horses. There was mounting in hot haste, and away they went. About a mile distant the tall hat of the clerk of the



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.



A PAIR OF FINE ROADSTERS.

Common Pleas in said county should be holden on the first Monday of the next September." This was undoubtedly taken responsive to an act passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, February 10, 1835. That act was entitled, "an act to prevent the organization of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the Territory of Michigan." This act imposed a fine of \$1,000 and five years in prison for any one who would officiate or accept an office by virtue of any commission not derived from the Territory of Michigan or the United States.

That a court had been held in obedience to the law-making power of Ohio, and that, too, in the midst of a hostile force to prevent that very thing, was a cause of much rejoicing and hilarity. When court adjourned, officers and escort

court collided with the limb of a tree, and that hat contained the minutes of the court. This mishap halted the party. After brief consultation, it was resolved to return at any risk and secure those documents. It was unanimously decided that after all the trouble they had undergone to hold a court would be of no avail whatever if no record could be shown, and it was concluded that no record could be made without the minutes. After some patient search, to their great relief, the hat and the minutes of the court proceedings were found. They celebrated their good luck at once by two volleys from their guns. That noise awakened the sleeping infantry of Michigan's army, and was the first notice they had an Ohio court had been held in their midst during their watch on what they claimed as their territory.





A STREET IN ROSSFORD.

A suburb of Toledo, when two years old, and where the Ford Glass Works are located.



ROSSFORD, FROM CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD.



THE WYANDOTTE BUILDING, COLUMBUS,  
John G. Deshler, Owner.

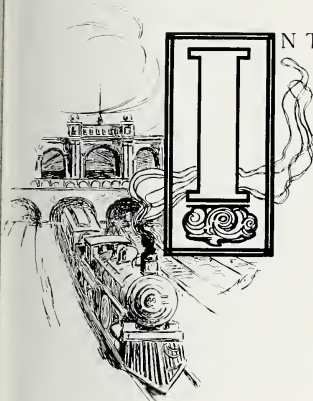




# COLUMBUS

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.



IN THE month of August in the year of 1797, Lucas Sullivant, a prominent surveyor of Kentucky, who originally came into the Northwest Territory for the purpose of locating land warrants in the Virginia Military District, laid out a town on the west bank of the Scioto River, near the point of its confluence with the Olentangy, and about 90 miles north of the mouth of the Scioto, which he named Franklinton, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher, statesman and patriot.

When the State of Ohio was organized, this town was included in what was called Ross County. In the month of April, 1803, when the county of Franklin was erected and organized, Franklinton was made the county seat. Between the years 1804 and 1812 it grew to considerable size and importance, and in the War of 1812-1815 it became the center of military operations and the rendezvous for troops. At

that time the prediction was freely made that it would eventually become the state capital by reason of its geographical location, instead of Chillicothe, where the state capital was then located.

During the session of the legislature of 1809-1810 a commission of five persons, consisting of General James Findlay, General Rezin Beall, Judge Wyllys Silliman, Joseph Darlington and William McFarland, was appointed to investigate and recommend a suitable site as the permanent state capital. Among the various places visited by the commissioners was Franklinton, and they, considering the location as in danger from the river floods, recommended as more favorably located a point 12 miles further up the river, which is now the site of the little town of Dublin. But in the meantime a number of gentlemen who had purchased a large tract of land near Franklinton,



LOOKING NORTH ON HIGH STREET.



BIRDSEYE VIEW FROM GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL.  
Looking northeast.



GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL, SOUTH HIGH STREET.

on the east side of the river opposite, on what was known as the "high bank of the Scioto," agreed to obviate the objections raised against the west side, to lay out a new town on their purchase, and offer liberal inducements to the legislature for making it the capital of the State.

In 1810-1811 and 1811-1812, when the state capital was temporarily located at Zanesville, on the falls of the Muskingum River, a company composed of Messrs. Lyne Starling, James Johnson, Alexander McLaughlin and John Kerr, proposed to the legislature, then in session there, that if that body "would establish the permanent seat of government on the east bank of the Scioto River, north latitude 39° 57', west longitude 6°, in township 5, range 22, of the Refugee





LOOKING SOUTH FROM STATE HOUSE.

Lands, and commence its sessions there on the first Monday of December, 1817, they would: First. Lay out a town on the lands aforesaid, on or before the first of July, 1812, agreeably to a plan presented to the legislature. Second. Convey to the State by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square of said town of the contents of ten acres or near it, for public buildings, and such lot of ten acres, for the penitentiary and dependencies, as a director, or such person or persons as the legislature should appoint, might direct. Third. Erect and complete a state house, offices and penitentiary, and such other buildings as should be directed by the legislature to be built, of stone and brick, or of either, the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the legislature should require, the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the first of January, 1815, and the state house and offices on or before the first Monday of December, 1817. When the buildings should be completed, the legislature and the company, reciprocally, should appoint workmen to examine and value the whole buildings, which valuation should be binding; and if it did not amount to \$50,000, the company should make up



HARTMAN BUILDING, MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.



ENTRANCE TO UNION PASSENGER STATION.



F. AND R. LAZARUS &amp; COMPANY.

such deficiency in such further buildings as should be directed by law; but if it exceeded the sum of \$50,000, the legislature should remunerate the company in such a way as it might think just and equitable."

The proposition of Starling & Company was afterward so modified that they agreed to execute the grants described, provided the legislature would fix the seat of government, where they asked it, until the year 1840. On the 14th of February, 1812, an act was passed, in which it was declared that the penal bond of the Starling Company for the faithful performance of its proposals should be accepted, and that the seat of government should be fixed on the land described in those proposals, and that the legislature "should commence its sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, 1817, and there continue until





JONES, WITTER &amp; COMPANY'S WHOLESALE HOUSE.

remaining streets were 83 feet. The width of the intervening alleys were fixed at 33 feet. The in-lots were surveyed with a frontage of  $62\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with a depth of  $187\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

A public sale of lots was advertised for the 18th of June, 1812. The sale was begun on that day and continued daily until the 21st of the month. A comparatively few lots were sold on High and Broad streets at prices ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 each.

But the sale was anything but a success, and the prospects of the future capital of the State were anything but flattering. At that time the only spot of cleared land on the town plat was an insignificant spot on Front Street where State Street intersected it. There was

the first Monday of May, 1840, and from thence until otherwise provided for by law."

Mr. Joel Wright, a prominent citizen, was chosen as director, and fully empowered to superintend the execution of the proposals of the Starling Company, composed of the gentlemen above named, and to see that the company laid the town in strict conformity with the plan agreed upon, and recorded a plat of the same in the office of the recorder of Franklin County on or before the first day of July, 1812.

In accordance with this agreement a town was laid out in the spring of the year 1812, and named Columbus, in honor of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. The streets and alleys of this new town, which were fully delineated and described in its recorded plat, were surveyed through a dense primeval forest. They were not run precisely according to the cardinal points, but crossed each other at right angles, bearing 12 degrees west of north, and 12 degrees north of east.

One of the streets, now High Street, was 100 feet wide, and another, which is Broad Street, was 120 feet, and the



ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK.





GREEN, JOYCE &amp; COMPANY BUILDING.

assembled at Chillicothe, to which city it had been adjourned after 1812, passed an act declaring that after the second Tuesday of October succeeding, the seat of government should be established at the town of Columbus, and that the state officers should remove from Chillicothe to the rooms there prepared for them, the property and papers under their charge. This act was in effect an acceptance of the state buildings which had been erected under the Starling Company contract.

The State House was placed at the southwest corner of the Public Square. The foundation was dug in 1813, (the year in which a postoffice for Columbus was first opened) and the building was completed in 1814. It was built of brick, with freestone door and window sills, and extended 75 feet north and south along High Street, and 50 feet east and west along State Street. It was two stories high, with a square roof, ascending to a balcony in the center, which was surmounted with a spire, the top of which rose 106 feet from the ground; on two sides of the balcony were protected walks, from which a fair view of the young capital and its environs was afforded.

The main entrance was in the middle of the south end (from State Street.) Stairs to the right and left led to the Senate Chamber. The Representatives' Hall was on the

a narrow bit of a field on the river bank, near the terminus of what is now Rich Street east of the river, a field in front of the present site of the penitentiary, and another on Mound Street, near one of the most beautiful mounds of the Scioto Valley, which long since has disappeared in response to the resistless march of progress.

A few frame cabins were erected in 1813 and 1814, but none of the streets of Columbus were fairly opened before 1816, when \$200 were raised by subscription to dig the stumps out of High Street and the principal squares and haul them into piles and burn them as signal fires of public spiritedness.

A local census was taken in 1815, and by it it appeared that Columbus had a population of 700, "a few more or a few less." There were then in the town six stores, one printing office, from which the first Columbus newspaper, the "Western Intelligencer," was issued, three taverns, two doctors, four lawyers, one private school, one church, the First Presbyterian, a primitive frame building on Spring Street, and a frame market house in the middle of High Street, immediately south of Rich.

On the 17th of February, 1816, the legislature, then



GOODALE PARK.



first floor, in the north end of the building. There was a west door from the Representatives' Hall leading to High Street, also an east door opening into the Public Square.

In 1815 a two-story brick building, 150 feet long and 25 feet deep, was erected on the Public Square fronting High Street. It stood in a direct line about 60 feet north of the State House. The main entrance was in the center on High Street, from which winding stairs led to the rooms of the second story.

The penitentiary lot, donated by the Starling Company, was situated in the southwestern corner of the town, west of Front Street and south of Friend. The building was erected in 1813. It was built of brick, fronting on Scioto Street, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide. It had three stories, including a basement, and contained 13 cells, four dark and nine light. The prison yard was 100 feet square, and was surrounded with a stone wall about 18 feet high.

The removal of the public property from Chillicothe to Columbus was promptly accomplished as prescribed by the law, already cited, and on the first Monday of December, 1817, the General Assembly for the first time convened and organized in the permanent capital of the State.

The Public, or State House Square, was then but partially cleared, and for several years the clearings proceeded, and crops of corn and wheat were raised and harvested on it. When, about the year 1820, all the forests had been cleared away from the State House Square, and the Virginia worm rail fence had fallen into a condition of dilapidation, it became a common, overgrown with weeds, briars and thistles.



MCALLISTER, MOHLER & COMPANY.



WHOLESALE ROW, SPRING AND FRONT STREETS.

In 1816 the town was first incorporated and given a municipal government. In the same year a bridge was constructed across the Ohio River, near the site of the subsequent National Road Bridge, on West Broad, under a charter granted to Lucas Sullivant by the General Assembly. In the same year the Franklin Bank, the first in Columbus, was established, the first Sunday school was opened, and the first mail communication by stage coach between the new and the old capital at Chillicothe was established.

On January, 29, 1817, the legislature provided by law for a settlement with the Starling Company, and in accordance with its provisions the State paid \$33,000 in fulfillment of the contract under which the state buildings were constructed. At this vote the prospects of Columbus were auspicious for growth and improvement, and these auspices continued for some three years, but beginning with the year 1820 and continuing until 1826, times were





EBERLY BLOCK, HIGH STREET.

Street, a short distance north of the public offices. The legislature appropriated the uncurrent funds in the treasury on the Miami Exporting Company, and the sum then necessary to pay the cost of the building was raised by subscription among the citizens of Columbus. In 1824 the county seat of government was removed from Franklinton, and the county court was held in the Federal Court House. The next year after Columbus became the capital of its county, a law was passed providing for a general system of schools in Ohio, and a common school was opened in a frame building on Front Street. The legislature which passed the school law referred to, provided for a general system of internal improvements. Columbus did not directly share in the advantages of the canals as laid out and begun in 1825, but in 1826 it was determined that a lateral branch should be cut, 11 miles long, from the Ohio Canal at Lockbourne, to the capital. The work of excavation was commenced on the 30th of April, 1827.

dull and stringent, so much so, indeed, that the town would have fallen into decay, had it not been for the life and energy injected into it by the annual meetings of the General Assembly.

The chief event between 1817 and 1820 was the erection of a new brick penitentiary in 1818. The structure was 150 feet long by 34 feet wide, two stories high, with 59 cells, four of which were dark. The penitentiary yard was enlarged so that it extended about 400 feet east and west and 160 feet north and south. It was enclosed by a stone wall 20 feet high and three feet thick. Workshops for the convicts were erected within the enclosure, and blacksmithing, wagon making, coopering, cabinet making, gunsmithing, tailoring and weaving were carried on under the superintendence of the officers of the prison.

In 1820, an enterprise which had been vigorously urged against the stern opposition of many was consummated, by which the citizens of Columbus secured the removal of the United States Court House from Chillicothe to Columbus, and a brick court house was erected on the Public Square, fronting High



WOLF BROTHERS' SHOE FACTORY.



A census, taken in the spring of 1826, showed that Columbus contained about 200 houses, and 1,400 inhabitants; five common schools, and one seminary; three meeting houses, Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran; ten general stores; one bank; three printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper was issued; one book bindery, and a "commodious brick market house," situated on State Street, immediately west of High Street. Several additions had been made to the town plat; buildings of a permanent character had been constructed on the principal streets near the Public Square; property began to increase in value, and immigration became noticeable. In April, 1829, the number of inhabitants was 2,014, showing an increase of 600 in three years; over 100 buildings had been erected in the same period, making more than 300 then in the town; the number of general stores had been increased to twelve, and the number

of churches to four—the last one being for an Episcopal congregation—the Trinity, which had been organized in 1817.

The period between 1830 and 1838 was a prosperous one for Columbus. The Ohio Canal branch was completed in 1831; the National Road had been surveyed; and the Scioto bridge, which now stands, was begun in 1832. In 1832 a city charter was granted, and in the same year the State House Square was transformed into something a little better than a common by a picket fence, constructed under the superintendence of Hon. Alfred Kelly, who then planted

the now stately elm trees which shade its northern, eastern and southern fronts.

On the 11th of February, 1832, the building of a new, and substantially the present penitentiary, was authorized and a lot of 15 acres having been donated by the citizens of Columbus, fronting on the east bank of the Scioto River on Spring Street, was commenced. It was completed and occupied in 1834, having accommodations for 700 convicts, and ample room for work shops and hospital accommodations. It has since been enlarged to five or six times its original accommodations and capacities.

In 1834 the building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the construction of which was authorized by an act of



THE MONYPENY-HAMMOND COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS.



THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.





HAYDEN BUILDING, BROAD STREET.



the legislature in 1837, was entered upon on Town Street. The present magnificent modern buildings occupy the site where the original building was erected. In 1835 the foundation of the Lunatic Asylum on East Broad Street was laid. This building was subsequently destroyed, and the magnificent State Hospital on the western outskirts of the city was erected in its stead. In 1837 the Institution for the Blind was determined upon. In the same year work was in progress at the doors of the city on the National Road, which did much to give the city importance and push it forward. In the meantime all the roads leading into the city were improved; new streets were laid out and opened, old ones were partially paved; additions were made to the town plat, and there was a general improvement in the style of business buildings and dwelling



STARLING MEDICAL COMPANY, STATE AND SIXTH STREET.

houses. The population of the city had passed the 6,000 mark, and there were 25 dry good stores, six drug stores, three boot and shoe stores, three hardware stores, and a very large number of other small business places. There were five churches, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal and Baptist denominations. There were 12 lawyers, 12 physicians, two weekly newspapers, one dentist, one semi-monthly medicine journal, and one monthly temperance paper. In 1840 the county courts were removed from the Federal Court House to a new building provided for them on the corner of High and Mound Streets. About the year 1840 a serious check was given to the

growth of Columbus, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature which sat in 1837-1838 had ordered the construction of a new State House, and that the corner stone was laid on the Fourth of July in 1839. In March, 1840, an act was passed suspending work on the new State House, before any part of the foundations appeared above ground, and this, together with the failure of active business men to prosecute improvements which had been contemplated, caused real estate to depreciate in value. In 1840 the population numbered 6,048. For two or three years thereafter the increase was small, but business then revived, improvements were begun, immigration was significant,



THE CENTRAL OHIO PAPER COMPANY, EAST GAY STREET.





BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, BROAD STREET.



HOSTER BLOCK, HIGH STREET.

and in 1848 the population was enumerated and recorded as 12,804, of which 1,007 were colored people. In 1846 an act was passed providing for the resumption of work on the new State House, and at the close of the year 1848 the walls were six feet higher than the level of the ground. In 1849 the arches for the first floor were turned, and the walls for the basement were completed.

A liberal system of common schools had been provided for in a local act passed in 1845, and in 1846 three brick school houses were erected. To these have since been added a new brick building on Fourth Street, between Mound and South Streets; the excellent High School building on the corner of Sixth and Broad Streets; also a colored school, under the supervision of Mr. Poindexter. The schools are an honor, and the buildings an ornament to the city.

At the close of the year 1847 the city contained 19 churches, and in 1850 its population was shown by the national census to be 17,811.

Beginning in 1850 to recover from embarrassments which had retarded its prosperity for four or five years, the growth of the city has since been steady, and the improvements, both on the part of the authorities and of the citizens, valuable, especially since 1855.

On the 26th of February, 1850, the Columbus & Xenia Railroad was opened, and on the first day of February, in 1851, an excursion train was run from Columbus to Cleveland. On the 15th of May, 1850, the privilege of the streets was granted to a gas company organized in 1846. In 1853 a High School building was erected on State Street, east of Fifth, and in the same year a medical school was opened in the Starling Medical College, on the southeast corner of State and Sixth Streets. In February of that year the old State House was destroyed by fire, and the General Assembly was convened in halls on High Street until



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, OPPOSITE STATE CAPITOL.





NEIL HOUSE, ACROSS FROM STATE CAPITOL.

January, 1857, when the new State House was occupied, by both the state officers and the legislature. In the spring of 1852 the Central Ohio Railroad was opened, and on the 4th of July, 1853, an excursion train was run from Columbus to Urbana. In 1857 an Asylum for Idiots was added to the State institutions, and a school opened in a building opposite to the Blind Asylum. In 1858 the old buildings were all removed from the Public Square, and an iron fence was constructed around the western half. The next year the Square was graded and trees and shrubbery were planted in that portion which had been permanently fenced. Before the legislature met in 1860, paved walks had been constructed from the main gates to the State House on all but the eastern side. The legislature of 1860 passed a law declaring the State House completed, though the Library Hall, the rotunda, and one of the courts, were unfinished. Provision was made, however, for the prosecution of the work, and the State House, excepting the Library Hall, is, in fact, completed. It is a Doric building, constructed of cut stone, 304 feet in length and 184 feet wide (including terraces, 340 feet long and 220 feet wide.) The cornice is 58 feet from the ground line, and the cap of the dome 158 feet. The diameter of the rotunda on the floor is 64 feet, and the distance from the floor to the eye of the rotunda, 120 feet. From the basement to the cupola roof are 207 steps. The watertable, or portico, has recently been ascertained to be 80 feet above the level of the river. The building



UNITED STATES BARRACKS.





CORNER GAY AND SOUTH STREETS.

question of greatly enlarging or entirely rebuilding the present State House is mooted.

State institutions at Columbus.—The Columbus Asylum for the Insane lies two miles west of the State House, and is surrounded by 300 acres of ground. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is at the corner of Town Street and Washington Avenue. The Institution for the Education of the Blind is at the corner of Main Street and Parsons Avenue. The Institution for the Education of Feeble Minded Youth is located on a large tract of

contains 88 rooms. The entire expenditure for it, up to the 15th of November, 1861, was \$1,359,121.45, it having been 15 years in building, deducting the intervals during which the work was suspended. In 1899-1901 an extensive addition was built on the east front. From that time forth the growth of the city was constant and suffered but slight interruptions. The population in 1840 was 6,251, and it ranked third in population. In 1850, 17,811, and was still third. In 1860, 25,227, and it again ranked third. In 1870, 31,551; in 1880, 52,194; in 1890, 88,150, and in 1900, 125,560, Toledo putting it in fourth rank with 131,822.

The first State House was of brick, and was located at the southwest corner of the present grounds. Other brick buildings along High Street furnished accommodations for the state officers and courts. The old buildings burned completely out early on Sunday morning, February 1, 1852, evidently the work of an incendiary. It had become an eye-sore, was delaying the completion of the new edifice, and no inquiry was made to fix the identity of the incendiary. The



INTERIOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

AUDITORIUM.  
Where state conventions are held.

land one mile and a half west of the State House. The Ohio Penitentiary, with a capacity of 2,000 or more prisoners, is located in the city, on the east bank of the Scioto. All capital sentences in the State are executed at the penitentiary. The Ohio State University, a distinctively State institution, is located in the northwestern portion of the city, with several hundred acres of farm land surrounding it. The cost of construction of these buildings is placed at \$6,500,000.

Being the State capital, Columbus naturally attracted many public men of eminence, who became permanently or temporarily residents. The most of these figure in the general history of the State, rather than in the local history of Columbus. Of course they all contributed more or less to the growth and importance of the capital, and the records of their lives are more or less interwoven with its annals.





TOWN STREET, LOOKING EAST.

General Jeremiah McLene of Ross, and later of Franklin, was not only one of the leading Democrats, but one of the leading public men of the State during the first 30 years of its history. He entered public life in 1807 as a member of the House of the Sixth General Assembly, representing Ross, Franklin and Highland. He served a single term. He was active in the militia organization, and became a major general. He served as secretary of state for 23 years consecutively, having been elected by the legislature in 1808, and re-elected seven times in succession, to terms of three years each. In 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third Congress from the Eighth District, comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion Counties,



TOWN STREET LOOKING WEST.





WYANDOTTE GROVE.

and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-fourth Congress in 1834. He was an elector on the Jackson ticket in 1832. General McLene was born in Pennsylvania in 1767.



WYANDOTTE GROVE SPRING.

In early life he emigrated to the Territory of Tennessee, where, as a boy, he became acquainted with and warmly attached to General Andrew Jackson. From Tennessee he came to Ohio. He died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1837, from a cold contracted while attending the inauguration of President Martin Van Buren.

Joseph Ridgway represented Franklin County in the House during the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. He was chosen to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836 from the Eighth District, comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion Counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and to the Twenty-seventh in 1840. He was a native of Staten Island, New York, where he was born May 6, 1783, and came to Ohio when a young man, and was identified with the interests of the State for over 40 years, up to the time of his death. He was largely engaged in manufactures at Columbus.



Herman A. Moore of Franklin County, was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress in 1842 from the Tenth District, Franklin, Licking and Knox Counties, and died in 1844, before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by Alfred P. Stone. He was born in Plainfield, Vermont, in 1810, and came to Ohio when a young man, and served as adjutant general of the State for a brief period. He died in Columbus, April 3, 1844.

Alfred P. Stone was chosen to the vacancy caused by the death of Herman A. Moore in the Twenty-eighth Congress, in 1844, from the Tenth District, as above. On the 15th of June, 1856, William H. Gibson resigned the office of treasurer of state, and Mr. Stone was immediately appointed to the vacancy by Governor Salmon P. Chase. At the October election, 1857, he was elected as a Republican to the same office over James R. Morris, Democrat, by a vote of 160,618 to 158,942. At the October election, 1859, he was re-elected over William Bushnell, Democrat, by a vote of 184,567 to 170,413. He served for a period of five years in the office. Mr. Stone was born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the 28th of June, 1813, and came to Ohio when a young man. He died in Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1865.

Samuel Galloway was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1811, and located in Columbus in early life, where he



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD STREET.

rose to distinction as a lawyer and an orator. He was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and while a recognized leader in these parties, never sought for the distinction of office, preferring the practice of his profession. He was noted for his incisive ability on the stump during the political campaigns for nearly a third of a century. He served a single term in Congress, being nominated by his party without solicitation, and was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854 from the Twelfth, or Capital District, composed of Franklin, Licking and Pickaway, which had elected Edison B. Olds, Democrat, at the preceding congressional election.

Richard A. Harrison of Madison, and later of Franklin County, was born in Thirsk, England, April 8, 1824, and came to America in 1832, his parents locating at Springfield. He secured a thorough education, through his own efforts, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began the practice at London, Madison County. He represented Madison County in the House of the Fifty-third General Assembly, and the Eleventh Senatorial District, Madison, Clarke and Champaign, in the Fifty-fourth. He was elected to the Thirty-second Congress in 1861, to fill the vacancy



SPAHR BUILDING, BROAD STREET.





THE CHITTENDEN HOTEL, NORTH HIGH STREET.



JAMES KILBOURNE'S RESIDENCE, EAST TOWN] STREET.



caused by the resignation of Thomas Corwin from the Seventh District, made up of the counties of Madison, Warren, Clinton, Greene and Fayette. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Court Commission by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, but declined to serve. From London he removed to Columbus, where he successfully practiced law during the remainder of the century. He was a man of great force of character, and of a high order of ability.

George L. Converse of Columbus, was born in Georgesville, Franklin County, Ohio, June 4, 1827, and died in Columbus in 1898. He was a lawyer of much ability, and a prominent Democratic leader for a quarter of a century. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1849. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and became a leading attorney, both in civil and criminal law. He represented Franklin County in the House of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second General Assemblies, and was speaker of the body during the Sixty-second General Assembly. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress in 1878 from the Ninth District, Franklin, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette and Delaware Counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh in 1880 from the same district. In 1882 he was elected from the Thirteenth District, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry Counties, to the Forty-eighth Congress, and joined with Samuel J. Randall and other tariff Democrats in defeating the Democratic tariff reform measures of that session. His Democratic constituents refused

him a fourth nomination, and he retired to private life. During the last ten years of his life he was not in active sympathy because of the tariff issue.

David Kemper Watson of Columbus, was born on a farm near London, Madison County, Ohio, June 18, 1849, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1871. Two years later he was graduated from the law department of the University of Boston, and admitted to the bar. He was assistant United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio under the administration of President Chester A. Arthur, and in 1887 was unanimously nominated by the Republican state convention for attorney general of the State; was elected, and re-elected in 1889. In 1892 Attorney General Miller appointed him special counsel for the United States in the



STATE FAIR VIEW.



FOUNTAIN IN FRANKLIN PARK.





CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST BROAD STREET.

The architecture of the city changed from that of its middle period, and became both modern and progressive. Its broad and regular streets afforded the opportunity to build up a city of great beauty and considerable magnificence. The lack of highlands and diversity of topography, as well as the absence of any considerable bodies of water in its immediate vicinity, militated somewhat against the beauty of suburban seats, which characterize some of the other large cities of the State.



WESLEY CHAPEL, FOURTH AND BROAD STREETS.

suits brought by the government against the Pacific railroads. In 1894 he was nominated and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican, from the Twelfth District, Franklin and Fairfield Counties. The district was largely Democratic, but he carried it over Joseph H. Outhwaite, Democrat, by a plurality of 1,591, and was defeated in 1896 in the same district by less than 50 votes. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the commission to codify the laws of the United States.

The concentration of troops at Columbus during the period of the Civil War contributed much toward the growth and expansion of Columbus, and with the return of peaceful conditions its growth and progress became marked. General business increased rapidly and manufacturers took on large proportions.



BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH.

But its residential sections, as well as its outlying suburbs, contain many beautiful residences, and its business streets are being rapidly built up with massive and towering blocks, suited for various purposes.

Its manufacturing establishments, the largest of which are in the outskirts, with many smaller ones in the more densely populated districts, number about 150. Some of these are the largest of their kind in the United States, and their products are sold in almost every market in the world.

The average number of employes of all kinds is 10,000. The average annual amount of wages paid is \$4,425,000, and the total capital invested is \$20,000,000, and the annual value of products is \$25,000,000.

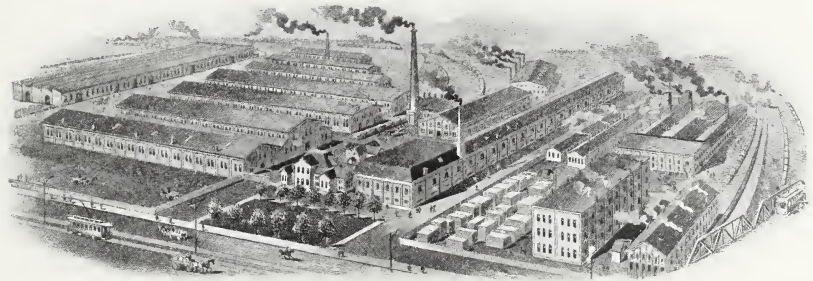
The city stands on both banks of the Scioto and extends up the Olentangy, and with its immediate suburbs it is eight miles square. With reference to other important points, it is





COUNTRY CLUB.

Columbus has no water lines of communication. The Scioto was formerly navigable for batteaux, but it is so no longer. A branch of the Ohio Canal was once a line of transportation, but that was abandoned many years since. It is the great railway center of the State, the steam railways radiating from it in every direction, like the spokes of a wheel, bringing every county seat and considerable town in the State within six hours of



KILBOURNE, JACOBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PLANT.



UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

106 miles south of Sandusky ; 139 miles southwesterly of Cleveland ; 148 miles west and south of Steubenville ; 184 miles south and west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania ; 126 miles west of Wheeling, West Virginia ; 100 miles northwest of Marietta ; 105 miles northwest of Gallipolis ; 45 miles north of Chillicothe ; 90 miles north of Portsmouth ; 118 miles north of Marysville, Kentucky ; 120 miles northeasterly from Cincinnati ; 129 miles south of Toledo ; 68 miles northeast of Dayton ; 45 miles east of Springfield ; 59 miles west of Zanesville ; 175 miles due south of Detroit ; 450 miles due east of Philadelphia, and 500 miles east by south of New York. For 25 years it has shown a greater per capita wealth than any city in the Union. It is still expanding its limits.

it. The Big Four, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania Systems pass through the city and here connect with lines forming the system. The Hocking Valley and the Toledo & Ohio Central Systems connect it with the lake on the northwest and the Ohio River on the southeast. The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking connect it with the coal fields in Perry, Muskingum, Hocking, Morgan and Athens Counties and with the lake at Sandusky. There are half a score of smaller lines entering the city, and a system of electric roads is being constructed in all directions.



There are between 40 and 50 newspapers, magazines and periodicals printed in the city, devoted to almost as many matters. There have been over 200 publications of various kinds since the first made its appearance, but they have passed out of existence, giving Columbus the title of the "Newspaper Grave Yard." The principal daily papers are the "State Journal," "The Evening Dispatch," "The Citizen," and the "Press-Post," printed in English, and the "Westbote" and "Express," in German.

There are over 60 churches in Columbus, representing the Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Disciple, Evangelical Association, Friends, Jewish, German, Independent Protestant, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Welsh Presbyterian, United Brethren, Protestant Episcopal and Universalist denominations. Some of the church edifices are on a magnificent scale, while the most of them are beautiful and commodious. Its schools correspond in number and excellence with its churches. The actual wealth of the city, real and personal, is probably in excess of \$150,000,000, although it appears on the tax duplicate at about



DISPATCH BUILDING, HIGH STREET.



TOWN STREET CHURCH.

one-half that amount. The total investments in manufacturing, mining, commercial and business enterprises, banking and general business will reach, if it does not exceed, \$300,000,000. In the coal interest alone there are 25 firms and individuals interested in mining and shipping coal. They give employment to from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, according to the demands of the trade. From \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 is invested in the business. The average annual consumption of coal in Columbus is 2,500,000 tons, or more than one-fourth of the average annual coal production of the State. There is no better point where coal, iron and lumber, in combination, can be obtained for manufacturing purposes than in Columbus.

It is also the center of a large iron and steel trade, and not less than \$20,000,000 of its capital is invested in the business. The manufacture of buggies and other vehicles of all





OLD HAYDEN HOMESTEAD, SIXTH AND STATE STREETS

kinds is extensive and a score of firms are interested in it, and representing many millions of investments. This business gives employment to between 3,000 and 3,500 persons, men and women. The business of Columbus is

cautious and conservative, and there is but little of the speculative character to be found except in ephemeral schemes, and generally on a small scale. As a rule it has suffered less from financial panics than any other city of the same size. Its banking capital is large and carefully handled.

The city represents in a large degree the push and energy of the west and the culture and refinement of the east. Its public schools are equal to the best anywhere, and far in the lead of most cities. Among its educational institutions are the Ohio State University, already referred to, three high schools, the Academy of St. Mary's of the Springs, under the management of the Sisters of St. Dominic, the Josephinum, another Catholic



BROAD STREET FROM JEFFERSON AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.





RESIDENCE OF J. H. OUTHWAITE, EAST BROAD STREET.

church property in the city aggregates \$2,500,000 in value, and the different churches represent a membership of nearly or quite 40,000.

The Government Building, near the State House, furnishes accommodations for the postoffice, the custom house, the pension office, the largest in the United States, and the United States courts. The government also maintains a military post and station, surrounded with extensive grounds and embellished with handsome, substantial and appropriate buildings, for barracks and officers' quarters. The court house and jail, on South High Street, are among the most imposing and commodious in the State; its Board of Trade Building, on East Broad, is a large brown stone edifice, especially designed for offices and members' and officers' rooms, with an immense auditorium, and its Union Station, where all the railways concentrate, is one of the most complete in any city.

An immense Auditorium, on Goodale Street, near High, is capable of seating 8,000 people, and is used for conventions, military and society functions. Its theatres are numerous and well patronized, and of handsome architecture.

The Square, on which the State House stands, is a miniature park of great beauty and attractiveness. Its three parks, Goodale, City and Franklin, are beautifully located in three opposite quarters of the city, well shaded and artistically laid out and kept. Its State Fair Grounds are among its great attractions, as are the two suburban parks, Olentangy and Minerva, and attract vast numbers of visitors during the summer and autumn.

Columbus is the center of excursions from every section of the State at almost all seasons of the year, and a conservative estimate of the visitors annually places the number largely in excess of 3,000,000.

institution, the Capital University, conducted under the auspices of the Lutheran Church, the Starling and the Columbus Medical Colleges, several business colleges, and other like institutions.

Both literature and the fine arts flourish in the city. The principal libraries are: The State Library, with over 60,000 volumes; the State Law Library, the Franklin County Law Library, the Public School Library, and the City Library.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, on East Broad Street, is a magnificent pile of brown stone, with the episcopal residence attached. Other splendid church edifices on this street are Trinity, with its Trinity House, Wesley Chapel, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Temple and the Presbyterian Church. The



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HOSTER, EAST BROAD STREET.





# PROGRESS OF OHIO



URING THE FIRST DECADE of the Twentieth Century the State of Ohio has advanced rapidly in agricultural and manufacturing development. Her fair skies are darkened by the smoke of myriads of chimneys; her broad acres are dotted with prosperous farms; thriving villages, towns and cities are to be encountered on every hand; her financial institutions are in a most prosperous condition; her mines are disgorging their hidden wealth; a network of steam and traction roads convey her products to the marts of the world; steamers plow the lakes and rivers of Ohio in response to the demands of commerce and business activity. Her educational advantages are constantly improv-

ing; every sect in Christendom worships within the boundries of the state, and her public school system is unexcelled. These are facts which make Ohio great—the most brilliant gem in the diadem of the Union. The prosperity and development of the State of Ohio during the latter half of the first decade of the Twentieth Century was interrupted by a diastrous panic, from which, however, the industries and business interests of the state have quickly rallied.

Politically, Ohio is the first state in the Union, and perhaps more potential in public affairs than even New York. As our forefathers said of the Old Dominion, we may say of Ohio, "She is the mother of Statesmen and Presidents." Of the Presidents of the United States, chosen by the Republican party, all but three were born in Ohio, and four of them lived in this state at the time of their election to the highest office in the gift of the American people. This reputation of being "the mother of Presidents," Ohio has upheld again in 1908 when William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, was elected President of the United States.

Ohio is a powerful commonwealth, blessed in climate, rich in soil and abundant in natural resources. Less than one hundred and twenty-five years ago the territory comprised within the limits of the present State of Ohio was a wilderness—today from its wealth and population, it stands in the foremost rank among the states of our country. History furnishes no parallel to a growth and development as wonderful as this.

The period between 1900 and 1910 has added to the population of the State of Ohio 609,576 inhabitants. The official census, taken by the United States Government, in 1900, gave the Buckeye State a population of 4,157,545, while the official census of 1910 increased this number to 4,767,121. The growth of the principal cities of the State during these ten years was remarkable. In 1900, Ohio possessed but nine cities with a population of over twenty-five thousand, namely: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Youngstown, Akron, Springfield and Canton. In 1910, the State of Ohio had fourteen cities of this kind. Columbus, which in 1900 was the fourth city in the State, took third place in 1910. Its population had grown during this time from 125,560 to 181,511, while Toledo's population had only increased from 131,822 to 168,497. Furthermore, as Dayton had grown from 85,333 in 1900, to 116,577 in 1910, the State of Ohio in the latter year could boast of the possession of five large cities with a population of more



HOME OF THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
CINCINNATI



CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY

son, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Meigs, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Noble, Pickaway, Pike, Putnam, Ross, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wood and Wyandot.

The following are the official population figures for Ohio counties for 1910, with figures of the censuses of 1900 and 1890:

COUNTY.	1910	1900	1890	COUNTY.	1910	1900	1890
Adams.....	24,755	26,328	26,093	Logan.....	30,084	30,420	27,386
Allen.....	56,580	47,976	40,644	Lorain.....	76,037	54,857	40,295
Ashland.....	22,975	21,184	22,223	Lucas.....	192,728	153,559	102,296
Ashtabula.....	59,547	51,448	43,655	Madison.....	19,902	20,590	20,057
Athens.....	47,798	38,730	35,194	Mahoning.....	116,151	70,134	55,979
Auglaize.....	31,246	31,192	28,100	Marion.....	33,971	28,678	24,727
Belmont.....	76,856	60,875	57,413	Medina.....	23,598	21,958	21,742
Brown.....	24,832	28,237	29,899	Meigs.....	25,594	28,620	29,813
Butler.....	70,271	56,870	48,597	Mercer.....	27,536	28,021	27,220
Carroll.....	15,761	16,811	17,566	Miami.....	45,047	43,105	39,754
Champaign.....	26,235	26,642	26,980	Monroe.....	24,244	27,031	25,175
Clark.....	66,435	58,939	52,277	Montgomery.....	163,763	130,146	100,852
Clermont.....	29,551	31,610	33,553	Morgan.....	16,097	17,905	19,143
Clinton.....	23,680	24,202	24,240	Morrow.....	16,815	17,879	18,120
Columbiana.....	76,619	68,590	59,029	Muskingum.....	57,488	53,185	51,210
Coshocton.....	30,121	29,337	26,703	Noble.....	18,601	19,466	20,753
Crawford.....	34,036	33,915	31,927	Ottawa.....	22,360	22,213	21,974
Cuyahoga.....	637,425	439,120	309,970	Paulding.....	22,730	27,528	25,932
Darke.....	42,933	42,532	42,961	Perry.....	35,396	31,841	31,151
Defiance.....	24,498	26,387	25,769	Pickaway.....	26,158	27,016	26,959
Delaware.....	27,182	26,401	27,189	Pike.....	15,723	18,172	17,482
Erie.....	38,327	37,650	35,462	Portage.....	30,307	29,246	27,868
Fairfield.....	39,201	34,259	33,939	Preble.....	23,834	23,713	23,421
Fayette.....	21,744	21,725	22,309	Putnam.....	29,972	32,525	30,188
Franklin.....	221,567	164,460	124,087	Richland.....	47,667	44,289	38,072
Fulton.....	23,914	22,801	22,023	Ross.....	40,069	40,940	39,454
Gallia.....	25,745	27,918	27,005	Sandusky.....	35,171	34,311	30,617
Geauga.....	14,670	14,744	13,489	Scioto.....	48,463	40,981	35,377
Greene.....	29,733	31,613	29,820	Seneca.....	42,421	41,163	40,869
Guernsey.....	42,716	34,425	28,645	Shelby.....	24,663	24,625	24,707
Hamilton.....	460,732	409,479	374,573	Stark.....	122,987	94,747	84,170
Hancock.....	37,860	41,993	42,563	Summit.....	108,253	71,715	54,089
Hardin.....	30,407	31,187	28,939	Trumbull.....	52,766	46,591	42,378
Harrison.....	19,076	20,486	20,830	Tuscarawas.....	57,035	53,751	46,618
Henry.....	25,119	27,282	25,080	Union.....	21,871	22,342	22,860
Highland.....	28,711	30,982	29,048	Van Wert.....	29,119	30,394	29,671
Hocking.....	23,650	24,398	22,658	Vinton.....	13,096	15,330	16,045
Holmes.....	17,909	19,511	21,139	Warren.....	24,497	25,584	25,468
Huron.....	34,206	32,330	31,949	Washington.....	45,422	48,245	42,380
Jackson.....	30,791	34,248	28,408	Wayne.....	38,058	37,870	39,005
Jefferson.....	65,423	44,357	39,415	Williams.....	25,198	24,953	24,897
Knox.....	30,181	27,768	27,600	Wood.....	46,330	51,555	44,392
Lake.....	22,927	21,680	18,235	Wyandot.....	20,760	21,125	21,722
Lawrence.....	39,488	39,534	39,556				
Licking.....	55,590	47,070	42,279	Totals.....	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,316

than 100,000 each. While, with very few exceptions, all of the Ohio cities have gained in population during the last ten years, thirty-eight of the Ohio Counties show a loss in population in 1910 as compared with 1900, while the remaining fifty show gains. In some instances the loss is only slight. Cuyahoga County shows the largest increase, Franklin County is second, Hamilton County is third and Lucas County fourth. The thirty-eight counties which sustained a loss in population are Adams, Brown, Carroll, Champaign, Clermont, Clinton, Defiance, Gallia, Geauga, Green, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Meigs, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Noble, Pickaway, Pike, Putnam, Ross, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wood and Wyandot.





WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL, CINCINNATI

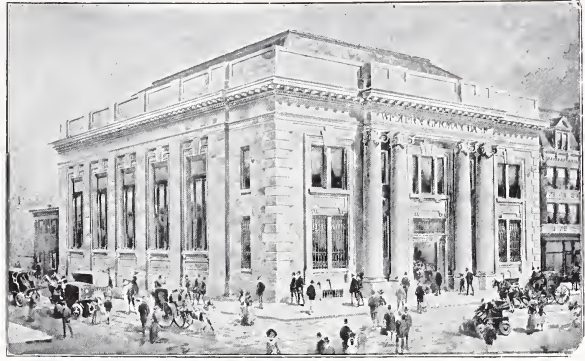


HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL, CINCINNATI





Ohio is a great agricultural state. There is little waste land in Ohio. The proximity of large city markets and the excellence of the transportation facilities help to stimulate agriculture. Every decade, from 1850 to 1910 shows an increase in the area of improved land. This was particularly true during the time from 1900 to 1910, when the growth of the agricultural interests of Ohio was healthy and steady. No particular agricultural products receive a monopoly of attention. In the variety of its farm yield the state has ranked high since the first settlement of the West. The staple products are grown throughout the State, there being only a slight difference in the adaptability of the different sections. In 1910 more than ten millions of acres were under cultivation in Ohio for the raising of the principal crops, viz: corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay and tobacco, the value of which products in 1909 mounted to the enormous sum of \$198,502,250. In this tremendous amount the value of the fruit crop, vegetables and lumber is not included.



WESTERN GERMAN BANK BUILDING, CINCINNATI

For the production of corn there were, in 1909, 3,875,000 acres of land under cultivation. The corn crop of that year amounted to 153,062,000 bushels, valued at \$85,715,000, which was a large increase over the previous year when but 136,675,000 bushels of corn were raised in the State. In 1900 there were 3,826,013 acres under cultivation for the production of corn as against 3,875,000 in 1909. There was considerable less wheat raised in Ohio in 1909 than in the first year of the twentieth century, when 3,209,074 acres were used for the production of this important article. In 1909 the Ohio farmers raised on an acreage of 1,480,000, all told, 23,532,000 bushels of winter wheat, valued at \$25,056,000, which was considerable less than in 1908, when the wheat production amounted to 33,320,000 bushels.

Among the States of the Union, Ohio ranks third in the production of oats, being surpassed only by the States of Illinois and Iowa. In 1909 the oat crop, amounting to 56,225,000 bushels, with a value of \$23,052,000, was much larger than in the previous year, when but 38,544,000 bushels were raised. As against 1,115,149 acres in 1900, 1,730,000 acres were under cultivation for the production of oats in 1909.

The production of rye in Ohio has tremendously increased in the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1900 there were but 17,585 acres used for the production of rye as against 57,000 acres in 1909. In the latter year the rye crop of the state amounted to 980,000 bushels, valued at \$745,000.

In 1900 barley was raised on 34,058 acres. About the same acreage was used in 1909 for the same purpose, namely 32,000. The value of the barley crop in the latter year was estimated at \$506,000, representing 829,000 bushels.

Similar conditions pertained to the production of buckwheat. In 1900 this staple article was raised on 13,071 acres and in 1909 on 15,000 acres. The value of the crop in the latter year was \$248,000 for 318,000 bushels.

Potatoes have always been raised in large quantities on the Ohio farms. They represent one of the most important articles



FIFTH-THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CINCINNATI



CUYAHOGA FALLS





FIRST CONCRETE SKYSCRAPER, CINCINNATI

yield amounted to but 33,768,000 pounds. In that effected by the disturbances caused by the attacks of Government to send troops into Southern Ohio for the 71,422 acres under cultivation for the production of

#### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Ohio occupies an important place among the fields of the Buckeye State are almost inexhaustible production of Ohio amounted to 26,270,639 short tons, was 32,142,419 short tons, valued at \$35,324,746. The certainty of manufacturers as to the condition following the panic of 1907. The number of laborers in coal mining in Ohio in 1908 was larger than in 1907, in spite of the decrease in production, namely, 47,407, or about six hundred more than in 1907

In the use of coal mining machines and in the percentage of the total product that is mined by the use of machines, Ohio leads all the other coal producing states. In 1908 there were 1,343 coal mining machines in operation in the mines of Ohio. During the last ten years the coal industry of the state has greatly developed, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1900 the entire coal production of Ohio amounted to but 18,988,150 short tons, valued at \$19,292,246. The controlling influence in the coal production of Ohio in 1909 was the competition of the West Virginia coals with the Ohio product.

Ohio is second only to Pennsylvania in the production of pig iron, as the mineral products of the state are second only to Pennsylvania in quantity and value of production. For the same reasons which effected the coal industry of the state, the amount of pig iron produced in Ohio in 1908 was only 2,861,325 long tons, against 5,250,687 long tons in 1907. Of the 73 blast

of the agricultural interests of the state. In 1909 the production amounted to 16,926,000 bushels, valued at \$9,479,000. In that year 182,000 acres were under cultivation for the raising of potatoes, as against 167,590 acres in 1900.

Hay was produced on 2,820,000 acres in 1909, and on 3,015,261 acres in 1900. In 1909 the value of the hay crop amounted to \$43,960,000, representing 4,033,000 tons.

The number of farm animals on the 1st of January, 1910 (estimated), as compared with those of 1900, are as follows:

	1900	1910
Horses.....	878,205	977,000
Mules.....	17,021	22,000
Dairy Cows.....	818,239	947,000
Other Cattle.....	1,235,074	978,000
Sheep.....	2,648,563	3,203,000
Swine.....	3,188,563	2,047,000

The raising of sheep, and the production of wool has always been very important factors of the agricultural interests of the State of Ohio. In 1909 the amount of wool clipped was 15,923,200 pounds, as against 6,093,750 pounds in 1907.

Tobacco was raised in larger quantities in 1909, especially in Southern and Southwestern Ohio than ever before. The tobacco crop in the year of 1910 amounting to 78,130,135 pounds, was two and one-half times as large than in 1908, when the tobacco year the tobacco industry of the state was greatly the so-called Night Riders, which caused the State protection of the tobacco raisers. In 1900 there were tobacco, as against 95,598 acres in 1910.

coal producing States of the Union. The rich coal and the yearly output is enormous. In 1908 the coal with a spot value of \$27,897,704. The year previous it decrease in the production of 1908 was due to the un-



OLD FIREPLACE





TOW BOAT

its height at the beginning of the twentieth century, when, in the year of 1900, 22,362,730 barrels were produced, valued at \$24,091,601. Since then the output has gradually decreased, until in 1908 the production was only 10,858,797 barrels valued at \$14,175,507, as against 12,207,448 barrels in 1907, valued at \$14,769,858. Ohio has two large oil fields, the more important one, known as the "Lima Field," is located in the Northwestern part of the state, and the other in Southeastern Ohio.

Salt is a very important product of the State of Ohio. The value of its production in the year of 1900 amounted to \$696,326. During the following years it increased materially, for in 1907 the output was 3,851,243 barrels, valued at \$979,078. The year following showed a decided decrease in the production of the article, when only 3,427,478 barrels, valued at \$864,710 were produced in the saltworks of the state.

In the production of portland cement, Ohio occupies a leading rank among the other states of the Union. In this particular industry the panic of 1907 caused a great slump in the price of the article while the production increased. It amounted in 1907 to 1,151,176 barrels, at a value of \$1,377,156, and in 1908 to 1,521,764 barrels, valued at \$1,305,210.

Other important mineral products of the State of Ohio are grindstones, coal products, building stone, sand, gravel and other materials used in the making of concrete, oil stones, whetstones, iron ores, pyrites, gypsum, natural cement and metallic paints. The panic of 1907 caused a great decrease in the production of these different articles, as is shown by the following figures:

Value of mineral products of Ohio in 1907.....	\$207,657,339
Value of mineral products of Ohio in 1908.....	134,499,335

Decrease in production..... \$ 73,158,004

#### FISHERIES.

Fish being a most important food article, the extensive fisheries of Ohio are an important factor in the business life of the State. The value of this product in 1908 amounted to \$839,580.

Of these products the most important in point of value was pike and perch, of which 8,625,100 pounds valued at \$288,380 were taken. Next in value was herring. The catch amounted to 4,792,200 pounds, valued at \$146,930. Then came:

German Carp.....	\$128,730
Pike and Pickerel.....	70,270
White Fish.....	60,010
Carfish and Bullheads.....	24,580

In the fish business of the state, were engaged in 1908, 830 independent fishermen, with 1,234 wage earning fishermen. The number of vessels was 54, valued at \$186,650.

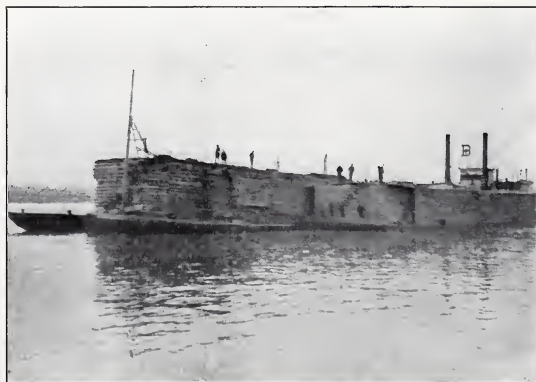
#### EDUCATION.

The public school system of the State of Ohio, at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, was in a flourishing condition. In 1910 there were 2,543 school districts in the state, of these were 69 city school districts, 1,147 village and special school districts and 1,327 township school districts. The number of school houses in Ohio in that year amounted to 10,567, with a grand total of 25,966 schoolrooms, of which number 3,065 were used for high school purposes. The total value of school property in the state is enormous, it amounting to the tremendous sum of \$66,638,603.

furnaces existing in Ohio, only 35 were in blast on the 1st of January, 1900. Since then a number of others have again taken up their activity. In 1908 the production of coke amounted to 159,578 against 270,677 short tons in 1907. This decrease was also due to the panic of the year previous.

In the value of clay products Ohio ranks easily first among the other States. A great progress has been made in this line during the last ten years. While the value of the clay products of Ohio amounted to \$18,504,628 in 1900, it increased to the enormous sum of \$30,340,830 in 1907, but, owing to the conditions caused by the panic, decreased again to \$26,622,490 in 1908. The state regularly ranks first in sandstone products.

Petroleum is one of the most important assets of the mineral wealth of the state. Its production reached



A BOAT LOAD OF LUMBER

The teaching force of the public schools of Ohio in 1909, consisted of 27,368 teachers, of which number 25,588 were employed the entire school year. The report of the state school commissioner for 1909 shows considerable increase in the monthly wages of teachers during the last years of the first decade of the twentieth century, as will be seen by a comparison covering the last four years:



LIGHT HOUSE NEAR CEDAR POINT

the enumeration of school youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years was 1,231,954; and the entire enrollment in the public schools for the same year was 825,193, of which number 308,671 were in township districts. The number of pupils in high schools was 73,317, 7,535 of whom were in township high schools. The total number of graduates from high schools in 1909 was 9,773, namely 4,235 boys and 5,738 girls. The township high schools graduated 1,185, of which 551 were boys and 634 were girls.

The total daily attendance in all schools was 656,788.

The total receipts for school purposes for the year 1909 were \$27,762,142.46, as follows:

State Tax.....	\$ 2,100,793.75
School Lands.....	249,246.38
Local Tax.....	20,825,729.64
Sale of Bonds.....	2,869,017.88
Fines, Licenses, Tuition, Etc.....	1,718,35.814

The total expenditures for all school purposes amounted to \$25,011,361.94.

#### INSURANCE.

During the last ten years the insurance business in the State of Ohio has developed wonderfully. The



SCHOOL HOUSE, BRYAN, OHIO

business in Ohio is under supervision of the State Superintendent of Insurance, whose department has proved to be very efficient.

According to the last annual report of the Insurance Commissioner, there were, on the 1st of January, 1910, 466 life insurance companies and associations of all kinds in the State, which held admitted assets aggregating \$1,963,983,010. The business in force on the first of January, 1900, aggregated \$33,066,890,688, compared with \$56,861,186,827 on the 1st of January, 1909, being a gain of \$23,794,298,139.

The insurance laws of Ohio are acknowledged to be the best and strictest laws of any state in the Union,

Township elementary schools—	1906	1907	1908	1909
Men.....	\$40	\$44	\$44	\$46
Women.....	37	42	43	45
Township high schools—				
Men.....	70	72	75	77
Women.....	50	53	57	58
Separate district elementary schools—	1906	1907	1908	1909
Men.....	\$40	\$52	\$55	\$55
Women.....	39	43	45	46
Separate district high schools—				
Men.....	78	83	85	87
Women.....	57	62	65	66

In township districts the average number of weeks taught was 33, and in separate districts 35. In 1909



EAST WALL OF FORT ANCIENT



and no company is allowed to do business in Ohio unless being duly licensed by the State Insurance Department. During the first ten years of the new century, 216 companies and associations were licensed by the department, and 164 retired from the state, the net gain being 52. Certificates of compliance and licenses are required to be issued annually by the State Insurance Commissioner to all insurance companies operating in Ohio, and in addition, approximately 25,000 licenses are issued annually to agents representing companies of other States and foreign countries.

There were 56 regular life insurance companies in the state, on the 1st of January, 1909. The aggregate premiums received during the year previous were \$515,-688,260.96, other receipts amounted to \$175,474,002.01, which made a total income of \$601,162,262.97. The excess of income over disbursements during the year was \$234,310,927.70.

The disbursements to policy holders during the year aggregated \$326,367,550.85, of which \$193,402,446.08 was for death claims and matured endowments, and \$132,965,104.77 for annuities, surrender values and dividends; paid for supplementary contracts, \$1,873,639.46, interest or dividends to stockholders, \$1,594,331.64, commissions \$47,626,106.93, salaries and allowances of officers, employees and medical examiners, \$34,181,468.79; repairs, expenses and taxes on real estate, \$5,346,743.86; all other taxes, licenses and department fees, \$9,560,192.47; all other disbursements, \$30,301,301.27; total disbursements, \$456,851,335.27.

In testing the financial condition of a company as to policy holders in this state, special deposits in other states and countries are deducted from assets, and the liabilities in such states and countries respectively secured by the deposits, not exceeding the respective deposits, are deducted from liabilities.

These companies have gross assets of \$3,366,440,981.16 invested as follows: Market value of real estate \$163,759,307.96; mortgage loans, \$965,879,668.63; collateral loans, \$29,357,247.05; premium notes, policy loans or liens, \$406,365,399.04; market value of bonds and stocks, \$1,633,646,573.17; cash in office and bank, \$7,954,476.38; cash deposited on interest, \$58,231,483.57; interest and rent due or accrued, \$39,247,741.24; deferred and unpaid premiums, \$47,613,446.92; all other assets, \$14,385,637.20. Of the total gross assets, \$25,489,138.13 is not admitted, leaving total admitted assets, \$3,340,951,843.03.

These companies carry net reserve amounting to \$2,797,794,838.03. The liability for policy claims amounts to \$16,319,225.14; accumulations on deferred dividend policies, \$214,090,597.68; special reserve or special surplus, \$36,758,244.88; other liabilities to policy holders, due or deferred, \$51,842,852.45; all other liabilities, \$24,140,082.00; capital stock, \$18,793,513.67; unassigned funds (surplus), \$181,212,489.18; total liabilities, \$3,340,951,843.03.

The companies had in force on the 1st of January, 1908, 23,531,890 policies, carrying \$13,487,937,332 of insurance; there were issued during the year 4,053,763 policies representing \$1,933,520,668 of insurance; revived and increased 586,789 policies and \$176,629,428 of insurance; terminated during the year 3,670,945 policies and \$1,681,525,795 of insurance, of which 304,833 policies carrying \$160,069,353 of insurance was terminated by death; 17,055 policies and \$34,743,485 of insurance by maturity; 291,823 policies and \$286,222,959 of insurance by surrender; 2,929,524 policies and \$844,036,536 of insurance by lapse and expiry; 1,519 policies and \$80,047,491 of insurance by decrease, and 126,183 policies and \$276,405,971 of insurance by not being taken. The balance in force January 1, 1909 was therefore, 24,501,497 policies and \$13,916,561,633 of insurance; of



FORT ANCIENT SCENE, FT. BRANDON, LEBANON, OHIO



PROMENADE, PUT-IN-BAY



STEAMER ON THE OHIO

of which 376,343 policies and \$626,235,539 of insurance was ordinary, and 1,253,424 policies and \$162,345,176 of insurance was industrial business.

The aggregate premiums received in Ohio in 1908 were \$27,418,049.04, losses incurred \$9,525,368 and losses paid \$9,326,633. The above figures are sufficient to prove the importance of the life insurance business in Ohio.

Including United States branches of foreign companies, there were 170 stock fire and marine, and 36 mutual fire insurance companies doing business in the State of Ohio on the 1st of January, 1910, classified as follows:

Ohio Stock Companies.....	10
Stock Companies of Other States.....	130
United States Branches of Foreign Companies.....	30
Ohio Mutual Companies.....	26
Mutual Companies of Other States.....	10
Total .....	206

The amount of business done by these companies in 1909 will give a fair idea of the importance of that kind of insurance in the state. The aggregate income of the Ohio stock companies during 1909 was \$1,455,335.46; stock companies of other states \$223,636,864.39; and United States branches of foreign companies \$72,513,435.57. The aggregate income of the 170 stock companies during 1909 was \$297,605,635.42. Ohio mutual companies received \$3,136,666.55, and mutual companies of other states \$3,607,301.78. The aggregate premiums received by Ohio stock companies was \$1,202,369.84; stock companies of other states \$200,256,201.13; and United States branches of foreign companies \$66,727,748.11. The Ohio mutual companies received for premiums and assessments during 1909, \$2,876,643.01; and mutual companies of other states \$3,316,301.62. The 170 stock companies disbursed during the year 1909, \$257,645,433.10. The 36 mutual companies disbursed \$5,828,146.14.

The net excess of income over disbursements by all (206) companies during 1909 was \$40,876,024.51. Of this amount Ohio stock companies received \$102,411.06; stock companies of other states, \$34,779,738.18. Ohio mutual companies, \$430,113.74, mutual companies of other states, \$485,708.45; United States branches of foreign companies, \$5,078,053.08. Of the total amount shown as disbursements by the United States branches, \$11,079,850.62 was remitted to home office.

Losses paid by the 10 Ohio stock companies aggregated \$645,301.18; the 130 stock companies of other states paid losses amounting to \$96,764,129.17; 30 United States branches of foreign companies paid \$31,773,881.25. The 26 mutual companies of Ohio paid for losses in 1900 \$1,425,555.95, and the mutual companies of other states \$1,092,947.78. Losses paid by all companies aggregated \$131,701,815.33.

The ten Ohio stock companies have total admitted assets of \$4,237,879.30. These companies have no special deposits in other States or countries. Stock companies of other States have admitted assets, subject to special deposits, aggregating \$401,042,157.13; the admitted assets, subject to special deposits, of United States

this number and amount 5,858,994 policies and \$11,354,746,460 of insurance represents ordinary business and 18,642,503 policies and \$2,561,815,167 of insurance represents industrial business.

The total number of policies of all kinds, including industrial, written, revived and increased in Ohio during the year 1908, was 335,266 policies carrying \$118,160,211 of insurance, of which 54,497 policies and \$80,837,356 was ordinary, and 280,769 policies and \$27,322,855 of insurance was industrial business.

There were terminated during the year 268,897 policies and \$89,746,533 of insurance, of which 38,199 policies and \$58,317,059 of insurance was ordinary, and 230,698 policies and \$31,429,474 of insurance was industrial business.

On the 1st of January, 1909, there were in force in Ohio 1,629,767 policies and \$788,580,715 of insurance,



TECHNICAL SCHOOL UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI





BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF MAHONING RIVER, WARREN, O.



CONCRETE ARCH UNDER MIAMI CANAL, HAMILTON COUNTY, O.







SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

sive of premium notes or contingent liabilities of \$4,916,107.04.

The aggregate capital stock of the 10 Ohio companies is \$1,500,000, while the stock companies of other states have a capital stock of \$68,797,066.66.

The 10 Ohio stock companies have a surplus over liabilities and capital stock of \$1,588,433.04, which is not subject to deduction on account of special deposits.

The aggregate surplus over liabilities and capital stock of the 130 stock companies of other states on the 1st of January, 1910, was \$124,775,182.20, subject to special deposits in other states and countries. The net assets (surplus as regards policy holders) of the 30 United States branches of foreign companies amounted on the 1st of January, 1910, to \$36,951,284.35.

Risks written during the year 1909, by all companies, aggregated \$32,470,631,856. The risks in force on the 1st of January, 1910, in all companies, aggregated \$39,465,708,390.

The 170 stock companies, in consideration of \$358,575,024.13 in premiums charged, wrote in 1909 the tremendous amount of \$31,990,469,175 of fire insurance at an average rate of 1.12 per cent. Thirty-four of the 170 stock companies have in force \$382,635,050 of marine business.

Risks written by Ohio stock companies in the State of Ohio aggregate \$42,496,970, the premiums being \$479,647.83, losses paid, \$195,434.70; losses incurred, \$204,763.01; ratio of losses incurred to premiums, 42.7 per cent.

These companies have at risk in Ohio \$111,705,684 in fire and tornado business.

Stock companies of other states wrote in 1909, in the State of Ohio, \$817,691,206 of fire and tornado business, on which the premiums amounted to \$9,181,568.92; losses paid were \$4,078,399.83, and losses incurred, \$4,592,950; ratio of losses incurred to premiums, 50.03 per cent. These companies have at risk in Ohio, fire

and tornado, \$1,382,322,970; marine and island, \$249,680,176.

United States branches of foreign companies wrote in Ohio, in the same year, fire and tornado business aggregating \$254,748,503, the premiums being \$2,513,792.67; losses paid, \$985,759.15;

branches of foreign companies aggregate \$100,190,912.17. The Ohio mutual companies have admitted cash assets, exclusive of premium notes or contingent liabilities, amounting to \$6,245,393.58; mutual companies of other states \$4,907,212.33. These companies have no special deposits in other states or countries. The 170 stock companies have aggregate admitted assets of \$505,470,948.60, while the admitted cash assets of the 36 mutual companies, exclusive of premium notes or contingent liabilities, amount to \$11,152,604.91.

The total liabilities of Ohio stock companies on the 1st of January, 1910, was \$1,149,446.26; stock companies of other states \$207,471,867.82; United States branches of foreign companies \$63,239,627.82.

The Mutual companies of Ohio and other states, on the 1st of January, 1910, aggregate liabilities exclu-



EARLY CHILLICOTHE



ON SPRING GROVE, CINCINNATI

losses incurred, \$1,150,843.80; ratio of losses incurred to premiums, 45.8 per cent. These companies have at risk in Ohio, fire and tornado; \$402,299,421; marine and island, \$132,954,874.

Mutual companies of Ohio and other states wrote in Ohio, \$144,574,827 of fire business; premiums and assessments amounted to \$2,048,535.62; losses paid, \$880,318.24; losses incurred, \$868,395.88; ratio of losses incurred to premiums and assessments 42.4 per cent. From investigations made by the Insurance Department of Ohio of the statements of every company authorized to transact business in the state for the last ten years an average expense ratio of 36.8 per cent of premium income was found.

Twenty-six of the stock companies wrote \$157,805,015 of marine insurance in Ohio in the year 1909, the premium being \$778,526.80; losses paid, \$464,411.15; losses incurred, \$498,407.13; ratio of losses incurred to premiums, 64.0 per cent.

There were 128 assessment fire and miscellaneous associations of Ohio in existence on the 1st of January, 1910. These companies received during the year 1909 for assessments, membership and policy fees and premiums \$662,323.98. Their losses amounted to \$529,453.14. On the 1st of January, 1910, these associations held cash assets amounting to \$86,795.00; all other assets \$93,124.26; aggregate assets \$179,919.26. The total liabilities were \$132,585.50, of which \$46,415.67 was for unpaid losses. The associations wrote during the year \$64,388,908 of insurance, and had risks in force on the 1st of January, 1910, aggregating \$315,999,944.

There were 65 miscellaneous companies in Ohio on the 1st of January, 1910, whose aggregate income during the year previous was \$92,379,659.73. The total premiums received were \$84,631,197.55, classified as follows: Accident, \$22,433,659.07; health, \$5,022,034.15; liability, \$25,886,691.62; fidelity, \$9,758,816.52; surety, \$7,566,919.12; plate glass, \$3,952,258.20; steam boiler, \$2,779,821.81; burglary and theft, \$3,192,350.67; credit, \$4,726,571.56; sprinkler, \$246,829.03; workmen's collective, \$472,483.45; all other, which includes automobile property damage, \$1,592,962.35.

The amounts paid for losses during 1909 were as follows: Accident, \$7,538,126.05; health, \$1,883,107.61; liability, \$9,011,088.27; fidelity, \$2,338,012.44; surety, \$1,358,250.11; plate glass, \$1,135,111.03; steam boiler, \$169,760.70; burglary and theft, \$806,906.66; credit, \$1,653,309.54; sprinkler, \$48,860.04; workmen's collective, \$188,225.55; all other, including automobile property damage, \$490,021.74.

The aggregate amount disbursed by the 65 companies during the year 1909 was \$72,172,993.85.

The liabilities of these companies, except capital and surplus, aggregated \$165,006,419.84. The aggregate capital stock of the 65 companies is \$30,617,825.00 and their surplus over liabilities amounted to \$38,386,089.84, subject to special deposits in other States and countries.

#### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The building and loan associations of Ohio are under the supervision of the State Bureau of Building and Loan Associations. Their condition is very satisfactory and their conservative management commendatory. During the first ten years of the twentieth century the modern idea of consolidation has reached these institutions to such an extent as to reduce their numbers very considerably. This is in no way discouraging, as full compensation is found in the fact that the remaining associations are much stronger and better as a result of this process. On the 1st of January, 1910, there were six hundred and twenty-seven associations of this kind in the State of Ohio. Their progress in the last year has been very great and their condition must be a source of congratulation to the painstaking officers, directors and managers of these institutions. The gross assets of



PUT-IN-BAY SCENE

the building and loan associations of Ohio at the beginning of the year 1910, amounted to the extraordinary sum of \$153,504,501.26. Each association in the state has been examined at least once and some of them a second time every year since the bureau mentioned above has been in existence. There are no authorized foreign building and loan associations

doing business in Ohio, neither have any bond investment companies been qualified to do business in the State of Ohio.

The City of Cincinnati can boast of a larger number of building associations than any other city in the state. Their number amounts to 219, with assets of \$17,283,569.58; Dayton has 19 associations, with assets of \$21,674,859.99; Columbus has 25 associations, with assets amounting to \$15,170,894.88; Cleveland has 23 associations, with \$10,275,867.35 assets; Toledo has 9 associations, with assets amounting to \$3,977,084.79; and 352 associations with assets of \$85,122,224.67 are distributed all over the state.





HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO



A PART OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

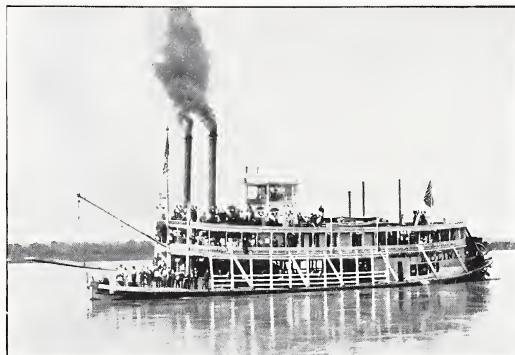




The authorized capital stock of the various associations amounts to the enormous sum of \$749,298,000.00; their subscribed capital stock is \$337,163,786.00; and their capital stock paid in, \$107,149,101.95. The total number of non-borrowing members was 228,745 on the 1st of January, 1910; total number of borrowing members 100,121; total membership 328,866. The average membership per association is 526. The percentage of borrowing members to total membership is 30.44. The total number of non-borrowing depositors amounted to 111,067 on the 1st of January, 1910, and the total number of borrowing depositors was 9,251. The average number of depositors per association was 383. The associations had their assets invested as follows:

Cash on Hand.....	\$ 6,406,717.59
Loans on Mortgage Security.....	141,375,015.95
Loans on Stock or Pass-Book Security.....	1,529,209.03
Loans on All Other Security.....	877,942.42
Furniture and Fixtures.....	116,522.82
Stationary and Supplies.....	
Real Estate.....	1,111,896.17
Real Estate Sold on Contract.....	486,718.63
Real Estate—Office Building.....	906,347.80
Insurance and Taxes due From Borrowers.....	71,779.83
Investment of Reserve and Undivided Profit	
Funds.....	58,555.52
Bonds.....	429,250.78
Miscellaneous.....	134,544.72

Total.....\$153,504,501.26



PASSENGER BOAT ON THE OHIO RIVER

The following table shows the counties in the state having building and loan associations, the number in each and their combined assets:

COUNTY.	Number of Associations	Total Assets December 31, 1909	COUNTY.	Number of Associations	Total Assets December 31, 1909
Adams.....	2	\$ 61,990.36	Logan.....	6	\$1,329,126.97
Allen.....	8	4,296,070.39	Lorain.....	3	386,978.64
Ashland.....	1	82,488.91	Lucas.....	9	3,984,081.68
Ashtabula.....	4	1,931,098.95	Madison.....	5	462,524.78
Athens.....	1	85,750.15	Mahoning.....	3	4,008,869.37
Auglaize.....	6	1,110,222.42	Marion.....	3	1,159,537.70
Belmont.....	8	2,533,348.99	Mercer.....	5	243,091.67
Brown.....	4	318,254.72	Miami.....	7	1,717,263.51
Butler.....	14	4,857,260.31	Monroe.....	1	52,502.79
Champaign.....	5	1,190,236.63	Montgomery.....	24	23,262,542.23
Clark.....	4	3,359,366.68	Morgan.....	1	70,636.59
Clermont.....	13	834,486.75	Morrow.....	2	157,727.34
Clinton.....	5	428,201.19	Muskingum.....	8	1,412,677.13
Columbiana.....	12	6,412,006.46	Noble.....	1	142,502.14
Coshocton.....	2	362,170.02	Perry.....	2	55,557.68
Crawford.....	5	1,026,114.33	Pickaway.....	1	86,300.16
Cuyahoga.....	20	10,275,867.35	Pike.....	1	163,215.30
Darke.....	4	306,762.81	Portage.....	2	469,221.67
Defiance.....	3	852,383.61	Preble.....	3	195,595.16
Delaware.....	2	679,402.72	Putnam.....	3	383,920.25
Erie.....	3	492,359.49	Richland.....	4	2,199,209.39
Fairfield.....	9	778,582.18	Ross.....	6	655,691.58
Fayette.....	1	15,168.78	Sandusky.....	5	724,737.06
Franklin.....	24	15,170,894.88	Scioto.....	5	1,539,524.42
Fulton.....	2	422,999.92	Seneca.....	3	550,530.98
Gallia.....	2	289,065.46	Shelby.....	2	1,697,740.90
Greene.....	3	1,696,812.91	Stark.....	9	5,478,073.97
Guernsey.....	3	386,258.35	Summit.....	6	2,193,447.24
Hamilton.....	248	23,028,911.56	Trumbull.....	2	718,221.92
Hardin.....	2	890,123.15	Tuscarawas.....	9	1,130,414.92
Harrison.....	5	213,704.06	Union.....	1	251,460.00
Highland.....	7	721,729.31	Van Wert.....	2	231,554.84
Hocking.....	2	57,007.53	Vinton.....	2	183,619.70
Holmes.....	1	63,245.57	Warren.....	4	405,522.58
Huron.....	2	1,060,496.90	Washington.....	5	1,344,143.73
Jackson.....	4	615,478.40	Wayne.....	3	1,361,071.67
Jefferson.....	4	776,944.74	Williams.....	2	390,524.87
Knox.....	4	1,062,575.41	Wood.....	3	203,787.27
Lake.....	1	51,640.48	Wyandot.....	1	58,661.75
Lawrence.....	8	1,306,060.37			
Licking.....	5	2,339,346.52	Totals.....	627	\$153,504,501.26



NATURAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO

## POPULATION.

During the first ten years of the twentieth century the growth of the Ohio cities has been very remarkable. There are within the state 82 cities with a population of 5,000 or more, five of them having a population of between 100,000 and 600,000; 32 from 10,000 to 100,000, and 45 from 5,000 to 10,000. Large gains were made by many cities, while seven sustained losses, namely, Findlay, Marietta, Defiance, Wellston, Circleville, Galion and Mahoning.

The population of the Ohio cities in 1910, as compared with that of 1900, is as follows:

	1910	1900		1910	1900
Cleveland.....	560,663	381,768	East Cleveland.....	9,179	2,717
Cincinnati.....	363,591	329,902	Martins Ferry.....	9,133	7,760
Columbus.....	181,511	125,560	Mt. Vernon.....	9,087	6,633
Toledo.....	168,497	131,822	Delaware.....	9,076	7,940
Dayton.....	116,577	85,333	Salem.....	8,943	7,582
Youngstown.....	79,066	44,885	Xenia.....	8,706	8,696
Akron.....	69,607	42,728	New Philadelphia.....	8,542	6,213
Canton.....	50,217	30,667	Niles.....	8,361	7,468
Springfield.....	46,921	38,253	Conneaut.....	8,319	7,133
Hamilton.....	35,279	23,911	Bellefontaine.....	8,238	6,649
Lima.....	30,608	21,723	Bucyrus.....	8,122	6,560
Lorain.....	28,883	16,028	Norwalk.....	7,858	7,074
Zanesville.....	28,026	23,538	Wellsville.....	7,769	6,146
Newark.....	25,404	18,157	Urbana.....	7,739	6,808
Portsmouth.....	23,481	17,870	Defiance.....	7,327	7,579
Steubenville.....	22,391	14,349	Washington C. H.....	7,277	5,761
Mansfield.....	20,768	17,640	Galion.....	7,214	7,282
East Liverpool.....	20,387	16,485	Kenton.....	7,185	6,852
Sandusky.....	19,989	19,664	Van Wert.....	7,157	6,422
Ashtabula.....	18,266	12,949	Wellston.....	6,875	8,045
Marion.....	18,232	11,862	Circleville.....	6,944	6,991
Norwood.....	16,185	6,480	Ashland.....	6,709	4,087
Lakewood.....	15,181	3,355	Canal Dover.....	6,621	5,422
Alliance.....	15,083	8,974	Sidney.....	6,607	5,688
Findlay.....	14,858	17,613	Greenville.....	6,237	5,501
Elyria.....	14,825	8,791	Wooster.....	6,136	6,063
Chillicothe.....	14,508	12,976	Troy.....	6,122	5,881
Massillon.....	13,879	11,944	Nelsonville.....	6,082	5,421
Piqua.....	13,388	12,172	Newburg.....	5,813	5,900
Middletown.....	13,152	9,215	St. Marys.....	5,732	5,359
Ironton.....	13,147	11,868	Athens.....	5,653	3,032
Lancaster.....	13,093	8,991	Gallipolis.....	5,560	5,432
Bellaire.....	12,946	9,912	Painesville.....	5,501	5,024
Marietta.....	12,923	13,348	Jackson.....	5,468	4,672
Tiffin.....	11,894	10,989	Wapakoneta.....	5,349	3,915
Cambridge.....	11,327	8,241	Ravenna.....	5,310	4,003
Warren.....	11,081	8,529	Bowling Green.....	5,222	5,067
Fremont.....	9,939	8,439	Bellevue.....	5,209	4,101
Coshocton.....	9,603	6,473	Madisonville.....	5,193	3,140
Fostoria.....	9,597	7,730	Delphos.....	5,038	4,517
Barberton.....	9,410	4,354	St. Bernard.....	5,002	3,384



The villages in Ohio with a population from 1000 to 5000 are also very numerous and their increase in population during the first ten years of the 20th century is not less remarkable than that of the cities, as is shown by the following:

	1910	1900		1910	1900
East Youngstown.....	4,927	.....	Leetonia.....	2,665	2,744
Shelby.....	4,903	4,685	Franklin.....	2,659	2,724
Logan.....	4,850	3,480	Wauseon.....	2,650	2,148
Uhrichsville.....	4,751	4,582	Berea.....	2,609	2,510
Wilmingtion.....	4,491	3,613	New Lexington.....	2,559	1,701
Kent.....	4,488	4,541	Glouster.....	2,527	2,155
Oberlin.....	4,365	4,842	New Baltimore.....	2,503	3,561
Hillsboro.....	4,296	4,535	Woodsfield.....	2,502	1,800
Toronto.....	4,271	3,526	Geneva.....	2,496	2,342
Miamisburg.....	4,271	3,941	Ada.....	2,465	2,576
Barnesville.....	4,233	3,721	Salineville.....	2,403	2,353
Greenfield.....	4,228	3,979	Hicksville.....	2,395	2,530
Mingo Junction.....	4,049	2,954	Nottingham.....	2,387	939
Pomeroy.....	4,023	4,639	Maumee.....	2,307	1,856
Cuyahoga Falls.....	4,020	3,186	Shawnee.....	2,280	2,966
Dennison.....	4,008	3,763	Fairport.....	2,263	2,073
Napoleon.....	4,007	3,639	New Straitsville.....	2,242	2,302
Reading.....	3,984	3,076	Carey.....	2,225	1,816
Bridgeport.....	3,974	3,963	Ottawa.....	2,182	2,322
Crestline.....	3,807	3,282	Wellington.....	2,131	2,004
Upper Sandusky.....	3,739	3,355	Roseville.....	2,113	1,207
Bryan.....	3,641	3,131	Amherst.....	2,106	1,758
Carthage.....	3,618	2,559	Sebring.....	2,104	387
Marysville.....	3,576	3,048	Paulding.....	2,081	2,080
East Palestine.....	3,537	2,493	Willoughby.....	2,072	1,753
London.....	3,530	3,511	Tippecanoe City.....	2,038	1,703
Celina.....	3,493	2,815	Millersburg.....	2,020	1,998
Lockland.....	3,439	2,695	Oxford.....	2,017	2,009
Elmwood Place.....	3,423	2,532	College Hill.....	1,979	1,104
Girard.....	3,376	2,630	Cadiz.....	1,971	1,855
Struthers.....	3,370	.....	Manchester.....	1,966	2,003
Middleport.....	3,194	2,709	Bluffton.....	1,953	1,783
Rockport.....	3,179	2,038	Chagrin Falls.....	1,931	1,586
Eaton.....	3,170	3,155	Cheviot.....	1,930	.....
Byersville.....	3,156	1,267	Perrysburg.....	1,913	1,766
Orville.....	3,101	1,901	Westerville.....	1,903	1,462
Lisbon.....	3,084	3,330	Wyoming.....	1,893	1,450
Wadsworth.....	3,073	1,764	Gibsonburg.....	1,864	1,791
Crooksville.....	3,028	835	Rocky River.....	1,861	1,319
Port Clinton.....	3,007	2,450	New Boston.....	1,858	.....
Cleveland Heights.....	2,955	.....	Covington.....	1,848	1,791
Chicago Junction.....	2,950	2,348	Bradford.....	1,844	1,254
Newcomerstown.....	2,943	2,689	Ripley.....	1,840	2,248
Hartwell.....	2,823	1,833	McConnellsville.....	1,831	1,825
Clyde.....	2,815	2,515	Blanchester.....	1,813	1,788
Montpelier.....	2,759	1,869	Londonville.....	1,804	1,581
Medina.....	2,734	2,232	Columbus Grove.....	1,802	1,935
Lebanon.....	2,698	2,867	Mt. Healthy.....	1,799	1,354



UNITED STATES PLAYING CARD COMPANY, NORWOOD, OHIO

	1910	1900		1910	1900
Bedford.....	1,783	1,486	West Liberty.....	1,288	1,236
Germanatown.....	1,778	1,702	Somerset.....	1,286	1,124
Leipsic.....	1,773	1,726	West Carrollton.....	1,285	987
Coal Grove.....	1,759	1,191	Jacksonville.....	1,285	1,047
Huron.....	1,756	1,708	Forest.....	1,285	1,155
Spencerville.....	1,748	1,784	St. Paris.....	1,261	1,222
Glendale.....	1,741	1,545	Belpre.....	1,249	.....
New Richmond.....	1,733	1,916	West Milton.....	1,207	904
Carrollton.....	1,730	1,271	Stryker.....	1,206	1,206
Utica.....	1,729	826	Bethel.....	1,201	850
Richmond.....	1,729	1,640	Fort Recovery.....	1,193	1,097
Hubbard.....	1,699	1,230	Brooksville.....	1,187	869
Delat.....	1,689	1,230	Antwerp.....	1,187	1,206
Louisville.....	1,678	1,374	Rockford.....	1,186	1,207
Mt. Gilead.....	1,673	1,528	South Charleston.....	1,181	1,096
Corning.....	1,664	1,041	Buchtel.....	1,180	.....
Oakley.....	1,639	528	Marblehead.....	1,172	997
Union City.....	1,595	1,282	Monroeville.....	1,152	1,211
Lowellville.....	1,592	1,137	Oak Hill.....	1,148	825
New Bremen.....	1,586	1,318	Coalton.....	1,111	1,625
Minster.....	1,583	1,465	Dunkirk.....	1,109	1,222
Columbiana.....	1,582	1,339	McArthur.....	1,107	941
Versailles.....	1,580	1,478	Holgate.....	1,095	1,237
Georgetown.....	1,580	1,529	Waverly.....	1,083	1,854
Kenmore.....	1,561	.....	Archbold.....	1,082	958
Oak Harbor.....	1,559	1,631	Degraff.....	1,082	1,150
New London.....	1,557	1,180	West Union.....	1,080	1,000
Dresden.....	1,549	1,600	Continental.....	1,074	1,104
Addyston.....	1,543	1,513	Edgerton.....	1,072	1,043
Chardon.....	1,542	1,360	Mt. Sterling.....	1,071	986
Dillonville.....	1,519	.....	Cedarville.....	1,059	1,189
Deshler.....	1,515	1,628	New Carlisle.....	1,058	995
Sabine.....	1,514	1,481	Belleville.....	1,056	1,039
Jamestown.....	1,461	1,205	Swanton.....	1,050	887
Jefferson.....	1,461	1,319	West Jefferson.....	1,043	803
Mechanicsburg.....	1,446	1,617	Amsterdam.....	1,041	.....
Caldwell.....	1,430	927	Batavia.....	1,034	1,029
Cleves.....	1,423	1,328	Mineral City.....	1,032	1,220
Loveland.....	1,411	1,260	New Olmstead.....	1,030	.....
Plain City.....	1,407	1,432	West Alexandria.....	1,030	740
Minerva.....	1,396	1,200	Payne.....	1,027	1,336
Granville.....	1,394	1,425	Hudson.....	1,021	983
St. Clairsville.....	1,393	1,210	Hamden.....	1,019	838
Murray City.....	1,386	1,116	Kellys Island.....	1,017	1,174
Vermillion.....	1,369	1,184	Shreve.....	1,016	1,043
Harrison.....	1,368	1,456	Lodi.....	1,015	846
Arcanum.....	1,360	1,227	Bergholz.....	1,011	.....
Yellow Springs.....	1,360	1,371	McComb.....	1,008	1,195
Navarre.....	1,356	963	Pemberville.....	1,006	1,081
Cardington.....	1,349	1,364	Sylvania.....	1,002	617
Milford.....	1,321	1,149	Garrettsville.....	1,001	1,145
Plymouth.....	1,314	1,154			



RACCOON RIVER





## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE CITY OF DAYTON.



**T**HE CITY OF DAYTON ranks next after Cincinnati, among the five leading cities, in priority of organization, both as village and city, it having been incorporated as a village by the act of the General Assembly of February 12, 1805, and became a city some 20 years later. Its population in 1820 was 2,954; in 1830, 6,067; in 1840, 9,792; in 1850, 18,960; in 1860, 24,615; in 1870, 29,730; in 1880, 38,678; in 1890, 61,220, and in 1900, 85,333. In 1840 it was second in rank as to population. In 1850 it was again second in rank. In 1860 it fell to the fourth, and in 1870 became fifth, which it still remains. Youngstown, with a population of 44,885, most nearly approaches it among the smaller cities.

Settlements began in the Miami valley in the vicinity of Dayton prior to the year 1795. In that year Governor Arthur St. Clair, General Wilkinson, General Dayton and Colonel Israel Ludlow purchased a large tract of land from John Claus Symmes, the original patentee.

Two parties were sent out from Cincinnati, one under Daniel C. Cooper, and the other under Captain John Dunlap to establish the boundaries of the purchase. On the 4th of November, 1795, Colonel Ludlow laid out a town at the mouth of the Mad River which he named Dayton, in honor of General Jonathan Dayton, one of the proprietors. A lottery was held for the distribution of lots, and the persons drawing them agreed to locate in the town in the following spring. Under the terms of this lottery 46 persons, the most of them the heads of families, agreed to locate in Dayton in the early spring of 1796. Only 19 of them, however, lived up to their agreement. These, with their families, arrived on April 1, of that year, and were: William Gahagan, Samuel Thompson, Benjamin Van Cleve, William Van Cleve, Solomon Goss, Thomas Davis, John Davis, James McClure, John McClure, Daniel Ferrell, William Homer, Solomon Homer, Abraham Glassmine, John Dorough, William Chenowith, James Morris, and William and George Newcom.

Many of these men and their immediate descendants became prominent in public affairs, and the descendants of many of them still reside at Dayton and in the Miami valley, and are among the leading citizens.

A trip from Cincinnati to Dayton to-day is reckoned as a pleasant recreation. But in 1796 it was a parallel to the voyage of



PIONEER VIEW OF EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.  
Between Third and Second Streets. The corner is now occupied by Callahan Bank Building



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THIRD.

rough baskets made of hickory switches. Trees were felled to make foot bridges across the smaller streams, and rafts were constructed to ferry the women, children and household goods across the larger creeks, while the horses and cattle were forced to swim over. Game was plenty, and the men slaughtered the meat as they went, and as occasion required.

The third party, in charge of Mr. Thompson, embarked on a large piroque, sailed down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami and up that stream to the mouth of the Mad River. The voyage lasted for 10 days. At the close of each day the boat was fastened to some convenient tree and the party went ashore and camped for the night. A large bonfire was built to keep the wild beasts away, and guards were stationed to prevent the Indians from surprising the camp. Game and wild fowl were plenty, and supplied much of the necessary provisions of the voyage.

The piroque and its crew, passengers and freight landed at the head of St. Clair Street on Friday, April 1, 1796, and Mrs. Samuel Thompson was the first to step ashore, being the first white women whose feet touched the soil of Dayton, with the probable exception of Mrs. McFall, who was rescued from captivity with the Indians by a party of Kentuckians in 1782 in that part of the Miami valley. There were two small parties of Indians encamped on the bank of the Miami when the piroque touched land, but they proved to be friendly.

At the beginning the town was the center of loneliness indeed, and would have been unendurable to the people of the present day, but to these pioneers it was not without its enjoyments, and the twin stars of Hope and Contentment shown with undimmed lustre. During the summer of 1799 a portentous cloud arose above the horizon. There were indications of an Indian uprising along the border,

Jason and his fellow argonauts. The expedition left Cincinnati for the new town early in March, 1796, in three divisions or parties. The first was in charge of William Homer, the second in charge of George Newcom, and the third in charge of Samuel Thompson. These parties left Cincinnati on different dates, some traveling by land, and others by water up the Great Miami.

The first party traveled with a two horse wagon along the road blazed and partially cut out by Daniel C. Cooper in 1795. The other land party traveled on foot and reached their place of destination in about 14 or 15 days after starting. Their property and utensils of all kinds were carried on horses, and the children who were too young to walk were slung to the horses in



CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.



and a defensive blockhouse was built on the bank of the Miami River where Main Street intersects it. But the threatened storm did not break, and the blockhouse was used for school purposes, and here Benjamin Van Cleve, the first school master of the town, taught the pioneer children their a-b-c's, and directed them in the construction of pot hooks, the first step in writing. He graduated his scholars in "reading, writing and ciphering," and the pioneer youth who was master of these had bright prospects ahead of him.

Postal facilities for a time were unknown, but the people began to clamor for them and the government at Washington hearkened. A postoffice was established in 1803, and in 1804 Mr. Van Cleve, the school teacher, was appointed postmaster. Letters covering a single sheet of foolscap could be sent for 25 cents, and it was optional as to pre-payment. The recipient generally had to pay the postage, and occasionally had to hire out for a day to lift his letter. Foolish and unnecessary communications did not burden the mails in the days of the pioneers.

Mr. Van Cleve remained postmaster to the date of his death, in 1821. From 1804 to 1806 the people of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and all the intervening country up to the western half of Lake Erie, had to come to Dayton or go to Detroit to mail and receive their letters. When the Dayton postoffice was opened it was on the post route between Cincinnati and Detroit, and the post rider made the trip every two weeks. Soon a weekly mail was established, then a semi-weekly, but it was many years before the daily mail came. Postmaster Van Cleve found that the postoffice

business was a losing one unless he exacted payment before the delivery of the letters and the papers to his constituents, but by mixing some firmness with the natural kindness of his nature, he managed to keep square with the postoffice department. The postal system was crude, and in many respects arbitrary at this time, one complaint being that 25 cents per letter must be paid without regard to the distance transmitted.

In 1816, postal rates were modified and fixed as follows: For a distance of 36 miles and under 80 miles, per letter, six cents; 80 miles and under 150 miles, 10 cents; over 150 miles and under 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Newspapers to all points within the State, when printed, one cent each; beyond the State, one and one-half cents; magazines, from one and one-half to two cents,



DICKEY HOUSE, CORNER OF LUDLOW AND SIXTH STREETS.



POSTOFFICE BUILDING.



according to distance within 100 miles. Pamphlets and magazines were not carried when mails were heavy, especially by post riders on horse back. The mails from the East were carried to Wheeling by post riders, and thence carried down the Ohio on government row boats.

To Dayton belongs the honor of establishing the first library in the State. It was incorporated by the act of the Legislature of February, 1805, and was the first library to be incorporated by legislative action in the State. It is still in existence, and is one of the more important libraries of Ohio. The Dayton Academy was incorporated in 1808 by the legislature, so that Dayton was the pioneer city of the State in both literature and learning.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the Great Miami was navigable both below and above Dayton. The city, with all the others in the West and South, had its portents in 1811 and 1812. A brilliant comet appeared in 1811, and its advent was followed by a succession of earthquake shocks throughout the Ohio valley in that year and the one succeeding. These shocks were often terrifying, and the wildest superstitions seized the minds of a large portion of the people. While no material damage was done by the shocks, they had a most demoralizing effect on human beings and animals alike; in time they passed away, but were long remembered by those who experienced them.



THE REIBOLD BUILDING.

The Miami & Erie Canal was opened to Dayton in 1829, the first boat over it reaching the city on the 25th of January, of that year. The construction of this waterway had a magic effect upon the city, and it at once took on a constant and steady growth; business increased, manufactures began to spring up, and have continued to develop and flourish to the present.

The slavery question was projected upon the city in 1832 by the arrest of a negro slave, under the fugitive slave laws then existing; the negro had lived in the city for three years under the name of Thomas Mitchell. He was claimed by a resident of Kentucky. After much excitement he was remanded to his master in compliance with the law, and taken to Cincinnati on his way to Kentucky. He leaped from the upper story of the Main Street Hotel in that city and was dashed to death.

In 1839, when the Multicaulis craze struck Ohio, and everybody saw fortunes in



OLD UNION DEPOT.





WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD STREET.  
Old and New Court House.

silk raising, the Dayton Silk Company was incorporated by the legislature with a capital of \$100,000. The company proposed to introduce the *Mones Multicaulis*, or white mulberry, and silk worm eggs from China, and enter upon the production and manufacture of silk on a magnificent scale. The prospect was a dazzling one, but in the end it proved a disastrous failure, and the investors lost their money.

The city of Dayton is most beautifully situated, and is quite as beautiful in its public and private architecture, its broad and well paved streets, fine hotels, and the good taste displayed on every hand. It is located at the mouth of the Mad River, where it mingles its waters with the Great Miami. Other smaller and beautiful streams flow into the Miami in the vicinity. It lies 67 miles west of Columbus, 52 miles north of

Cincinnati, and 110 miles east of Indianapolis. Its public buildings, churches and school houses are handsome and commodious. The most splendid of all of its edifices is the Soldiers' Home. It surmounts a beautiful elevation some three miles west of the centre of the city. It is known as the "Central Branch of the System of Soldiers' Homes in the United States," and is by far the largest and most important of any of them. The citizens of the city originally subscribed \$20,000 toward its establishment. Its land area is 627 acres, or almost a mile square. It is not only a beautiful, but a unique spot, where thousands of the disabled veterans of the country are well housed and well cared for. The grounds are covered with substantial and appropriate buildings, and are laid out like a miniature city, with lawns, flower pots, green houses, lakes and rivulets, and in every respect an ideal spot. It contains a church, a memorial hall, a valuable library, and like structures, in addition to the administration, hospital, commissary and quartermaster's buildings, and handsome barracks for the inmates. In its cemetery almost 5,000 veterans lie buried, and a beautiful white marble shaft, of 50 feet in height, looks down upon it as the common monument of the patriotic dead. It is controlled by a Board of Governors, appointed by the president of the United States, and its commandant exercises military control over the inmates, but the rules are gentle while firm, and give rise to but few complaints from those who come under them. It is a favorite place for people from Ohio and adjoining states to visit, and the number of such visitors reach almost or quite 500,000 annually.

Dayton is, and always has been, the county seat of Montgomery County. Another of its noted institutions is the State



CENTRAL DISTRICT SCHOOL, CORNER FOURTH AND WILKINSON.







Hospital for the Insane, located one mile south of the city. Manufactures in the city began early in its existence, and have always kept pace with the most progressive cities in the central portion of the Union, and did much toward its upbuilding. They are still in a most flourishing condition, its car building interest being one of the leading ones. Tobacco is extensively manufactured, as are cash registers.

There are 120 manufacturing establishments, great and small, in the city, representing an investment of over \$20,000,000, with an annual average output of about \$27,000,000, with an average annual consumption of from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 of raw material. The average number of employes, of all kinds and in all departments, is 6,500, and the annual average payments of wages is \$6,000,000. These manufactures are diversified.



CITY BUILDING.

Seven or eight electric street railways penetrate the different quarters of the city and extend into the suburbs, and many interurban electric roads are either contemplated or are in process of construction. Among



CALLAHAN BANK BUILDING.

the steam railways which touch the city are the Big Four System, the Pennsylvania Lines, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (N. Y. P. & O.) the Dayton & Michigan, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton System, and other less important lines. The Miami & Erie Canal is also extensively used as a water line for transportation, and its berme bank for an electric railway south.

Over 75 newspapers and newspaper publications devoted to science, literature, politics, religion and special objects are issued in the city. The principal daily papers are the "Journal," "Herald-News," and "Times." The press in the city is generally well patronized by the business community.

There are 55 churches, representing the Methodist, Episcopal, United Brethren, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,  
Fourth near Jefferson.





PANORAMIC VIEW OF DAYTON.

Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran, Evangelical Association, German Reformed, Jewish, Christian, and minor sects and denominations. The church edifices are generally substantial, and in many instances imposing.

Daniel C. Cooper, already mentioned, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, November 20, 1773. He died July 13, 1818. He did probably more than any other man toward the successful founding of the city, and was indefatigable in his efforts to induce settlers to locate within its borders. He filled many public trusts during his life time. He was the first justice of the peace in the district, having been appointed to that office October 4, 1799, and served until May 1, 1803, when Montgomery County was organized. In 1810-1812 he was president of the Select Council, and served seven consecutive terms in the General Assembly of the State with great distinction.



FIFTH STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM MAIN STREET.

John W. Van Cleve, probably the first white man born in Dayton, and the son of Benjamin Van Cleve, already mentioned as the first school teacher and the first postmaster of the place, was born in 1801, on the 27th day of June. He was a man of strong intellect and great natural abilities. He entered the State University in Athens, Ohio, at the age of 16, and was so proficient in the study of Latin that he was engaged to teach the language in the University before he was graduated. Later he became master of both French and German. He was a man of great versatility, resembling Benjamin Franklin in some respects. He was a musician, an artist in colors, an engraver, a civil engineer, a naturalist, a geologist, a lawyer and a brilliant newspaper editor and writer.





PANORAMIC VIEW OF DAYTON.

He was one of the founders of the Dayton Library Association, and was mayor of the city in 1831-1832, and in 1839. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not engage largely in the practice of the profession, preferring literary and scientific pursuits. He was editor and part owner of the "Dayton Journal" from 1828 to 1834. Being an ardent Whig, he supported General Harrison for the presidency in 1840, and published a campaign paper called "The Log Cabin," which challenged attention throughout the United States for its brilliancy and originality. He died September 6, 1858. He was not married.

Francis Glass, a prominent and successful educator, was born in Ireland in 1790. He came to the United States with his parents when he was eight years old. His father was a teacher at Mt. Airy College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Francis graduated from the University in Pennsylvania at the age of 19, and was married a year or two later. He came to the vicinity of Dayton as a teacher in 1817, taught at several points, and finally came to Dayton. He wrote a "Life of George Washington" in Latin, which was published by Harper Brothers of New York, 11 years after his death, which occurred August 27, 1824, after a brief illness. His "Life of Washington" was introduced as a text book in many of the schools.

General George Crook was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, September 8, 1828, and died in the city of Chicago, March 21, 1890. When a boy he worked on his father's farm and attended school until he was 19 years of age, showing great proficiency in his studies. He was appointed a cadet to the West Point Academy by General



PHILLIPS HOUSE, MAIN AND THIRD.





LOOKING WEST ON MONUMENT AVENUE, SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN FOREGROUND.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD STREET.

Robert C. Schenck, a member of Congress, and graduated in July, 1852. For a number of years he was on duty with the Fourth United States Infantry in California. In 1856 he took part in the Rogue River skirmish, and commanded the Pitt Expedition in 1857, and was wounded by an Indian arrow. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was a captain, and returned East to become colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He performed brilliant and effective service in West Virginia with the Third Brigade, and in August, 1862, he was severely wounded in the battle at Lewisburg. Later he joined the Army of Northern Virginia, and distinguished himself at the battle of Antietam, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the regular army. From here he was transferred to the Army of the



Tennessee, in 1863, and in July of that year was assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry Division, participating in a series of actions which ended with the battle of Chicamauga. He pursued the Confederate cavalry, under the command of General Joe Wheeler, from the 1st to the 10th of October, overwhelmingly defeated it and drove it across the Tennessee River. In February, 1864, he assumed command of the Kanawha District in West Virginia, where he was almost constantly engaged in action for months. In the autumn of the same year he joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, and received brevets of brigadier and major general in the regular army for gallant conduct. From March 26th to April 9th, 1865, he was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and engaged in the actions at Dinwiddie



D. C. ARNOLD RESIDENCE, FOURTH STREET.



HOTEL ATLAS, CORNER THIRD AND LUDLOW.

Court House, Jetersville, Sailor's Creek and Farmville. He was mustered out of the volunteer service and was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, United States Infantry, and became the most conspicuous among the past Civil War Indian fighters. He put down the Mormon revolt in Utah in 1882, and reduced the Indian tribes to a comparative state of tractability. He was made a major general on the 6th of April, 1888, by President Cleveland, and placed in command of the Department of Missouri, with his headquarters at Chicago. He was a consummate strategist, and a most brilliant commander.

James Findlay Schenck, a brother of General Robert C. Schenck, was born in Franklin, Ohio, June 11, 1807, and died in Dayton, December 21, 1882. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1822



C. W. RAYMOND RESIDENCE.





K. K. BNAI YESHURN, "JEWISH CONGREGATION."

He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1844, and favored the abrogation of the "Black Laws." This was not popular with his constituents, and he did not stand for a re-election. He made an extensive tour of Europe, and on his return practiced law for 10 or 12 years in Cincinnati with Rufus King. In 1859 he went to Texas, where his anti-slavery views called out many threats of assassination. He was taken prisoner after the beginning of the Civil War, but escaped and returned to Ohio, and became colonel of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was dangerously wounded in the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he was

and resigned in 1824, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1825. He became a lieutenant December 22, 1835, and in 1845 he joined the "Congress" and became chief aid to Commodore Stockton, at the capture of Los Angeles and other California ports. He participated in the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the Civil War was assigned to duty along the Gulf Coast. He led his division of the North Atlantic Squadron in the assaults on Ft. Fisher. He was made commodore and then rear admiral, and retired by the age limit, June 11, 1869.

Charles Anderson was born near Louisville, June 1, 1814. His father was an aide on the staff of General LaFayette during the War of the Revolution, and lived in retirement at the Soldiers' Retreat near Louisville. Charles graduated from the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1833, studied law, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice at Dayton in 1835, where he married Miss Eliza Brown.



LODGE AT ENTRANCE TO WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

elected lieutenant governor of Ohio, and became governor of the State, ex-officio, on the death of Governor John Brough.

Thomas John Wood was born in Manfordville, Kentucky, September 25, 1823. He graduated from West Point, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican War. He was on the staff of General William S. Harney in 1848-1849, and served as captain of the First Cavalry during the border troubles and in Utah in 1859, under General Albert Sidney Johnson. In 1861 he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and had command of a division at the battles of Corinth, Shiloh and Stone River. He commanded a division of the Twenty-first Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at



THE WIDOWS' HOME, MAY AND FINDLAY STREETS.





SACRED HEART CHURCH, CORNER FOURTH AND WILKINSON.

the Second Circuit. In 1823, at the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected as president of the First Circuit, and he resigned the office to enter Congress. He was elected to the Twenty-first Congress, in 1828, from the Third District, comprising Montgomery, Preble, Miami, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Shelby, Allen and Putnam. He was re-elected to the Twenty-second Congress in 1830, from the same district, but recast as follows: Montgomery, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Miami, and was elected a fourth time, in 1834, to the Twenty-fourth



MAIN STREET, FIRE HALL, No. 4.

at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He was severely wounded at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia. He commanded the Fourth Corps at Franklin and Nashville, and was brevetted a major general of volunteers in 1865. He was an able corps and division commander, and commanded the love and respect of those who were both above and below him in rank, for his soldierly qualities. He was retired with the rank of major general in 1868, after which he made his home continuously at Dayton.

Eight citizens of Dayton were chosen to the Congress of the United States. General Robert C. Schenck, John A. McMahon and Clement L. Vallandigham are elsewhere spoken of in fuller detail.

Among the prominent attorneys and jurists of Montgomery County during the first half of the century, was Joseph H. Crane. He served a single term in the popular branch of the State Legislature in 1807-1808. The Legislature in 1816 elected him president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for

LUTHERAN CHURCH.  
Main Street, Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Congress. He was a supporter of the Democratic policy. Judge Crane was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1778, and died in Dayton, Ohio, November 12, 1852.

Lewis B. Gunckel of Dayton, was born in Germantown, Ohio, October 15, 1826. He graduated from the Farmers' College at Cincinnati in 1848, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and began practice at Dayton, where he became prominent in the profession. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was elected to the



VIEW OF TOWN FROM THE MOUNTAIN AVENUE





VICTORIA THEATRE.

largely interested in business and manufactures. Later he took up his residence in Dayton. In 1873 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1875. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, as a Republican, from the Fourth District, consisting of Montgomery, Darke, Preble and Greene Counties. He failed of re-election, and served but one term. He was a man of high character and sound judgment.

George W. Houck of Dayton, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825, and came to Dayton with his father. He received a public school and academic education, and for a number of years taught school, meantime pursuing the study of law with Peter P. Lowe, with whom he was associated for many years after his admission

Senate of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in 1861, and to the Fifty-sixth in 1863. He formulated measures for the relief of the dependent families of soldiers during the Civil War, and also the act permitting soldiers to vote in the field. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872 from the Fourth District, Montgomery, Greene, Darke and Preble, and was defeated for the Forty-fourth by John A. McMahon. In 1871 he was appointed a special commissioner by President Grant to investigate the alleged frauds in the allotments to the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw Indians, and his exposures broke up the scandalous system of robbery which had prevailed for years.

Emanuel Schulz of Dayton, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1819, and in 1838 removed to Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he became



STREET CORNER, FIFTH AND JEFFERSON.



AN OLD MILL.

to the bar in 1846. From 1852 to 1854 he represented Montgomery County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston-Baltimore in 1860, and supported Stephen A. Douglass for the presidential nomination. He was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1876. From 1861 to 1882 he was in partnership with John A. McMahon in the law practice. He was defeated for circuit judge in the Second Judicial Circuit in 1884. He was unanimously nominated to the Fifty-second Congress in 1890, and was elected from the Third District, Montgomery, Warren and Butler Counties. He was re-elected from the same district in 1892 to the Fifty-third Congress, and died suddenly during his term, and was succeeded by Paul J. Sorg.





CHAPEL, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

judgment. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat in 1896, from Montgomery, Preble and Butler Counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth. The district is evenly divided between the two parties, and Mr. Brenner's plurality at each election varied but little from 100 votes.



M. E. GRACE CHURCH.

John L. Brenner of Dayton, was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1832, and was educated in the common schools. He worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. His education was finished in the Springfield (Ohio) Academy. He pursued the occupation of agriculture until 1862, when he engaged in the nursery business, and was eminently successful. In 1874 he engaged in the leaf tobacco business, in which he is still successfully engaged, his home being in Dayton. During his entire public and private career in Dayton he has commanded the highest respect of the entire community, as well as of his employes. In Congress he has never made any pretense of oratory upon the floor, but has always been noted for the careful and conscientious study of all important questions before the House, and his votes have uniformly been the result of deliberate



FIRST U. B. CHURCH, EAST FIFTH STREET.

Colonel Robert N. Nevin was the eighth congressman to be chosen, having been elected in 1900, as a Republican, by about the same slender majority as his immediate predecessor, John L. Brenner, the district being very closely divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, with a slight advantage in favor of the former. Colonel Nevin is a leading and successful lawyer, and is recognized by the leaders of both parties as one of the most brilliant orators in the State, and his services on the stump are in great demand during every political campaign.

For almost half a century the environments have been against Dayton in the matter of population. Three cities approximate have served to attract the population, which would otherwise have gravitated to Dayton. These cities are Springfield, a few miles to the north, with a population of 38,253; Hamilton, a few miles to the south, with 23,914,



and Middletown, near by the latter, with 9,215. They are all manufacturing points in the same district, with 75,000 population, two-thirds of which would have gone to the city of Dayton had they not become manufacturing as well as business rivals. Dayton is the real center of about 200,000 urban population.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

MISCELLANY.—Among the early settlers of Montgomery County was Colonel Robert Patterson. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1753, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1775. In 1804 he removed from Kentucky and settled about a mile below Dayton. He was the original proprietor of Lexington, Kentucky, and one-third owner of Cincinnati, when it was laid out. He was with Colonel George Rogers Clarke in 1778, in his celebrated Illinois campaign; in the following year he was in Bowman's expedition against old Chillicothe. In this expedition, according to Patterson's memoranda, Bowman had 400 men. In August, 1780, he was also a captain under Clarke, in his expedition against the Shawnees, on the Little Miami and Mad Rivers; was second in command to Colonel Boone, August 19, 1782, at the battle of the Lower Blue Licks; was colonel on the second expedition of General Clarke, in the following September, into the Miami country; held the same office in 1786, under Colonel Logan, in his expedition against the Shawnees. He died August 5, 1827. His early life was full of incidents, one of the most remarkable of which we give in his own language, as originally published in the "Ohio National Journal:"

Canoe Journey up the Ohio.—In the fall of 1776 I started from McClellan's station (now Georgetown, Kentucky) in company with Jos. McNutt, David Perry, James Wernock, James Templeton, Edward Mitchell and Isaac Greer, to go to Pittsburg. We procured provisions for our journey at the Blue Licks, from the well known stone house, the



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
Corner Second and Ludlow Streets.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH AND LUDLOW.





MAIN HOSPITAL, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

each other, as long as any help could be afforded. At length the memorable 12th of October arrived. During the day we passed several new improvements, which occasioned us to be less watchful and careful than we had been before. Late in the evening we landed opposite the island (on the Ohio side of the river, in what is now Athens County), then called the Hockhocking, and were beginning to flatter ourselves that we should reach some inhabitants the next day. Having eaten nothing that day, contrary to our usual practice, we kindled a fire and cooked supper. After we had eaten and made the last of our flour into a loaf of bread, and put it into an old brass kettle to bake, so that we might be ready to start again in the morning at daybreak, we lay down to rest, keeping the same clothes on at night that we wore during the day. For the want of a better, I had on a hunting shirt and britch clout (so-called), and flannel leggings. I had my powder horn and shot pouch on my side, and placed the butt of my gun under my head. Five of our company lay on the east side of the fire, and James Templeton and myself on the west; we were lying on our left sides, myself in front, with my right hand hold of my gun. Templeton was lying close behind me. This was our position, and asleep, when we were fired upon by a party of Indians. Immediately after the fire they rushed upon us with tomahawks, as if determined to finish the work of death they had begun. It appeared that one Indian had shot on my side of the fire. I saw the flash of the gun and felt the ball pass through me, but where I could not tell, nor was it at first painful. I sprang to take up my gun, but my right shoulder came to the ground. I made another effort, and was half bent in getting up, when an Indian sprang past the fire with savage fierceness, and struck me with

Buffalo. At Limestone we procured a canoe, and started up the Ohio River by water. Nothing material transpired during several of the first days of our journey. We landed at Point Pleasant, where was a fort commanded by Captain Arbuckle. After remaining there a short time, and receiving despatches from Captain Arbuckle to the commandant at Wheeling, we again proceeded. Aware that Indians were lurking along the bank of the river, we traveled with the utmost caution. We usually landed an hour before sunset, cooked and ate our supper, and went on until after dark. At night we lay without fire, as convenient to our canoe as possible, and started again in the morning at daybreak. We had all agreed that if any disaster should befall us by day or by night that we should stand by



DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



his tomahawk. From the position I was in, it went between two ribs, just behind the backbone, a little below the kidney, and penetrated the cavity of the body. He then immediately turned to Templeton, (who by this time had got to his feet with his gun in hand), and seized his gun. A desperate scuffle ensued, but Templeton held on, and finally bore off the gun.

In the meantime I made from the light, and in my attempt to get out of sight, I was delayed for a moment by getting my right arm fast between a tree and a sapling, but having got clear and away from the light of the fire, and finding that I had lost the use of my right arm, I made a shift to keep it up by drawing it through the straps of my shot pouch. I could see the crowd about the fire, but the firing had ceased, and the strife seemed to be over. I had reason to believe that the others were all shot and tomahawked.

Hearing no one coming towards me, I resolved to go to the river, and, if possible, to get into the canoe and float down, thinking by that means I might possibly reach Point Pleasant, supposed to be about 100 miles distant. Just as I got on the beach a little below the canoe, an Indian in the canoe gave a whoop, which gave me to understand that it was best to withdraw. I did so; and with much difficulty got to an old log, and being very thirsty, faint and exhausted, I was glad to sit down. I felt the blood running, and heard it dropping on the leaves all around me. Presently I heard the Indians board the canoe and float past. All was now silent, and I felt myself in a most forlorn condition. I could not see the fire, but determined to find it and see if any of my comrades were alive. I steered the course which I supposed the fire to be, and having reached it, I found Templeton alive, but wounded in nearly the same manner that I was. James Wernock was also dangerously wounded, two balls having passed through his body; Jos. McNutt was dead and scalped;

D. Perry was wounded, but not badly, and Isaac Greer was missing. The miseries of that hour cannot well be described.

When daylight appeared we held a council, and concluded that inasmuch as one gun and some ammunition was saved, Perry would furnish us with meat, and we would proceed up the river by slow marches to the nearest settlements, supposed to be 100 miles. A small quantity of provisions which was found scattered around the fire was picked up and distributed among us, and a piece of blanket, which was saved from the fire, was given to me to cover a wound on my back. On examination, it was found that two balls had passed through my right arm, and that the bone was broken; to dress this, splinters were taken from a tree near the fire that had



ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.



DEACONESS HOSPITAL, APPLE STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND BROWN.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF LUDLOW AND THIRD STREET.

been shivered by lightning, and placed on the outside of my hunting shirt and bound with a string. And now, being in readiness to move, Perry took the gun and ammunition, and we all got to our feet except Wernock, who, on attempting to get up fell back to the ground. He refused to try again, said that he could not live, and at the same time desired us to do the best we could for ourselves. Perry then took hold of his arm and told him if he would get up he would carry him; upon this he made another effort to get up, but falling back as before, he begged us in a most solemn manner to leave him. At his request, the old kettle was filled with water and placed at his side, which he said was the last and only favor required of us, and then conjured us to leave him and try to save ourselves, assuring us that should he live to see us again, he would cast no reflections of unkindness upon us. Thus we left him. When we had got a little distance I looked back, and distressed and hopeless as Wernock's condition really was, I felt to envy it. After going about 100 poles, we were obliged to stop and rest, and found ourselves too sick and weak to proceed. Another consultation being held, it was agreed that Templeton and myself should remain there with Edward Mitchell, and Perry should take the gun and go to the nearest settlement and seek relief. Perry promised that if he could not procure assistance he would be back in four days. He then returned to the camp and found Wernock in the same state of mind as when we left, perfectly rational and

sensible of his condition, replenished his kettle with water, brought us some fire, and started for the settlement.

Alike unable to go back or forward, and being very thirsty, we set about getting water from a small stream that happened to be near us, our only drinking vessel an old wool hat, which was so broken that it was with great difficulty made to hold water; but by stuffing leaves in it, we made it hold so that each one could drink from once filling it. Nothing could have been a greater luxury to us than a drink of water from the old hat. Just at night Mitchell returned to see if Wernock was still living, intending, if he was dead, to get the kettle for us. He arrived just in time to see him expire; but not choosing to leave him until he should be certain that he was dead, he stayed with him until darkness came on, and when he attempted to return to us, he got lost and lay from us all night. We suffered much that night for the want of fire, and through fear that he was either killed or that he had run off; but happily for us our fears were groundless, for next morning at sunrise he found his way to our camp. That day we moved about 200 yards farther up a deep ravine, and farther from the river. The weather, which had been cold and frosty, now became a little warmer, and commenced raining. Those that were with me could set up, but I had no alternative but to lie on my back on the ground, with my right arm over my body. The rain continuing next day, Mitchell took an excursion to examine the hills, and not far distant he found a rock projecting from the cliff sufficient to shelter us from the rain, to which place we very gladly removed. He also gathered pawpaws for us,



EIGHTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BUILDING.





RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. M. THATCHER.

with white oak leaves, which had a very good effect. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, Mitchell came with his bosom full of pawpaws, and placed them convenient to us, and returned to his station on the river. He had been gone about an hour, when to our great joy we beheld him coming with a company of men. When they approached us, we found that our trusted friend and companion, David Perry, had returned to our assistance with Captain John Walls, his officers and most of his company. Our feelings of gratitude may possibly be conceived, but words can never describe them. Suffice to say that these eyes flowed down plenteously with tears, and I was so completely overwhelmed with joy that I fell to the ground. On my recovery, we were taken to the river and refreshed plentifully with provisions, which the captain had brought, and had our wounds dressed by an experienced man, who came for that purpose. We were afterwards described by the captain to be in a most forlorn and pitiable condition, more like corpses beginning to putrify than living beings.

While we were at the cliff which sheltered us from the rain, the howling of the wolves in the direction of the fatal spot whence we had so narrowly escaped with our lives, left no doubt that they were feasting on the bodies of our much-lamented friends, McNutt and Wernock. While we were refreshing ourselves at the river, and having our wounds dressed, Captain Walls went with some of his men to the place of our defeat, and collected the bones of our late companions, and buried them with the utmost expedition and care. We were then conducted by water to Captain Walls' station, at Grave Creek.

Natural Advantages. — Long before any permanent settlement was made in the Miami Valley, its beauty and fertility were known to the

which were our only food, except perhaps a few grapes.

Time moved slowly on until Saturday. In the meantime we talked over the danger to which Perry was exposed, the distance he had to go, and the improbability of his returning. When the time had expired which he had allowed himself, we concluded that we would, if alive, wait for him until Monday, and if he did not come then, and no relief should be afforded, we would attempt to travel to Point Pleasant. The third day after our defeat my arm became very painful. The splinters and leaves and my shirt were cemented together with blood, and stuck so fast to my arm that it required the application of warm water for nearly a whole day to loosen them so that they could be taken off; when this was done, I had my arm dressed

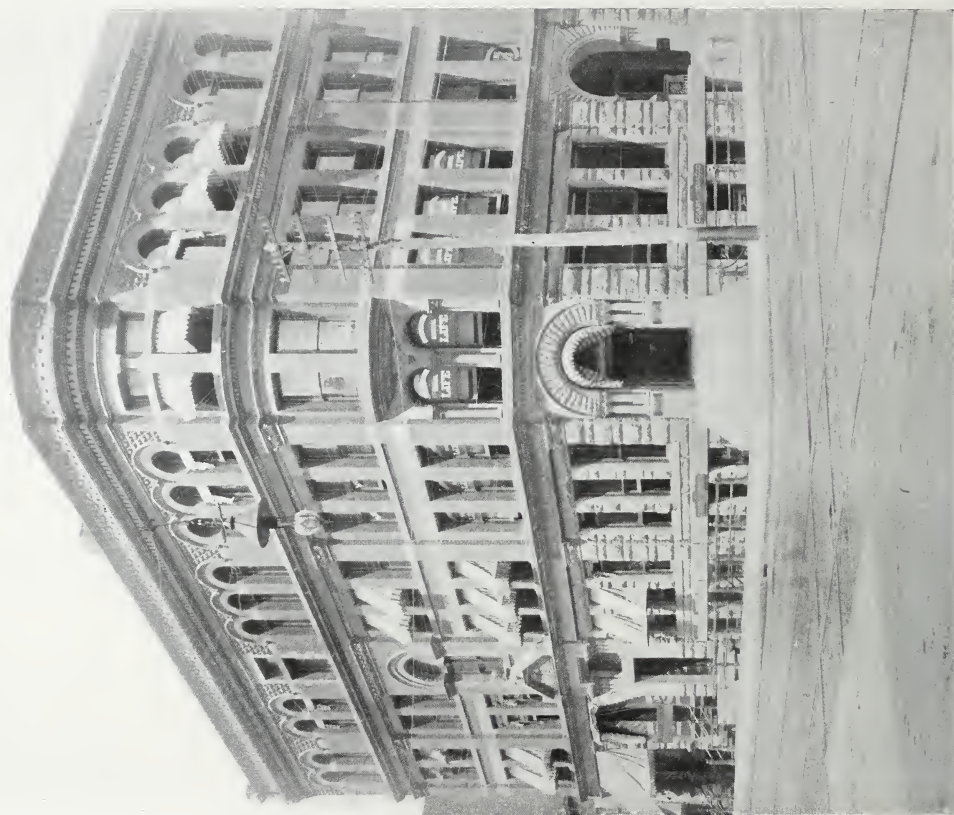


RESIDENCES OF T. A. SEGLER AND R. J. CUNAIN.





RESIDENCE OF R. W. KEHN.



BECKEL BUILDING, THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREET.





RIVER FRONT ALONG THE MIAMI, DAYTON.

inhabitants of Kentucky and the people beyond the Alleghanies, and repeated efforts were made to get possession of it. These efforts led to retaliation on the part of the Indians, who resented the attempt to dispossess them of their

lands, and the continuous raids back and forth across the Ohio River to gain or keep control of this beautiful valley, caused it to be called, until the close of the Eighteenth Century, the "Miami Slaughter House." The report of the French major, Celoron de Bienville, who, in August, 1749, ascended the La Roche or Big Miami River in bateaux to visit the Twightwee villages at Piqua, has been preserved, but Gist, the agent of the Virginians, who formed the Ohio Land Company, was probably the first person who wrote a description in English of the region surrounding Dayton. Gist visited the Twightwee or Miami villages in 1751. He was delighted with the fertile and well watered land, with its large oak, walnut, maple, ash, wild cherry and other trees. "The country," he says, "abounded with turkey, deer, elk and most sorts of game, particularly buffaloes, 30 or 40 of which are frequently seen feeding in one meadow; in short, it wants nothing but cultivation to make it a most delightful country. The land upon the Great Miami



RESIDENCE OF W. CRAIGHEAD.



CORNER OF LUDLOW STREET AND MONUMENT AVENUE.  
Residence of E. J. Barney.

River is very rich, level and well timbered, some of the finest meadows that can be. The grass here grows to a great height on the clear fields, of which there are a great number, and the bottoms are full of white clover, wild rye and blue grass." It is stated by pioneer writers that the buffalo and elk disappeared from Ohio about the year 1795.

The development of the Miami Valley has shown that the glowing accounts of the early explorers as to the fertility of the soil were not too highly colored. Beautiful and fertile as the Miami Valley is, no part of it surpasses, if it equals, the region immediately surrounding Dayton. The "Mad River Country," as this region was called by the first pioneers, was the synonym for all that was desirable in farming lands.

Dayton is fortunate in its location at the confluence of four important streams—the Miami, Mad River, Stillwater and Wolf Creek. Each of these streams has its valley of great beauty and fertility, and these valleys produce large and profitable crops of every variety. As reported in the United States census report of 1880, the total value of farm products in Montgomery County in 1879 was \$3,288,449, a greater amount than was produced by any other county in Ohio. An incidental advantage resulting from the four river valleys is the facilities they afford for the construction of railroads, which, through them, may reach Dayton on easy grades, and at comparatively small cost. No doubt to this cause may be partly attributed the fact that, with Dayton as a centre, ten railroads radiate in every direction.

One of nature's chief gifts to Dayton is the building stone that underlies a large part of Montgomery County. Of special value is the Niagara, or, as it is commonly called, the Dayton stone. So extensive are the beds of this stone that Professor Orton, the State geologist, pronounces it inexhaustible.

Another article, which at first thought may be considered of little value, is of the greatest importance. Gravel is so abundant and so cheap that we seldom reflect what an important part it has played in the development of the country. Professor Orton says: "It is not easy to set a proper estimate upon the beds of sand and gravel of Montgomery County until a comparison is instituted between a region well supplied with such accumulations and another that is destitute of them. The gravel knolls and ridges with which in the southern and eastern portions of the county, almost every farm abounds, afford very desirable building sites, and are generally selected for such purposes. Land of the best quality for



RESIDENCE OF W. H. SCOTT, SALEM AVENUE.



mortar, cement and brick making is everywhere within easy access.

"An inexhaustible supply of excellent materials for road making — what is frequently designated the lime stone gravel, though in reality largely composed of granitic pebbles — is found in the drift deposits, from which hundreds of miles of turn-pikes have been already constructed in the country, thus affording free communication between farm and market at all seasons of the year. The smaller boulders of Canadian origin are selected from the gravel banks for paving stones, and transported to the neighboring cities. In regions where stone suitable for macadamized pikes can be obtained, good roads can be had, even though gravel is wanting, but at largely increased expense above that of gravel turnpikes.

The districts which are supplied with neither can certainly never compete in desirability with these gravel-strewn regions."

Benjamin Van Cleve, one of the original settlers of Dayton, gives in his journal an interesting account of the survey, in the autumn of 1795, of the purchase made by Governor St. Clair, Generals Dayton and Wilkinson, and Colonel Ludlow from Judge Symmes.

Two parties set out, one under Daniel C. Cooper, to survey and mark a road, and the other, under Captain John Dunlap, to run the boundaries of the purchase. Mr. Van Cleve says: "On the 4th of November Israel Ludlow laid out the town at the mouth of Mad River and called it Dayton, after one of the proprietors. A lottery was held, and I drew lots for myself and several others, and engaged to become a settler in the ensuing spring."

In March, 1796, three parties left Cincinnati, led by William Harner, George Newcomb and Samuel Thompson.

Harner's party was the first to start; the other two companies left on Monday, March 21, one by land and the other by water. Harner's party came in a two-horse wagon over the road begun, but only partially cut through the woods by Cooper, in the fall of 1795. The other party that traveled by land walked. They were two weeks on the road. Their furniture, stoves, clothes, provisions, cooking utensils, and agricultural implements and other property, as well as children too small to walk, were carried on horses, in creels made of hickory withes, and suspended from each side of pack saddles. It was a difficult matter to ford the creeks without getting the freight and the women and children wet. Trees were cut down to build foot bridges across the smaller streams. Rafts were constructed

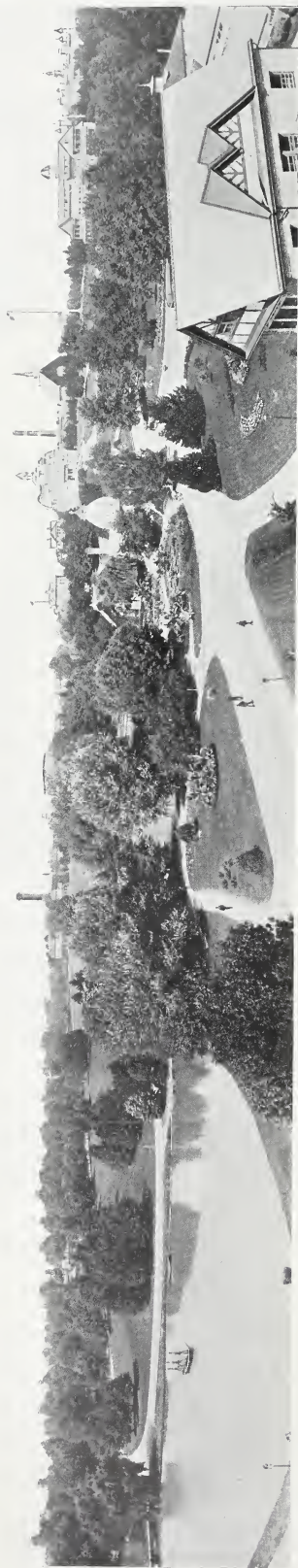


OLDEST BUILDING IN DAYTON.  
"Over a century old."



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT THRESHER.





GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.



RIDGEWAY FLATS.

to carry the contents of the creels and the women and children over large creeks, while the horses and cattle swam. Their rifles furnished them with plenty of game, and their cows with milk, at meals.

Thompson's party came in a large pirogue down the Ohio to the Miami, and up that stream to the mouth of Mad River.

At the close of each day the boat was tied to a tree on the shore, and the emigrants landed and camped for the night around the big fire, by which they cooked their appetizing supper of game and fish and the eggs of wild fowls, for which the hunger of travelers was a piquant and sufficient sauce. No doubt their food, as described by other pioneers, was cooked after this fashion: Meat was fastened on a sharpened stick, stuck in the ground before the fire, and frequently turned. Dough for wheat bread was sometimes wound around a stick and baked in the same way. Corn bread was baked under the hot ashes. "Sweeter roast meat," exclaims an enthusiastic pioneer writer, "than such as is prepared in this manner no epicure of Europe



RESIDENCE OF HUGO F. SCHNEIDER, SOUTH BANK STREET.



ever tasted. Scarce any one who has not tried it can imagine the sweetness and gusto of such a meal, in such a place, at such a time."

The passage from Cincinnati to Dayton occupied ten days. Mrs. Thompson was the first to step ashore, and the first white woman, except, perhaps, the captive Mrs. McFall, rescued by Kentuckians in 1782, to set her foot on Dayton soil. Two small camps of Indians were here when the pirogue touched the Miami bank, but they proved friendly, and were persuaded to leave in a day or two. The pirogue landed at the head of St. Clair Street, Friday, April 1. The following brief entry is the only allusion Benjamin Van Cleve makes in his "Journal" to this important event in the history of Dayton: "April 1, 1796.

Landed at Dayton, after a passage of ten days. William Gahagan and myself having come with Thompson's and McClure's families in a large pirogue." We can easily imagine the loneliness and dreariness of the uninhabited wilderness which confronted these homeless families. There were three women and four children—one an infant—in the party. "The unbroken forest was all that welcomed them, and the awful stillness of night had no refrain but the howling of the wolf and the wailing of the whip-poor-will."

During the summer of 1799 an Indian war was apprehended, and a large block house was built for defensive purposes. It stood on the Main Street bank of the Miami. The threatened attack did not come, and it was never used as a fort, but was converted into a school house, where Benjamin Van Cleve, the first Dayton schoolmaster, taught the pioneer children.

December 13, 1803, Benjamin Van Cleve was appointed postmaster. Probably in the spring of 1804 he opened

the office in his cabin, on the southeast corner of First and St. Clair Streets. He served till his death, in 1821. Previous to 1804 the only postoffice in the Miami valley, and as far north as Lake Erie, was at Cincinnati, and from 1804 till about 1806 the people to the north of Dayton, as far as Fort Wayne, were obliged to come to our office for their mail. In 1804 Dayton was on the mail route from Cincinnati to Detroit, and the mail was carried by a post-rider, who arrived and left here once in two weeks. But soon after Mr. Van Cleve opened the postoffice a weekly mail was established. Only one mail a week was received for several years, the route of which was from Cincinnati through Lebanon, Xenia and Springfield to Urbana; thence to Piqua; thence down



RESIDENCE OF J. D. PLATT.



THE BOULEVARD LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD STREET.









BARRACKS, HEADQUARTERS AND MEMORIAL HALL, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

the Miami to Dayton, Franklin, Middletown, Hamilton and Cincinnati. A letter from Dayton to Franklin, or any other town on the route, was sent first to Cincinnati and then back again around the circuit to its destination. No stamps were used, but the amount of postage due was written on the outside of the letter. Postage was sometimes prepaid, but oftener collected on delivery. Mr. Van Cleve frequently inserted notices similar to the following in the newspapers: "The postmaster having been in the habit of giving unlimited credit heretofore, finds it his duty to adhere strictly to the instructions of the postmaster-general. He hopes, therefore, that his friends will not take it amiss, when he assures them that no distinction will be made. No letters will be delivered in future without pay, nor



W. C. A. BUILDING.



DAVIES BUILDING, FOURTH AND THIRD STREETS.



THE AMERICAN CLAY WORKING MACHINERY COMPANY.  
Manufacturers of brick, tile, terra cotta, sewer pipe machinery and brickyard supplies.  
Builders of the Bucyrus Steam Tunnel Dryer, Bucyrus, Ohio.

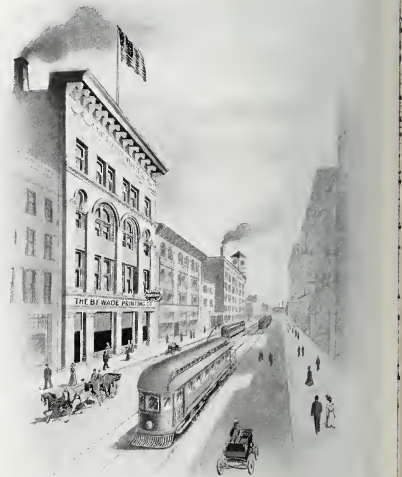
not forwarded when the mail was very large, nor when carried with great expedition on horseback. For a good many years the eastern mail was brought to Wheeling by post-riders, and thence down the river to Cincinnati in government mail boats, built like whaling craft, each manned with four oarsmen and a coxswain, who were often armed. The voyage from Wheeling to Cincinnati occupied six days, and the return trip up stream 12 days.

In the spring of 1805 the Dayton Library Society was incorporated by the legislature. It is creditable to the pioneer citizens of Dayton that among the first institutions established were a public library and an academy. In 1805 the first Act of Incorporation of a public library granted by the State of Ohio was obtained from the legislature, and in 1808 the Dayton Academy was incorporated.

The Great Miami was navigable both above and below Dayton during the great part of the year for keel boats, which were built like canal boats, only slighter and sharper, as well as for flat boats, till about 1820, when the numerous mill-dams that had by that time been erected, obstructed the channel. From that date till 1829, when the canal was opened, freighting south by water, except what was done in flat boats during floods, was almost abandoned. The boats were often loaded with produce taken in exchange for goods, work, or even for lots and houses, for business men, instead of

having money to deposit in bank or to invest, were frequently obliged to send cargoes of articles received in place of cash South or North for sale.

Cherry and walnut logs were sometimes brought down the river on the flat boats. The flat boatmen sold their boats when they arrived at New Orleans, and, buying a horse, returned home by land. The foundations of many fortunes were laid in this way. Flat boats were made of "green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber, and caulked with tow or any other pliant substance that could be procured," and were enclosed and roofed with boards. They were only used in descending streams, and floated with the current.—From Howe's History.



THE B. F. WADE PRINTING COMPANY, TOLEDO.  
Where the "Book of Ohio" was printed.



THE AMERICAN CLAY WORKING MACHINERY COMPANY  
At Willoughby.



# STEUBENVILLE



TEUBENVILLE, the seat of Jefferson County, and one of the most flourishing, industrious and enterprising cities of Southeastern Ohio, stands on historic ground. The authenticated history of the territory, which is now Jefferson County, begins about 1748, prior to that time various tribes of Indians, about whom very little is known, lived in that vicinity. It was in 1748 when "The Ohio Company" was formed by Thomas Lee and twelve other gentlemen of Virginia, to whom were granted by the King of England 500,000 acres of land, situated on the Ohio River.

So far as known the first English speaking white person to set foot in what is now Jefferson County, was a thirteen year old girl named Mary Jamison, an Indian captive, who was adopted by and for many years lived with the Mingo Indians in their village, the present Mingo Junction, about four miles southwest of Steubenville.

The next historical fact of record, is the march of Colonel Henry Bouquet's army of 1,500 men along Yellow Creek and across the county in October, 1764, on their way from Fort Pitt to subdue the hostile Indians in the Muskingum Valley.

Six years later, in 1770, no less a personage than George Washington journeyed down the Ohio River to explore this section of the country, and so far as the records show, the only time he ever set foot on Ohio soil was when he spent several days in what is now Jefferson County. In his journal, under date of the 20th of October, 1770, after describing the topography of the land along the river in this county, he wrote: "We came to the Mingo town situated on the west side of the river, a little above Cross Creek. This place contains about twenty cabins and seventy inhabitants of the Six Nations." In November, 1770, on his return trip up the river, General Washington again stopped at the Mingo town, spending there three days.

In the spring of 1774, there appeared in what is now Jefferson County, one of the most remarkable men in the history of the United States—Logan, the Mingo Chief. He was born near Shamokin on the Susquehanna, about 1730, and was the second son of Shikillemus, a chief of the Cayugas, one of the Six Nations. His father



HALF-MOON FARM NEAR STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

had been converted by a Christian missionary and government agent, John Logan, and named his second son in his honor. For a time he lived in the Kishaquokill Creek Valley in Pennsylvania, where he supported himself by dressing skins. His father died at the close of Pontiac's War and in 1769 Logan moved to the Allegheny, where he remained but a short time, and in 1772 came to the Ohio Valley, where he lived for a time at the Mingo town. Logan was a man of fine physique, fleet footed and of powerful endurance, a magnificent specimen of his race. He was also brave, hospitable, tender of the feelings of others and possessed a remarkable fine sense of honor. He loved the white people as he did his own race. In 1774 Logan and his followers on a hunting expedition encamped at the mouth of Yellow Creek. Across the river Joshua Baker kept a backwoods grog shop, frequented by the notorious Daniel Greathouse. It was the habit of the Indians to come over every day to the Baker tavern for their whiskey. Greathouse and his comrades secreted themselves about the tavern one day when a number of warriors came over, bringing the women and children with

them. Baker gave the Indians all the whisky they could drink, and when they were drunk signaled to the men in ambush. A moment later and the work of slaughter was begun. Every Indian was killed and scalped except one little girl. The women were ripped open and the body of Logan's sister stuck up on a pole. Logan's brother, John Petty, and the rest of his kindred, were among those murdered. The heart of the noble chief was broken. He buried the bodies of his dead, then gathering around him the remnant of his band, Logan, the friend of the white man, went forth to seek revenge. And that revenge was terrible. How many victims were sacrificed to it no one knows, but it is said that Logan announced that he would take ten scalps for every one of his people who were murdered. A few days before the battle of Point Pleasant closed

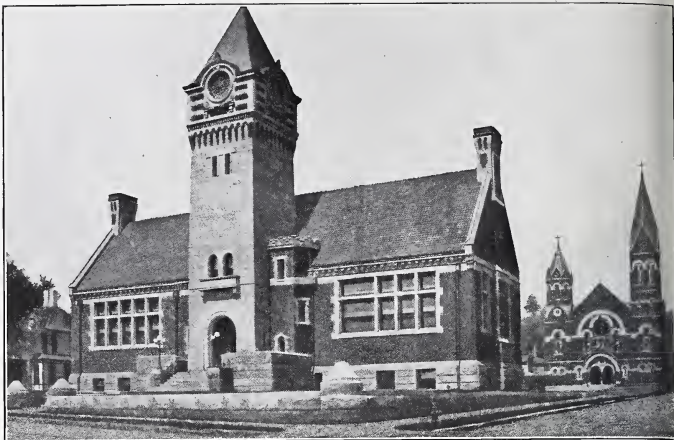
Dunmore's War, a man named Pool encountered Logan in the woods near his cabin. In speaking of his troubles Logan said his revenge had been satisfied, and after embracing Pool, burst into tears. Although he was at peace with himself and the white men, yet he would not forsake his people who had risen to avenge his wrongs; and he with "Cornstalk" led them at the bloody battle of Point Pleasant. It was shortly after that battle that he delivered to General Gibson the speech which made his name immortal. After Dunmore's war Logan's life was a sad and gloomy one. He became addicted to strong drink, and in 1779 he visited Detroit, where, while intoxicated, he insulted an Indian. When he started home from Detroit he stopped a short distance from the settlement, and while sitting with his blanket over his head near his camp fire, the Indian whom he had insulted slipped up behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brain.

It was in February, 1782, that the Indians from Sandusky crossed the river at the present site of Steubenville and indiscriminately plundered, robbed and murdered the white settlers on the other side. These depredations led to Colonel Williamson's murderous attack and ruthless slaughter of the Moravian or Christian Indians in the Tuscarawas Valley, in March, 1782, and Colonel Crawford's fatal expedition against the hostile Indians about Sandusky in May of the same year. Both these expeditions met at the old Mingo town, which had been deserted by the Iroquois several years before. The Indians in this vicinity did not cease hostilities towards the white settlers until after Wayne's victory.

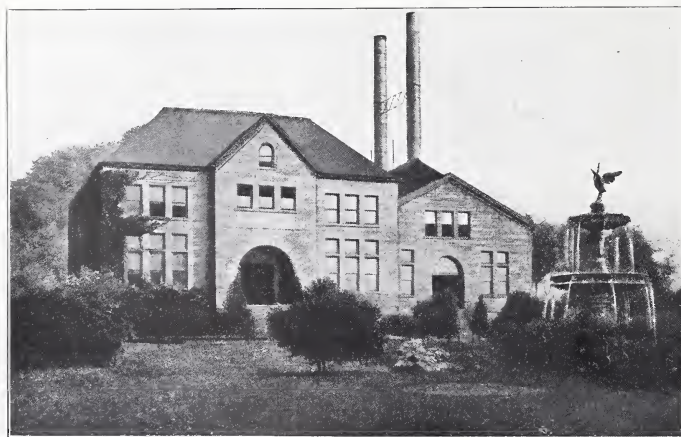
In the autumn of 1785, General Richard Butler passed down the river with General Samuel H. Parsons and Colonel James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States. They stopped at Mingo town and found a number of people there, including some squatters who had settled on the west side of the Ohio River, contrary to the act of Congress, forbidding such settlements.

The great land system of the United States had its beginning when the survey of the seven ranges of government lands was made pursuant to an act of Congress, passed on the 25th of May, 1785. Seven days

later Congress selected from each State surveyors for the public lands. In July of the year following the surveyors assembled at Fort Pitt and shortly afterward began their work. They first ran a line westward from the intersection of the Ohio River and the western boundry of Pennsylvania, forty-two miles. On the south side of this line, known as the "Geographers" line, seven tiers of ranges of townships, six miles square, were laid out adjoining Pennsylvania and extending to the Ohio River. The ranges were numbered from one to seven from the Pennsylvania line westward, and the townships 1, 2, 3, etc., from the river northward. These townships were subdivided into sections one mile square. The numbering of the ranges and townships starts in Jefferson County Township 1 of range 1 takes in the northwest corner of Wells township, including sections



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO



WATERWORKS, STEUBENVILLE



9, 30, 34, 35 and 36. When the survey of these seven ranges was completed the government offered the lands for sale at one dollar per acre. The first sale was held in New York City, in 1787, and others afterwards at Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

At the time the survey of the seven ranges was made the Indians in that part of the country were hostile and the surveyors ran their lines under the protection of United States troops. In 1786, the government selected the present site of Steubenville as the most desirable point in that vicinity for military defense, and instructed Captain Hamtramck to build a fort there for the protection of the surveyors. In February, 1787, this fort was completed and named Fort Steubenville after the famous Prussian Nobleman, Baron Frederick William Augustus von Steuben, General Washington's "drillmaster," who rendered such valuable services to the cause of freedom during the Revolutionary War. The fort stood on the site of property located on what is now known as the northwest corner of High and Adams Streets, at Steubenville. The fort was in existence but a short while. In May, 1787, the troops were moved to Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, and Fort Steuben abandoned. About three years later the fort was totally destroyed by fire. In the summer of 1792 a party of Indians murdered a white woman, named Mrs. Lawson Van Buskirk, who was riding horseback on the Virginia shore, opposite Steubenville. The murderers, pursued by a number of white settlers, escaped, but about a year later Captain Lawson Van Buskirk, the husband of the murdered woman, enlisted a band of thirty men and at what is now called Battle's Run, one mile from Mingo, gave battle to the Indians who had reappeared in the neighborhood. A number of Indians were killed. The only white man slain in this fight was Captain Buskirk himself. This was the last battle with the Indians in Jefferson County.

Virginia acquired title to the Northwest Territory by its several charters granted by James I in 1606, 1609 and 1611. By the treaty of peace of 1785, England assigned all her rights to the United Colonies, and the Indian titles to the Ohio Valley were relinquished by the treaties of Fort Stanwix on the 22d of October, 1784; of Fort McIntosh in January, 1785, and Fort Finney on the 31st of January, 1796. In 1794 Virginia ceded the Northwestern Territory to the United States. Congress, in 1787, appointed General Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwest Territory. The first county proclaimed was Washington County, on the 27th of July, 1788, which included the territory now embraced in Jefferson County, of which Steubenville is the county seat. On the 29th of July, 1797, Jefferson County was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. Its original boundaries embraced all of Ohio from Lake Erie on the north, to the southern line of Belmont County on the south, and from the Ohio River and Pennsylvania line on the east, to the Cuyahoga and Muskingum Rivers on the west. In 1799 Trumbull County was formed on the north, and in 1801 Belmont on the south. In 1802 the Northwest Territory was divided, and representatives from the eastern half held a convention at Chillicothe, and organized the State of Ohio. Columbiana County was formed in 1803, Tuscarawas in 1808, Harrison in 1814, and Carroll in 1832. In

the same year a portion of Columbiana County was annexed to Jefferson County, leaving the latter county with its present outline. The City of Steubenville, or "La Belle Ville"—the city beautiful—as it is frequently called on account of its natural beauty, is the county seat of Jefferson County. It is admirably located on the west bank of the Ohio River. The river at average height in front of the city is about 1,000 feet in width and the cornerstone of the Court House is 675 feet above the sea level at Sandy Hook. The city proper presents a frontage on the river of about three and a half miles, with an average width of about one mile, covering a territory of about three



HIGH SCHOOL, STEUBENVILLE



BRIDGE CONNECTING STEUBENVILLE WITH THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

miles and a half. The city is surrounded by high hills, covered with dense forests and intersected by deep ravines. Two bridges, a railroad bridge and a modern suspension bridge connect Steubenville with the Virginia shore of the Ohio River. The grand and beautiful scenery in the immediate vicinity of Steubenville is not excelled by any in the Ohio Valley, and the name City Beautiful is well deserved.

Bezaleel Wells, one of the founders of Steubenville, who had been employed as a surveyor by the government, was given his choice of cash or land for his services. He chose the latter and in 1796 selected a tract of 1,100 acres on the west side of the river in Jefferson County. The northern boundry of this tract of land is now North Street, in Steubenville. James Ross, of Pittsburg, owned the land adjoining that of the Wells tract on the north, and in 1797 the two men laid out a town and named it Steubenville, after the Fort which had once stood on its site. Bezaleel Wells did all the surveying. The original town was bounded by the river Bank Alley, North and South Streets. It was divided into 236 inlots 60 by 180 feet, with 20 outlots of five acres each. The streets and alleys on the original plat were practically the same as they are today. The first sale of town lots took place on the 25th of August, 1797.

In 1798 Mr. Wells began the erection of a large manor house in a beautiful grove. The house was finished and occupied by him in 1800. For a few years the town progressed slowly; plain houses were erected at first, and it is recorded that the first brick chimney was built by John Ward in 1798. The town was first incorporated on the 14th of February, 1805. A few years later, as the surrounding country became more thickly settled and navigation on the river increased, the town began to grow, and on the 5th of March, 1851, was incorporated as a city, with four wards. In 1872 additional territory was taken into the corporation limits and two more wards added. Since that time the growth of the city has been steady, industrial enterprises located in Steubenville, until today it is one of the most important industrial cities in the upper Ohio Valley, with a population of 22,391, according to the official census of 1910.

The Steubenville district for the registration and sale of public lands in the Northwestern Territory was established by act of Congress on the 10th of May, 1800. Two days later David Hoge, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Register of the office, which position he held for a period of forty years. It was in 1801 when Mr. Hoge purchased from Bezaleel Wells for \$50.00 lot No. 104 on the east side of Third Street, north of Market, and on the south part of this built a house in which the land office was located until 1809, when it was removed to lot 113 on Third Street, north of Washington, where it remained until 1821, when it was removed to a building on the northeast corner of Market Street and Alley A. In 1828 it was removed to lot 61 on the east side of Third Street, between Market and Adams Streets. Here it remained until 1840. The first receiver of the Steubenville office was Zacheus Biggs, commissioned on the 1st of July, 1800; the second was Obediah Jennings, an attorney at law and politician, who subsequently became a Presbyterian preacher. The third was Peter Wilson, appointed on the 3d of November, 1808. He served until 1821, when General Samuel Stokely, who was in office twelve years, succeeded him. John H. Viers was appointed in 1833 and served until the Steubenville district was discontinued by an act of Congress on the 12th of June, 1840, when the unsold lands were attached to the Chillicothe district, and thus ended an interesting episode in the history of that region.

The first white male child born within the limits of Steubenville was James Hunter, a son of Samuel Hunter. He was born on the 18th of September, 1798. The first white female child was Sarah Ward, who was born in 1800.

When the War of 1812 interrupted communication with the outside world, the fact that there was not a woolen manufactory in the United States became painfully evident. Through the efforts of Bezaleel Wells and several other enterprising citivens of Steubenville this state of affairs was quickly remedied and it is to their energy that Steubenville enjoys the distinction of having produced the first woolen cloth in the United States. The original company was composed of Bezaleel Wells and Samuel Patterson, of Steubenville, James Ross and Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg. They erected a factory on Market Street. The works started in April, 1815. Spinning and weaving were at first carried on by hand, but, in 1820, steam was applied to the power loom and to the spinning, knapping and shearing. After the first woolen mill had been started in Steubenville, others were built and for many years Steubenville was the wool manufacturing center of the country.

The first blooded Merino Sheep ever brought to the United States came to Steubenville. They had been imported from Spain by William Jarvis, at that time United States Consul in that country. Shortly after the importation of these animals Bezaleel Wells, who was engaged in building the woolen mill in Steubenville, heard of these sheep, and went at once to Vermont, where Mr. Jarvis lived, bought them and brought them to Steubenville. There they were bred for a number of years and were the parents of all the fine sheep in this region. In 1824 the flock numbered 3,500 and their wool was made into cloth in Steubenville. The modern Steubenville is a city of great attractions. Its natural beauties are greatly enhanced by the splendid bridges which connect the city with the West Virginia shore, the many elegant residences and its miles of well-kept fine streets, its parks and public buildings.

Steubenville is proud of the fact that its population has increased from 14,349, in 1900, to nearly twenty-five thousand in 1910. Within a radius of twenty-five miles from Steubenville live more than 200,000 people. The city owns 24 miles of paved streets, 21 miles of sewers, 300 arc lights, the most complete waterworks in that part of the state, and a splendid fire department. Not less than 1,550 buildings, valued at \$7,500,000, were erected in Steubenville since the 1st of January, 1900.



The financial interests of Steubenville are concentrated in eight banks and four building and loan associations, with a total capital of \$1,346,520.06; a total surplus of \$585,522.13, and total assets of \$8,553,450.85. Six daily and weekly newspapers are published in that city. Religious services are held in 24 churches, while the youth of Steubenville is educated in ten public school buildings and four parochial schools. The Steubenville Public Library is housed in a splendid building and contains over 12,000 volumes.

As one of the old substantial cities of Ohio, Steubenville for a long time had a slow, but steady growth. In the period of general prosperity, following the Spanish-American War, when the country entered upon its greatest career of expansion, not only in foreign and home markets, but also in manufacturing and business at home to meet these new demands, Steubenville fared unusually well in the revival of business and the establishment of new industries.

Then the city "boomed" in a manner that would have done credit to the most enterprising western town. New manufacturing plants came in, communication was established across the river, a new bridge across the Ohio was built, trolley lines were established to neighboring cities, the population increased in leaps and bounds, and the city crept over the bluffs and spread out in two new suburbs.

Its favorable situation amidst rich coal, oil and natural gas lands has given Steubenville many advantages not enjoyed by other cities, and for this reason it has developed into an industrious city of great importance, with the brightest prospects for the future.

Coal was found in the immediate vicinity of Steubenville as early as 1810, when Bezaleel Wells operated a "drift mine." Since then, and especially during the last fifty years, the natural resources of that coal country have been developed to an undreamed of extent, and in regard to the output of coal, Jefferson County now ranks third among the coal producing counties of the Buckeye State. In 1908 the total tonnage of coal from the Jefferson County mines amounted to 3,565,000 tons. This tremendous production represented one-eighth of all the coal mined in the state. Another important product of Jefferson County is its fire clay, which is found in enormous quantities and of excellent quality in that county. An impetus was given to the clay industry about 28 years ago by the discovery that the clay found in Jefferson County was particularly adapted



STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, IN 1905

to the manufacture of vitrified street paving bricks. Steubenville had confidence in this discovery and concluded to make an experiment with and demonstrate to the world the excellent quality of those bricks, by paving one of its principal streets with the home product. Time has proved the good judgment of those who made this experiment for the original fire brick paving, followed in the course of time by many others, has given all the satisfaction anticipated and hoped for. Natural gas was found in Steubenville's immediate vicinity as early as 1884, but it was five years later when oil was also found. Of the other gifts of nature in Jefferson County, iron ore must also be mentioned, but while excellent beds of iron ore have been found within five or six miles from Steubenville, which have been practically tested, Lake Superior competition has so far prevented them from becoming useful commercially. These natural resources as well as splendid facilities by rail and water have naturally helped to develop the Steubenville industries. While the city in days gone by had a number of tanneries and manufacturing of various kinds, it was left to the latter part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century to stimulate local industries to gigantic efforts.

After the Spanish-American War a number of outside manufacturing concerns were attracted by the many natural advantages of Steubenville and located there. Their advent not only brought prosperity to the city, but also to the whole region of which Steubenville is the natural center. New industries followed to settle in the bustling city, the place began to expand and soon the whole outward appearance of Steubenville was changed. Today the manufacturing interests of Steubenville are varied. They comprise iron, steel, tin, glass, pottery, paper, fire clay products, wood and concrete building supplies, cigars and stogies. The capital invested in the industries of Steubenville rose from \$2,302,563 in 1900, to \$13,043,000 in 1910, while the number of wage

earners increased from 1,773 in 1900, with annual wages of \$734,244, to 6,527 in 1910, with wages of \$4,756,462. The value of production in 1910 amounted to \$20,119,662, against \$4,547,049 in 1900.

One of the principal factors in the phenomenal growth of Steubenville has been the "La Belle Iron Works," one of the largest independent mills in the country. It was located in Steubenville in the late 90's. The firm has 3,600 employes on its payroll, which latter amounts to \$3,095,507 annually. Among the other industrial plants of Steubenville may be mentioned "The Acme Glass Works, known all over the country as the "largest manufacturers of lamp chimneys under one roof," "The Steubenville Pottery," "The Ohio Valley Clay Company," "Chicago Wall Paper Mill," "The Pope Tin Plate Company," "The Ohio Foundry and Manufacturing Company," "Hartje Paper Manufacturing Company," "Woods Valve and Machine Company," "The Steubenville Stone Company," "James Workman & Sons," "Central Sewer Pipe & Supply Company," "Steubenville Ice Company," "Central Cooperage Company," "The Aetna Milling Company," "The Franklin Machine Works," "The Nicholson Brick Company," and many others.

When the hill top suburbs were developed by a land company, twenty acres of land along the bluffs were deeded to the city for park purposes. This property, wonderfully situated, has since been improved and promises, in time, to develop into a park of superb beauty. Two miles up the river, in beautiful location, is "Stan ton Park," named after the great War Secretary of President Lincoln's Cabinet, who was born and reared in Steubenville. In a thickly wooded valley, little lakes and pretty pavilions have been built, supplemented by modern amusement appliances and a dancing hall, from which one enjoys a wonderful view on the famous "Hal Moon Farm," laying in a great bend of the river.

The city's financial statement for 1909 showed receipts of \$397,823.55 and expenditures of \$383,069.00 leaving a balance of \$14,754.55. The total bonded debt equals \$504,591.67, while the cash valuation of the sinking fund for the redemption of debts amounts to \$60,191.44. In this debt are included water works bonds \$165,000.00, garbage disposal bonds, \$11,000.00, sewer bonds, \$99,000.00, and improvement bonds, \$65,000.00. Most of the improvements of the city have been made in the last years, but now that the demands of the city along these lines have been nearly met, the present expense will be steadily reduced. The transportation facilities of Steubenville are ideal. We quote from "Steubenville, Ohio," a booklet published under the auspices of the "Steubenville Chamber of Commerce:" "Situating midway between the great markets of the East and West and right at the door of the Great Lakes" and the South, Steubenville is as advantageously located as could be imagined, while the transportation service by rail and water to all points is ideal. Two lines of railroad run east and west and two north and south, all of which are supplemented by the Ohio River. In the city proper the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Divisions of the Pennsylvania Lines and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Division of the Wabash Lines, and across the river the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Division of the Pennsylvania Lines offer every passenger and freight facility. By these lines New York is ten hours distant, Chicago twelve, St. Louis fifteen, Cincinnati five and one-half and Cleveland four. Sixty-four trains, carrying 4,000 passengers, run out of the city every day, while the daily tonnage shipped is 15,000 tons.

Ever since the first pioneers came over the Allegheny Mountains, the Ohio River has been the source of transportation for this region, about which all others have been grouped. The moving of vast amounts of tonnage at cheap water rates has been of tremendous advantage to manufacturers along the river. The importance of maintaining this water traffic throughout the year is so clearly recognized that the United States Government has adopted a definite policy towards the improvement of the Ohio River and is spending millions of dollars every year on the construction of a system of locks and dams which will increase the stage of water from Pittsburg to Cairo.

The first dam on the river was built at Davis Island, below Pittsburg, and was completed in 1885, at a cost of \$1,000,000. So successful has it proved that all the other dams are to be of the same type. Already the river is slackwatered to the nine foot stage from Pittsburg to Rochester, forty miles above Steubenville; three of the dams between Rochester and Steubenville are practically completed, and the dam at Brilliant which will give slackwater in front of the city is now finished except for hanging the gates, so that in a few years the river will always be navigable from Steubenville to Pittsburg. In preparation for the increased trade, which this will bring, the city has built a public wharf at the foot of Market Street. It is made of the very best paving block to stand the action of the water and present the right surface for the heavy teaming to which it will be subjected.

Many people fail to grasp the significance and importance of this stupendous project. Today, under the present handicaps, over 15,000,000 tons of freight pass Steubenville annually on a fleet of 100 towboats and 4,000 boats and barges, whose capacity of 4,000,000 tons is greater than all the tonnage of the registered vessels in any seaport of the United States. With navigation assured throughout the year this will be multiplied many times, transportation will be less hazardous and the lowest freight rates of any inland district in the world will result. The all-water route down the Ohio and the Mississippi will put this great industrial region in touch with every port in the world, especially after the completion of the Panama Canal. Its international importance can be recognized from the fact that coal for the Japanese fleets in the war with Russia was transported down the Ohio.

The bulk of the local passenger traffic is served by a splendid trolley service which meets every demand



by it one can live on the hill top suburbs and work anywhere in the Steubenville district with as much comfort as in the older portion of the city, while interurban lines give cheap, rapid transportation at all hours to and from the neighboring towns and country. Because of the nature of the country along the river most of these lines were built at great expense, and credit is due the companies that they give excellent service at the lowest price. Up the river the Ohio Valley Scenic Route takes one for forty miles through the most beautiful section of the Ohio Valley. It is the direct route to Toronto, Wellsville, East Liverpool, Beaver, Rochester, Pittsburg, Youngstown, Canton and Cleveland. Down the river on the Ohio side, the Steubenville & Wheeling Traction Co. connects with Mingo Junction and Brilliant. The new track beside the river to Mingo Junction cost \$225,000 for 1.8 miles, probably one of the most expensive bits of trolley line in the country. Through the energy of Mr. D. J. Sinclair, the most prominent citizen of Steubenville, a steel bridge was built across the river at the foot of Market Street, a boulevard cut in the face of the bluff and a trolley line constructed to Follansbee and Wellsburg, where direct connection is made for Wheeling. Two more lines have been planned which will connect Steubenville with other points, one from Steubenville to the new town of Weirton, six miles above the city, and the other to Canton, Ohio. Both of these lines would open up a rich country and add largely to the prominence of Steubenville as a transportation center.

Not to be outdone by her steam, water and trolley lines, the city itself has twenty-four miles of the best kind of street paving, which means that practically every street and alley has this improvement. The county, too, is known as having the best macadamized roads in the State, \$1,000,000 having been expended upon over 154 miles of roads of this construction. In addition, there are eight miles of brick paved highways and 750 miles of dirt roads, all of which enable farmers and autoists to move quickly from place to place, and brings the country in close touch with the city.





RIVER PUMPING STATION, CINCINNATI WATER WORKS.



INTAKE PIER AND BRIDGE, CINCINNATI WATER WORKS.





# OHIO SOCIETIES



VERY Ohioan is justly proud of the fact that he is a Buckeye, and for this reason Ohioans in the various parts of the United States have evidenced their loyal attachment to the State of their nativity through the establishment and growth of their Ohio Societies. Their distinction in this regard surpasses that of citizens from any other American commonwealth, for Ohio Societies are by far the most numerous and progressive of State Societies. From the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico, Ohio Societies have sprung up and testify of the love of their members to the glorious old "Buckeye State."

## OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

The oldest Society of Ohio Men, outside their native State, was organized in the City of New York on the 10th of November, 1885.

Ohioans are loyal to their native State. Wherever they go they illustrate an extraordinary affection and devotion for their Mother State, such as is shown by the emigrants of no other. All over the country, even as far as the Pacific Coast, the sons of Ohio have not forgotten to form an Ohio Society. But the most singular fact, as showing the tendency of the Ohioans to keep alive their youthful memories, is that in the metropolis of the nation, they should be the first to form an Ohio Society.

A quarter of a century previous to the founding of the Ohio Society of New York, there was formed in the parlors of one of Ohio's fair daughters, residing on Murray Hill, New York City, a Society composed mainly of Ohio ladies and gentlemen, which held weekly meetings, and which was afterward known throughout the country as the "Sanitary Fair." The object was to send supplies, clothing, medicines, etc., to the soldiers at the front. A handsome silk banner was made at the cost of some \$500, upon which was a beautiful embroidered coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio, to be presented to the bravest Ohio Regiment. As might have been expected, there was much rivalry for the possession of the prize. The commanding officers were appealed to, but could not be prevailed upon to decide the question, because, as one officer expressed himself, "it could not easily be decided which was the bravest, where all the regiments by their valor and heroism had covered themselves with glory." At the close of the war the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry of Cleveland secured the banner.

This, however, was not carried further, but several members of the Ohio Society of New York were among the members of that Society—William L. Strong, Augustus D. Julliard, Theron R. Butler, Albert W. Green, Thomas Reed, Joel Reed, A. Jennings, D. M. Porter, Samuel Hawk, Frank Work and Clinton Work.

The Ohio Soldiers' Aid Society was formed about the same time at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, of which Theron R. Butler was elected President and John R. Cecil Treasurer. Committees were appointed to assist all the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Ohio Regiments from the Army of the Potomac that could be found in the hospitals of New York and vicinity. Hundreds of disabled Ohio soldiers were sent home, transportation free. Over \$15,000 was expended in this good work.



MUSIC HALL, CINCINNATI

Upon the occasion of the funeral of the late Salmon P. Chase, in 1877, the subject again came up and was warmly discussed by a large number of Ohioans who were residents of New York at that time, but no decisive steps were taken. Several gentlemen who were most active at that time in the attempt to organize an Ohio Society later took an energetic part in the Ohio Society of New York. Among them were General Henry L. Burnett, Whitelaw Reid, S. S. Cox and others.

Again an attempt was made in the latter part of the Seventies, when some of the younger Ohioans in New York endeavored to form an Ohio Society. Several meetings were held at the Hotel St. Germain, but the "Buckeye Club" did not spring into existence.

The last attempt in this direction, in 1885, was successful.

There was, however, still another "Ohio Society," which was closely connected with the history of the Buckeye State. This Society was organized on the 25th of January, 1786, when, in answer to a call printed in the Boston papers, eleven gentlemen met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Boston, and elected General Rufus Putnam President and Winthrop Sargent Secretary of that organization. It was called the "Ohio Com-

pany of Associates," and was intended to promote emigration to Ohio and to develop that portion of the national domain, then a part of the State of Virginia. This was, undoubtedly, the first Ohio Society.

The foundation principles upon which the "Ohio Society of New York" was built were expressed in a few words by its first President, Thomas Ewing, on the night when the labors of its founders had reached a point where the work of organization was to be completed: "We found this Society," said he, "because we love Ohio, and would cherish her history, her traditions, her recollections of home, and camp, and forum."

It was in the spirit of loyal love for the State of Ohio and of fraternity among its sons that breathes in these words, that a few Ohioans in New York City came together in the closing days of 1885 for the purpose of forming an organization that should bring the Ohioans in the Metropolis of the United States into closer personal relations and keep alive the memories of home in the city of their adoption.

Suggestions and sentiment soon crystallized into a definite plan of action. The idea met with the hearty co-operation of about thirty prominent Ohioans in New York, and, on the 7th of October, 1885,



PARK SCENE, MANSFIELD, OHIO



NATURAL BRIDGE, SPRING GROVE CEMETERY, CINCINNATI



the following paper was issued:

New York, Oct. 7, 1885.

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree to unite with each other to form an Association to be known as the Ohio Association in New York, and to that end will meet at any place designated for the purpose of completing such organization, upon notice given to us whenever twelve persons shall have signed this agreement. There is to be no expense incurred until the organization is completed and assented to by each member. C. W. Moulton, Joseph Pool, Thomas Ewing, Samuel Thomas, Homer Lee, Wm. Perry Foggs, Milton Saylor, Mahlon Chance, L. M. Schwan, J. O. Moss, M. I. Southard, Anson G. McCook, W. C. Andrews, W. M. Safford, Calvin S. Brice, J. W. Harman, J. Q. Howard, David F. Harbaugh, H. J. Jewett, Warren Higley, Cyrus Butler, Carson Lake."

In accordance with the above a notice was sent to the subscribers to meet at the offices of Ewing & Southard, No. 155 Broadway, on the 13th of November, 1885. A

majority of the signers being present, General Thomas Ewing was elected President, pro tem., and David E. Harbaugh, Secretary, pro tem., and a committee on permanent organization was appointed.

At the second meeting, held on the 20th of November, 1885, the committee on permanent organization presented a draft of a proposed constitution and by-laws for the Society, copies of which were printed and distributed among the former residents of Ohio living in New York and vicinity, to see whether a membership of at least one hundred desirable Ohioans could be obtained. This call was responded to quickly by over 125 "Buckeyes." A meeting was called promptly by General Ewing, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the evening of the 13th of January, 1886, at which over one hundred gentlemen were present. At this meeting the "Ohio Society of New York" was permanently organized. An election was held and General Thomas Ewing was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The Constitution of the Ohio Society of New York has been the guiding star for other similar organizations, founded later on in various parts of the United States, and is as follows:

#### ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be Ohio Society of New York.

#### ARTICLE II.

Its purpose shall be to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to promote their best interests.

#### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. There shall be three classes of members, Active, Non-resident, and Honorary.

SEC. 2. The members of the Ohio Society of New York (unincorporated) shall be members of this corporation.

SEC. 3 Any person over eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and who is a native, or the son of a native, of the State of Ohio, or the son of a member of this Society, or has been a resident of Ohio for a period of seven years, may be admitted as an Active member.

SEC. 4. Any person of like age and character, and similarly qualified, residing in Ohio or born therein, or having been a resident thereof for seven years, and residing elsewhere than in the city of New York and not within fifty miles thereof, may be admitted as a Non-resident member.

SEC. 5. Non-resident members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, except that they shall not vote or hold office.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall be proposed one month in advance may be admitted



HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL, CINCINNATI



EDEN PARK, CINCINNATI

as an Honorary member; but not more than four such members shall be elected in any one year.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall be the Governing Committee, of which the President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer of the Society shall be members EX-OFFICIO.

#### ARTICLE V.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the 29th day of November of each year, at 8 o'clock P. M., unless that day shall be Sunday, in which event the meeting shall be held on the next day thereafter.



OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

#### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Each Active member of the Society shall pay to the Treasurer twenty dollars admission fee and fifteen dollars annual dues; and each Non-resident member ten dollars admission fee and ten dollars annual dues. Any person elected after June 1 shall be required to pay only one-half of the annual dues for that year.

SEC. 2. Any member failing to comply with the requirements of this article shall be deemed to have resigned his membership, and his name may be dropped from the roll by order of the Governing Committee.

#### ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting, notice in writing of the proposed amendment or amendments having been given at a preceding meeting, and a copy thereof transmitted by mail to each Resident member, with the notice of the meeting at which such proposed amendment shall be acted upon.

The Ohio Society of New York was incorporated in 1888. Its annual meetings take place on the 29th of November. The Society is noted for its splendid entertainments and annual dinners, at which latter occasions it had as its guests the greatest men in the Nation. The membership lists of the Society have contained the names of such men as President Rutherford B. Hayes, President Benjamin Harrison, President William McKinley, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, General Philip H. Sheridan, General W. T. Sherman, John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman, Marcus A. Hanna, A. S. Sullivan, S. S. Cox, General Henry Corbin, General S. Thomas, Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Governor George K. Nash, John Hay, General Russell A. Alger and others, while among its present members are President William H. Taft, William R. Day, Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Chas. W. Fairbanks, Joseph B. Foraker, Senator N. B. Scott, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, James E. Campbell, Myron T. Herrick, Andrew L. Harris, Judson Harmon, Thomas Edison, Thos. Ewing, Jr., Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Colgate Hoyt, General Benjamin LeFevre, Anson G. McCook, John J. McCook, Melville E. Ingalls, John D. Rockefeller, Judge Thos. H. Anderson, General J. S. Casement, Wade Ellis, Julius Fleischmann, Melville Gillett, Chas. P. Taft, Walter D. Guilbert, Warren G. Harding, Nicholas Longworth, Jas. Kilbourne, Geo. E. Pomeroy, Frank Rockefeller, Dohrman J. Sinclair and many others of National reputation.

First President of the Ohio Society of New York was General Thomas Ewing, (1886-1888), General Wager Swayne was his successor (1888-1891), then followed William L. Strong (1891-1894), General Henry L. Burnett (1894-1898), Milton I. Southard (1898-1901), Colgate Hoyt (1901-1903), John J. McCook (1903-1909), and Henry W. Taft from 1909.

#### THE OHIO SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One of the most flourishing Societies of Ohio Men is located in the metropolis of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Wherever Ohioans reside they are loyal to their native State and therefore it was but natural that the "Buckeyes" of Philadelphia a number of years ago followed the example of their New York brethern and in 1904



OLD MAIDS KITCHEN, CUYAHOGA FALLS



organized "The Ohio Society of Philadelphia," which in the course of time has become one of the most important organizations of that kind. According to the Constitution of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia, the object of the organization is "to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to promote their best interests."

Any person over eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and who is a native or lineal male descendant of a native of the State of Ohio, or has been a resident of Ohio for a period of seven years, or is a son of a member of this Society, whose legal residence is within twenty-five miles of the City of Philadelphia, may be admitted as an active member.

Any person of like age or character and similarly qualified, residing in Ohio or born therein, or having been a resident thereof for seven years, and residing elsewhere than in the City of Philadelphia, and not within twenty-five miles from the City Hall, may be admitted as a non-resident member.

The officers of this Society are a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and nine Trustees. The Board of Trustees is the Governing Committee, of which the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chairmen of all committees are members *EX-OFFICIO*.

The annual meeting of the Society takes place on the 11th of January, if that day is a Tuesday, and if not, on the first Tuesday thereafter.

The Ohio Society of Philadelphia is famous for its annual banquets and other festivities.

The officers of the organization in 1911, were as follows:

President, Wm. H. Hollar; Secretary, C. H. Graves; Treasurer, C. D. Spaulding; Chairman Membership Committee, E. O. Mosier; Chairman Entertainment Committee, Chas. D. Barny.

#### THE OHIO SOCIETY OF DETROIT.

The Ohio Society of Detroit was organized early in 1904. Among those prominent in its organization were, William C. Sprague, Harry S. Taylor, Thomas H. Simpson, J. Cotner, Jr., A. A. Schantz, Clarence A. Black, Charles E. Baxter and Harry Skillman. Its object is the cultivation of a fraternal feeling among residents of Detroit and vicinity formerly residents of Ohio, and keeping alive of memories of early days in the lives of its members spent within her borders, and the fostering of a spirit of pride in her splendid achievements.

Since its organization the Society has enrolled 315 members, among them being many men of prominence in the business, social, educational, religious and political affairs of Detroit and Michigan. Active membership is limited to male residents of Detroit or Wayne County who were born in Ohio. As first organized, none but those born in Ohio could become members, but the Constitution was later amended providing associate membership for male residents who, though not born in Ohio, but by years of residence in that State, are in spirit Ohio men. Associate members are entitled to all privileges of active members, except that they may not hold office. The number of associate members may not at any time exceed twenty per cent of the number of active members. Honorary membership is also provided for distinguished citizens of the United States who are from time to time guests of the Society. At the present time (July 1908) the roster of the Society contains the names of 202 active members, 15 associate members, 10 honorary members and 6 deceased members.



STEAMBOAT WAYS, CINCINNATI



ENTRANCE TO EDEN PARK, CINCINNATI

The affairs of the Society are managed by a Board of Governors consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and seven other members elected annually at a general meeting of the Society. The annual membership fee is two dollars. The work of the Society has been thus far largely social and fraternal. Meetings are arranged by the Board of Governors and special committees appointed from the general membership, from time to time. Usually about four general meetings are held each year. The Society celebrates the anniversary of the admission of Ohio into the Union by holding its annual banquet on the 30th of April each year. These functions are largely attended by both ladies and gentlemen. A reception is held before the banquet, thus affording opportunity for acquaintance and fellowship, and the event is each year looked forward to with interest.

During its brief history the Society has welcomed as its guests at these annual banquets many distinguished sons and former residents of Ohio. Among them are the following: General I. R. Sherwood, M. C., from Toledo; Hon. Harvey D. Goulder, of Cleveland; Hon. F. A. Durban, of Zanesville; Hon. Washington Gardner, M. C., from Michigan; Hon. J. Adam Bede, M. C., from Minnesota; Hon. Edwin Denby, M. C., from Michigan; Rev. Richard D. Hollington, of Toledo; Hon. D. E. McKinley, M. C., from California; Hon. Harry Daugherty, of Columbus; Hon. Charles R. Miller, of Cleveland, and Hon. William C. Maybury, Ex-Mayor of Detroit and former Congressman from Michigan.

Not less enjoyable than these annual banquets have been the informal suppers and smokers held from time to time, at which attendance has been limited to the regular membership of Ohio men. Through the generosity of the General Manager of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, Mr. A. A. Schantz, an enthusiastic Buckeye and an Ex-President of the Society, the members with their families have for three years in the month of June enjoyed a delightful outing to Toledo and return on one of the fine steamers of that company.

Since the organization of the Society the following have served as officers and members of its Board of Governors:

#### AS PRESIDENT.

William C. Sprague.....	1904
Clarence A. Black.....	1905
J. Cotner, Jr.....	1906
A. A. Schantz.....	1907
Harry Frost.....	1908
Harry Skillman.....	1909

#### AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

Clarence A. Black.....	1904
Thomas H. Simpson.....	1905
A. A. Schantz.....	1906
Harry Frost.....	1907
Harry Skillman.....	1908

#### AS SECRETARY-TREASURER.

J. Cotner, Jr.....	1904
Harry Taylor (Resigned March 24th).....	1905
Fred C. Shipman.....	1905

#### AS SECRETARY.

Harry Skillman.....	1906
Sherman D. Callender.....	1907-9

#### AS TREASURER.

Harry S. Taylor.....	1906
A. A. Hare.....	1907-8

#### AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Harry S. Taylor.....	1904	W. S. Kinnear.....	1906
Thomas H. Simpson.....	1904	Norman B. Conger.....	1906
A. A. Schantz.....	1904-5	Lou Burt.....	1907
Harry Skillman.....	1904-5	J. Cotner, Jr.....	1907
Charles E. Baxter.....	1904-5	Dr. H. S. Kiskadden.....	1907-8
Harry Frost.....	1905-6	Paul H. Deming.....	1907
William C. Sprague.....	1905-6	N. C. Kingsbury.....	1907
A. B. Atwater.....	1905	James O. Murfin.....	1907
F. B. Dickerson.....	1905	Frank F. Tillotson.....	1907
William H. Miller.....	1906	Dudley W. Smith.....	1908
Henry E. Bodman.....	1906	Junius E. Bruce.....	1908
Rev. S. S. Marquis.....	1906	Joseph H. Clark.....	1908
George W. Burns.....	1906	Irvin Butterworth.....	1908
William L. Wood.....	1908		



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
OF  
OHIO SOCIETY OF DETROIT.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

This Association shall be known as The Ohio Society of Detroit.

Its object shall be the cultivation of a fraternal feeling among residents of Detroit and vicinity formerly resident in Ohio, the keeping alive of memories of early days in the lives of its members spent within her borders, and the fostering of a spirit of pride in her splendid achievements.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Active Members. Any male person eighteen (18) years of age or over, resident in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, or whose principal place of business is in said County, shall be eligible to active membership, provided he was born in the State of Ohio.

Associate Members. Citizens of Detroit who, though not born in the State of Ohio, but by years of residence in that State are in spirit, if not in fact, true Ohio men, may be elected Associate Members, and have the same privileges as Active Members, paying regular dues, voting, and discharging the duties of Active Members, except that they may not hold office. Provided, however, that Associate Members so elected shall not at any time exceed in number twenty (20) per cent of the number of Active Members of the Society.

Honorary Members. Any citizen of the United States may be elected an Honorary Member, but shall not pay dues, vote or hold office.

All applications for membership must be filed in writing with the Secretary of the Society, which application shall bear the recommendation of at least one member. The Board of Governors hereinafter provided for shall pass upon the applications, the negative votes of two members of the Board being sufficient to reject any applicant.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, whose duties shall be as are laid down in the by-laws and such as usually pertain to such offices. Such officers shall be elected at a general meeting, of which all members shall have notice, next preceding the annual meeting. And the officers so elected shall assume their duties at the close of the regular annual meeting and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV.

DUES.

Each member of the Society shall pay to the Treasurer \$2.00 annual dues, the same being payable at the time of the annual meeting in each year. Any person elected in the second half of the fiscal year shall be required to pay only one-half of the annual dues for that year.

ARTICLE V.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The affairs of the Society, subject to the action of the Society at meetings duly called, shall be managed by a Board of Governors, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Treasurer, together with seven men who shall be elected at a general meeting of the Society, of which all members shall have notice, next preceding the annual meeting. All members of said board shall assume their duties at the close of the regular annual meeting and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall be Chairman of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Society shall meet annually on the evening of April 30 (the anniversary of the admission of the State of Ohio into the Union), unless the Board of Governors shall elect otherwise, of which action due notice shall be given to all the members.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Society may be amended at any regular meeting on the approval of two-thirds of the members present. Amendments may also be made at special meetings where notice of the meeting and notice of the amendment or amendments proposed are given to the members in advance.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

There is in the City of Washington an organization known as The Ohio Republican Association of Washington, D. C. It was organized in October, 1880, during the Garfield and Arthur campaign. There was, however, an Ohio Republican Association in Washington for many years before that time, but the civil service order of President Hayes, issued on June 22, 1877, caused it to disband. The present organization is composed of about 275 of the most zealous Republicans in the Capitol City, whose legal residence is in the State of Ohio. Although this Association is primarily a political organization, it is also a social and patriotic one. Among its objects, as disclosed by its Constitution, are "To bring into closer social and personal relations all Ohio Republicans residing in Washington and its vicinity; to promote the principles and interests of the Republican Party in Ohio, and wherever the influence of this Association may be extended; to preserve our allegiance to the State of Ohio, and to foster and encourage the exercise of the right of franchise therein by its members." Founded upon such a high plane, with such patriotic and worthy objects, it is not to be wondered at that this Association has ever been one of the most potent political influences in the City of Washington, and has been such an inspiration to other State organizations. Before the civil service law, as now enforced, dampened the ardor of the more enthusiastic partisans in the Departments at Washington, it was the custom of this zealous band of Buckeyes to tender receptions every winter to the Ohio members of the Supreme Court, Senate, House of Representatives and former Ohioans then citizens of other States. At these famous receptions politics was forgotten and all Buckeyes were equally welcome. They were always among the most brilliant social functions held at the National Capitol, and were attended by the elite contingent of Ohio's fair sex, as well as such distinguished public servants as President Hayes, General W. T. Sherman, General W. S. Rosecrans, Senators John Sherman, Wm. B. Allison, John A. Logan, Geo. H. Pendleton, and such members of the House as James A. Garfield, Wm. McKinley, Chas. H. Grosvenor, Thos. B. Reed and many others of equal prominence.



A PART OF CINCINNATI, OHIO



COAL FLEET ON THE OHIO RIVER

This Association has done valiant service for the Republican Party in many campaigns, by sending out many thousands of campaign documents to the voters in every County in the State, but in recent years its principal work has been to secure reduced rate transportation for its members and in encouraging them to go home and vote.

At the time of President McKinley's first inauguration, as had been its custom in former years, the Association rented a large room in Washington, decorated it beautifully and made it generally attractive and to this place it extended a cordial invitation and welcome to all visiting Buckeyes, and in a little more than four years later, after the cruel assassination of that noble son of Ohio, these same loyal citizens of Ohio paid a beautiful tribute to his memory in the form of a memorial service, which was held in Chase's Theater, the owner of which is Mr. Plympton F. Chase, formerly of Mt. Vernon, Ohio.



That memorial service was said to be the most beautifully impressive and best arranged service of the kind ever held in the City of Washington. It consisted of appropriate vocal and instrumental music, the instrumental part being furnished by the United States Marine Band in full uniform, and numbering 73 pieces.

The speakers were: Hon. Joseph H. Brigham, President of the Association; Rev. (now Bishop) Frank M. Bristol, the President's Washington pastor; Justice Thomas H. Anderson, Hon. Alphonso Hart, Hon. D. K. Watson, and Hon. Simon Wolf, all personal friends of Mr. McKinley. The proceedings were published by Mr. T. M. Sullivan, then Secretary of the Association, and who managed the memorial service. It is arranged in the order in which it took place, and is perhaps as valuable and comprehensive a testimonial to the worth and patriotic services of Mr. McKinley as will ever be published. It contains a copy of the letter of Dr. M. D. Mann, who attended the President in his last moments, to Mr. T. M. Sullivan, giving Mr. McKinley's last words just as they were uttered, and as they differ somewhat from those published in the newspapers at the time of his death, it may not be inappropriate to insert them here, as follows:

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1901.

T. M. Sullivan, Esq.,

My Dear Sir—As President McKinley was dying, I stood behind a screen in his room, and heard him say his last words. His wife came into the room, and he said to her, "Good-bye, all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." There was some further conversation with his wife in the way of leave-taking, but this should not be repeated. About an hour later, he said to his wife, "Nearer, My God, to Thee, e'en though it be a cross, has been my constant prayer." He tried to say something more, but I could not catch it. I gave out at the time the first sentences, as being the most appropriate to be remembered as his last words. I wrote them down at the time, so that there can be no question about it.

Yours very truly,

(Dictated)

M. D. MANN.

The last public function of this band of patriotic Buckeyes was the celebration of the Centennial of the admission of the State of Ohio into the Union, which was held in the Masonic Temple on May 23, 1903. The speeches were of a very high order of patriotism and eloquence, and were interspersed with appropriate instrumental and vocal music. The speakers were: Hon. D. K. Watson, President of the Association; Hon. James R. Garfield, Hon. Alphonso Hart, Major Fred C. Bryan, Hon. John P. Green and Mr. T. M. Sullivan, Secretary of the Association, and Prof. J. Fraise Richard read a poem entitled "Back In Old Ohio."

The proceedings were published in *The Mecca*, of New York and Washington, and form a splendid and valuable contribution to the history of the grand old State. One of the beautiful and patriotic features of this celebration was the presentation of a small American flag to every one present.

When the Association was organized in 1880, it elected Hon. William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, the first Comptroller of the Treasury, President, and Harold C. Magrew, of Zanesville, Secretary. These gentlemen continued to hold their respective offices for a period of three years, during which time the Association greatly increased in numbers and influence, and rendered some very valuable campaign service. During the first Cleveland administration, it was about the only State organization that remained intact and in active service, but its temerity caused many of its more active spirits to lose their political heads. During the Harrison administration, it took on new life, and did some splendid political work. During the second Cleveland administration, it was deemed wise to curtail its former activity, and soon after the administration was installed, with Michael Sells, of Georgetown, Brown County, as President, and Owen P. Keller, of Caldwell, as Secretary, it adjourned to meet at the call of the President, which call was issued just prior to the inauguration of President McKinley, during whose terms and the administration of President Roosevelt, it has been in active operation, and has done some splendid political work. One characteristic of this organization is that, while it has its strong partisans, it has never allowed factionalism to mar the harmony of its proceedings, nor interfere with its party work, nor has it ever stooped to ferret out or seek the discharge of its political opponents, notwithstanding its members have suffered at their hands.

Among its Presidents since Judge Lawrence have been: Hon. Thomas B. Coulter, Hon. Alphonso Hart, Hon. Jos. H. Brigham, Major Fred C. Bryan, Hon. D. K. Watson, Mr. Wm. L. Symons, Mr. T. M. Sullivan, and its present incumbent, Hon. J. W. Bell, of London.

Its Secretaries have been: Harold C. Magrew, three terms; Howard Dumble, J. W. McKinley, E. C. Weaver, Owen P. Keller, T. M. Sullivan, five and one-half terms, W. L. Symons, C. C. Morrison, Harvey B. Gram, three terms, and the present incumbent Hon. Urban H. Hester, of Van Wert.

Among its Honorary Members have been John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, James A. Garfield, Benj. Butterworth, Wm. McKinley, General Chas. H. Grosvenor, Thos. L. Young, J. Warren Kiefer, W. R. Warnock, Marcus A. Hanna, Jos. B. Foraker, Wm. R. Day, Theodore E. Burton and Chas. Dick.

While the Ohio Republican Association is a political organization, it is also a patriotic one. It is loyal to the State in which its members are proud to claim citizenship, and in a little book, which contains its Constitution and By-Laws, published while Mr. Sullivan was Secretary, under the caption of "Why we are proud of Ohio," there is this splendid tribute as evidence of its love for the State:

"If there be one State in this Union whose citizens are justly entitled to feel proud of the achievements of her sons in shaping the destiny, preserving the integrity and defending the honor of our common country during the past fifty years of our history, that State is Ohio."

In 1911, another non-political Society of Ohio was organized in Washington, D. C.

#### OHIO SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

One of the most enthusiastic and flourishing Societies of Ohio in the United States is the one which was organized in Los Angeles in the fall of 1900, the Ohio Society of Southern California. Today, after it has been in existence for twelve years, it can boast of a membership of nearly one thousand Buckeyes. Its success has been so great that the natives of other States, now living in Southern California, have followed its example and have organized similar Societies.

The history of the Ohio Society of Southern California dates back to the 17th of October, 1900, when the first meeting of Buckeyes in Southern California was held in answer to a call issued by Mr. L. P. McCarty of San Francisco, a native of Ohio, who also had taken the initial steps toward the organization of the Society. Professor J. M. Guinn was called to the chair and presided over the meeting. The meeting was largely attended, and when the question of organization and of a charter was taken up, 213 persons signified their desire to become charter members. At a meeting held on the 17th of November, 1900, the constitution and by-laws were formally adopted and an organization effected.

The object of the Society is, in the words of the organization, "to promote social and fraternal relations among its members; to collect and distribute information concerning the States of Ohio and California and their people; to make welcome visiting Buckeyes to our State, and to co-operate with other organizations in their efforts to advance the interests of Southern California."

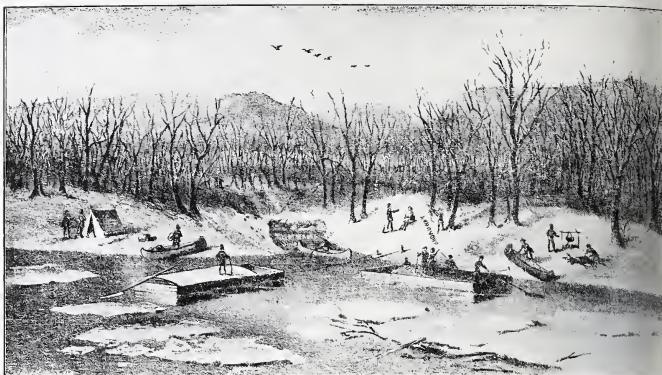
All white persons over 18 years of age, natives of Ohio or residents therein for five years or longer, are eligible to membership, and members are to be found throughout Southern California.

Meetings of the Society are held the first Tuesday evening of each month, and so popular are these meetings and so rapidly has the attendance grown that it has been necessary, within the last few months, to change the place of meeting from the Women's Club House to the big auditorium of the Fraternal Brotherhood Building, in order to accommodate all who attend.

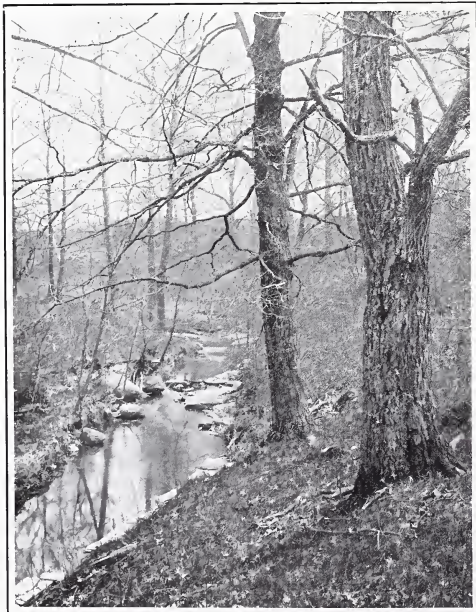
All Ohioans, whether members of the Society or not, are invited to these meetings, which are most delightful affairs. There is usually a short program of music and recitations and often times an address by some Buckeye who has attained particular fame. Sometimes the speakers are residents of Southern California, and sometimes Buckeyes who are merely sojourning here for the time being. Then after the program refreshments are served, old acquaintances renewed, new ones made, and sometimes there is dancing.

Especial effort is always made to invite visiting Ohioans to these meetings, and many a tourist who has been a bit homesick for the sight of a familiar face and the sound of a "home" voice has thus found new friends who knew old mutual friends in Ohio, and the cordiality of his welcome has driven all thought of homesickness from his mind.

Every summer the Society has at least two outings. In addition to the social feature of the Society, a register is kept at the office of the Secretary of all members, the part of Ohio they came from, when they came, and their Southern California addresses. A register is also kept of all Buckeye tourists as well as permanent residents, who care to leave their names. These registers have been of much assistance to more than one Ohioan who was seeking to locate old friends who had come to California. They have also been most helpful



LANDING OF THE PIONEERS, CINCINNATI



IN BURNET WOODS, CINCINNATI

tracing Ohioans for inquiring relatives and friends at home.



A perusal of these registers is most interesting. It shows that every county of Ohio, and nearly every town or village is represented in those lists of former Ohioans.

On both the members' and visitors' register are names that are known not only the country over, but throughout the civilized world, for there are few famous Ohioans who visit Southern California for any length of time who do not find their way to the Secretary's office and register.

There are in Los Angeles hundreds of Ohio people whose names are not on the rolls of the Society, but there are few of them who have not attended at least one meeting of that organization, or who have not availed themselves of the use of its registers to get trace of people they knew "back East."

Every Buckeye receives a royal welcome from the Ohio Society of Los Angeles and all visitors are urged to make themselves known to its officers and members.

"Auld acquaintance" is not easily forgotten by the Buckeyes of Southern California, and the mere fact that you are a Buckeye makes you the "auld acquaintance" of every other Buckeye in the Land of Sunshine.



PLEASURE CRAFT ON THE ROCKY RIVER, CLEVELAND



GENERAL VIEW OF NEW CITY HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI, OHIO



# OHIO COMMANDERY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

By W. L. CURRY, late Captain First O. V. C.

## COMPANIONS OF THE LEGION.



We meet in communion away from the battle—  
Afar from the shadows of war's shattered pines;  
No longer we stand 'mid the Musket's death rattle  
Where often we stood at the head of the lines;  
The grass groweth green by the historic river,  
The wren builds anew in the cannon's grim mouth;  
And comrades have passed from our Legion forever  
Who shared battle's dangers afar in the South.

We welcome you, comrades, for here in communion  
Heart beateth to heart as in War's "long ago,"  
When loyal we stood 'neath the flag of the Union,  
And met in the carnage the stubborn foe;  
Our heads have grown silvered, the bugles of glory  
For us sound no more on the fields of our fame,  
Content to let nations rehearse the great story  
How saved was our country from National shame.

Brave comrades have crossed to the camp that's eternal,  
Who fought by our sides on the land and the seas,  
And there on the hill that is grand and supernal  
They wait for us all 'neath the shade of the trees;  
Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas—immortals—  
The comrades we cherished have passed to their rest,  
We bore them away through Fame's lustrous portals,  
Each one with the badge that we love on his breast.

So, comrades, tonight gather closer together,  
The Legion still lives in the light of the Past;  
No matter the years and no matter the weather,  
As soldiers and comrades we're still standing fast;  
And if from the years that stretch dimly behind us  
Comes the flash of the swords that we drew in our day,  
We smile for the vision appears to remind us  
Of the youth that we spent in the battle's red fray.

How grand is the Legion, how great is its story,  
Akin to the Order that Washington knew,  
We meet 'neath the fair, stainless folds of Old Glory,  
For which gleamed our blades in the "days of the Blue."  
The tie that doth bind us no power can sever,  
'Tis the tie of the sword and the tie of the soul;  
And the love of the Legion flows on like a river,  
To the sea of God's promise—humanity's goal.

(Poem dedicated to the Loyal Legion. Read at a banquet in Columbus, O., Nov. 2, 1904.)

As shown by the records of the Commander-in-Chief, "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion had its inception on that saddest day, at the conclusion of the War of the Rebellion, when humanity throughout the world was shocked at the death of Abraham Lincoln. In honor of that illustrious memory and of the great cause for which we fought; in recognition of the affectionate friendships which had been inspired among the officers of the army then about to disband; in historic recollection of the Society of the Cincinnati, which had embraced the officers of the Revolutionary Army, it was determined to form this Order; and at a meeting of a few officers in the City of Philadelphia the initial steps were that day taken for its organization. It was the first of the military societies which followed, or rather accompanied the close of the War."

On April 15, 1865, a meeting was held in the office of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Elwood Zell, in Philadelphia, to take action for the officers and ex-officers of the army and navy to act as a guard of honor to the remains of the President. It was determined by those present to call a meeting on April 20 of those who had served in the War of the Rebellion, when Colonel Zell presented a motion, which was adopted, that a society should be formed to commemorate the events and principles of the War of the Union, then drawing to a close, and that measures should be adopted to promote that object. Subsequent meetings of those interested were held and a provisional organization was effected at a meeting held May 31, in the room in Independence Hall where the first Senate and House of Representatives of the United States assembled and in which Washington was inaugurated.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Brown, Wylie Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ellwood Zell and Captain Peter Dick Keyser are designated as the founders of the Order, Colonel Mitchell's insignia and diploma being Number 1.

The plan of a permanent organization having been perfected, the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania was organized November 4, 1865, to date from April 15th, commemorating the day of the first meeting.

It is a social, fraternal and patriotic society, and when organized was composed of commissioned officers who served in the United States Army during the War of the Rebellion and were honorably mustered out of the service.

In order to gain admission to membership, the applicant must be recommended by members of the Order as to character and social standing. The main object of the organization is to perpetuate the deeds and valor of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army during that war by writing and having published by the Society a history of the campaigns and battles in which the members participated with their commands.

It is also a fraternal organization, for there is no comradeship so close as that welded in the fire of battle.

The war sketches written by companions of the Legion and published by the Order are intensely interesting. The campaigns and battles are graphically described and give color to the scenes of war that can only be truly portrayed by the very actor in that sanguinary drama.

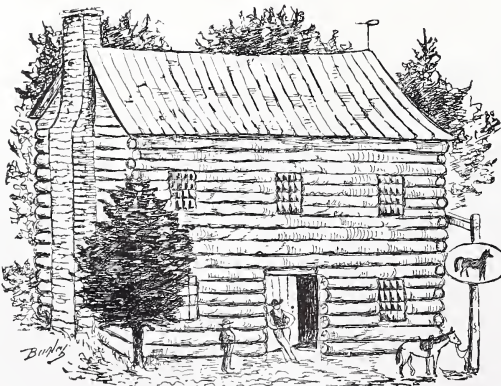
These war sketches are not only interesting to members of the Order and all ex-soldiers, but these individual experiences of the camp, march and battlefield will furnish material for the future writers of history, novel and poetry.

President Rutherford B. Hayes was the first Commander of the Loyal Legion in Ohio, and he was elected to that honorable position February 7, 1883. In an address delivered before the members of the Order, he said:

"As to biography, under the rules of our Order, at least two biographical sketches of every member of the Loyal Legion will be printed and preserved. The first in his application for membership in the Order. This must be prepared by himself and will have the advantages which always belong to autobiography. An autobiography, if well done, is the best possible personal sketch. If poorly done, it is like the prisoner's plea of guilty to the indictment against him, and fixes his place beyond recall. The second sketch is prepared by the hands of beloved companions when a member passes from



JOHNSON ISLAND MONUMENT



OLD LOG CABIN, WARREN COUNTY, OHIO



the seen to the unseen world. When the Scott, or Hawthorne, or Cooper, or Dickens of the future writes his most graphic pages of this interesting period, with what delight will he dig among the records which the Loyal Legion is now engaged in making.

Its social and fraternal aims—no one has more often or more truly realized what is gained on these lines than myself; a wide and constant traveler, in the pursuits to which I am devoted, the value and interest of the acquaintance, which, by reason of the little button of our Order, which I always wear, made daily—made everywhere—South as well as North—cannot easily be described.

Fraternal and educational—no other comradeship is equal to that of the association in war for a common cause—and that a divine cause—the cause of Union, of Liberty, of our Country, of mankind.

Those of us whose memories enable us to recall the events of sixty or sixty-five years, can feel as if we were contemporaries with Christopher Columbus, with the first parents, with Adam and with Eve, for we have lived to see a new world, a new creation. A world where all are or may be free; where all are or may be educated; where all are or may be at peace. And the colossal event of this gigantic period was our divine war, which either gave to the world or secured to the world these blessings; the war for the Union and Liberty; a war great as a mere war, greater still for its ideas and principles, and greater of all for its sublime, its divine results. It gives us Union and peace instead of division and discord, and in the place of slavery and ignorance, it gives us intelligence and freedom. Of all this, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is a token and a sign, a prophecy and a memorial."

The preamble of the constitution reads as follows:

"We, officers and honorably discharged officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, whose names are hereunto annexed, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the National Government at a critical period of its history, and holding in remembrance the sacrifices in common made and the triumphs together shared in discharge of this sacred duty, unite to ordain and establish a permanent association for the purposes and objects hereinafter set forth and to this end pledge our honor, as officers and gentlemen."

In the constitution of the Order, they declare a firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defence of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-at-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain National Honor, Union and Independence.

Membership by descent—The eldest direct male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primo-geniture, of deceased Original Companions of the First Class, and of officers not members of the Order, but who were eligible as such, who shall have died. That the inheritance shall in every case of succession be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the Order, or deceased officer as aforesaid, and not otherwise, and shall be limited in cases of collateral succession to the brothers and descendants of brothers and sisters of such Original Companion or deceased officer; in cases of representation through females, the elder branches shall be preferred to the younger.

That in cases of inheritance by persons under the age of twenty-one years the right of succession to eligibility to membership, or of renunciation thereof, shall remain in abeyance until they shall attain that age.

The eldest sons of living Original Companions of the First Class who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. Upon the death of his father, a Companion of the Second Class shall become a Companion of the First Class.

Gentlemen, who, in civil life, during the Rebellion, were especially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same. The Constitution of the Order, as amended, provides that all sons are entitled to



ARCHBISHOP MOELLER'S RESIDENCE  
SAM HANNAFORD SONS, ARCHITECTS



HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, COLUMBUS

all aristocracies and societies of honor since. When men, by personal service and suffering for the State, have won such honors as yours, those honors become their property, as real and substantial and precious as any other. Yours, then, is the inherent right to transmit these to your descendants, if you choose. Ours, let me say, is rather the privilege of being intrusted with the guardianship of such honors, and cherishing for ourselves and others the memory of what you have done for us. It will be an ominous day in the history of any family or people when it no longer reveres the worthy deeds of its ancestors. And I know of no cause, outside of religion, higher or holier than the voluntary service for one's country in war—none worthier of the just pride and undying gratitude of those who come after. Patriotism is not merely love of our country's soil and institutions. It is also love of our fellowmen, and so far, at least, akin to our love of God. 'Greater love,' said Jesus, 'hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends'."

There is but one Commander-in-Chief in the United States and one in each State.

In Ohio the headquarters is in Cincinnati and the following named officers have served as Commanders in the State: Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, General William T. Sherman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Dawes, Major-General Jacob D. Cox, Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Harrison, Brevet Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper, Brevet Brigadier-General B. R. Cowen, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. R. Warnock, Brevet Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Brevet Major Lewis M. Hosea, First Lieutenant A. B. Isham, Major-General J. Warren Keifer, Captain A. C. Thompson, Brevet Major-General Willard Warner, Captain Leopold Markbreit, Captain Elias R. Monfort, Brevet Colonel James Kilbourne.

Members of the Ohio Commandery who are members of the Commandery-in-Chief: Ex-Commanders Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Warnock, Brevet Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Brevet Major Lewis M. Hosea, First Lieutenant Asa B. Isham, Major-General J. Warren Keifer, Captain Albert C. Thompson, Brevet Major-General Willard Warner.

Ex-Senior Vice-Commanders: Captain John W. Myers, Brigadier-General John Beatty, First Lieutenant Augustus J. Ricks, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Grosvenor, Major Henry K. Cushing, Brigadier-General George A. Garretson, Captain Hiram S. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant and Adj. George P. Welch, Captain Henry C. Ranney, Major Frederick A. Kendall, Major James L. Foley.

Ex-Junior Vice-Commanders: Brevet Major-General James Barnett, Brevet Brigadier-General William H. Raynor, First Lieutenant Jerome B. Thomas, Captain Xenophon Wheeler, Brevet Brigadier-General Gates P. Thurston, Lieutenant Max Mosler, First Lieutenant Peter M. Hitchcock, Captain John N. Bell, Brevet Brigadier-General Don A. Pardee, Brigadier-General Jared A. Smith, Captain William L. Curry.

Recorder, Major William R. Thrall.

Ex-Recorders: First Lieutenant Absalom H. Matton, Major William H. H. Crowell, Major William H. Chamberlain, Brevet Major Augustus M. Van Dyke.

membership and any Original Companion, having no direct lineal descendant, may by writing, filed with the Order nominate for life a Companion of the Second Class from among his male heirs descending from his brothers or sisters."

Bishop Boyd Vincent, whose membership was derived from his brother, Brigadier-General Strong Vincent, killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, in an address before the Loyal Legion of Ohio relating to membership by inheritance, said:

"In the presence of those of you who have won your right to be here, it seems a long way to any claim that we may have to sit beside you. I feel sure that it will be a life-long regret to all of us that for any reason we could not have had our share in the war. Again, it is true that this principle of membership by inheritance must have its roots somewhere in human nature and right reason, for it is as old as civilization or religion itself. It lay at the bottom of that powerful covenant-idea in the old Hebrew theocracy. The very essence of the blessing to a Jew's mind was that it would descend upon his children and children's children to endless generations. The same idea has given value, too, to almost



# The Military Forces of the State of Ohio



WHILE the National Guard of the present day is regarded as having been established upon its present basis in the years 1876-1877, it is really as old in the United States as the history of the white settlers in the New World. From the earliest days of the Pilgrims it was found necessary to form armed bodies of men for the protection of the people. These volunteers in Colonial days were, in the New England States, called "Minute Men," and they, originally formed for the protection against English aggression, became the nucleus later of the Revolutionary Army. During the Revolution the Militia of the several States was called out and did effective service in many well contested battles. Concord and Lexington, the preludes to the great battles for American Independence, were fought by Militia on the side of the Patriots, and many other battles of the Revolution witnessed the heroic achievements of the Militia of the Colonies. A similar organization, the State Militia, was later formed in the different States, as the country developed and expanded, and in Ohio this force did yeoman service in St. Clair's and "Mad" Anthony's campaign against

the Indians then in hostile arms. After the subjugation of the Indians, and Ohio becoming populated in all directions, military settlements in the different settlements became numerous, and in the War of 1812 against England and her Indian allies, these volunteer bodies again took up arms for the protection of their homes.

The first militia law of the State of Ohio was passed at the second session of the First General Assembly of Ohio, in December, 1803. This law provided that all free, able-bodied white male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with certain exceptions, were to be enrolled, and all emigrants complying with the requirements were to be enrolled within twenty days after residence. Each enrolled militiaman was required to provide himself at his own expense with a good musket or fusee, a sufficient bayonet and belt, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, "suited to the bore of his musket or fusee," or a good rifle with powder, each officer to be armed with a sword or hanger and espoutoon. In 1811, General Harrison, afterward President, then Governor of Indiana Territory, marched against the Indians under command of the celebrated Tecumseh and his brother "The Prophet." A portion of his force was drawn from the Ohio Militia.

The Militia of Ohio played a more important part at the outbreak of the Civil War than did the Militia of any other State. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion the Government had but a meager army of ten thousand men. This small force was so widely scattered through the Western Territory and in the South that it took many weeks of time for its concentration to make a showing of actual resistance anywhere. New York had a few well drilled, but poorly equipped, militia organizations and Ohio possessed a still smaller available force, which Governor Chase caused to be organized just prior to 1861, under a new law passed by the Ohio General Assembly. As early as April, 1861, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act appropriating \$500,000 to aid the Government in arming and equipping a



TROOP B, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD

volunteer force for service in suppressing the Rebellion. To President Lincoln's first call for troops, Ohio responded with thirteen regiments of volunteers, and at once enlisted ten thousand men as reserve to be used as militia in defending her borders. Four thousand more were held in reserve in their respective localities, under command of their captains, to be drilled and held subject to call. These militiamen did good service. They are known in the History of Ohio as "Squirrel Hunters."

About the 20th of May, 1861, a little more than a month after the fall of Fort Sumter, the Ohio Militia, under command of Major-General George B. McClellan, at that time a militia officer of Ohio, crossed the river and poured into Western Virginia. These troops saved West Virginia to the Union, and fought the first skirmishes of the War in the West, gaining the first victories of the War. These, coming after the continuous disasters at the East, electrified the Nation. This result was effected entirely by the Militia of Ohio, with no assistance whatever, except that derived from the loyal Virginians themselves. Many of the regiments of Militia, when their time was out, re-enlisted and became "Volunteers," but let it be repeated that the first successes for the Union arms were secured by the Ohio Militia.

During the entire Civil War the Ohio Militia rendered valuable service to the Union, especially in May, 1864, when the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa tendered President Lincoln 85,000 National Guardsmen to serve one hundred days. The services the Guards were called upon to perform were much more severe and difficult than had been anticipated, but that they were cheerfully given, were valuable and appreciated, is evidenced by a letter of appreciation written by President Lincoln.



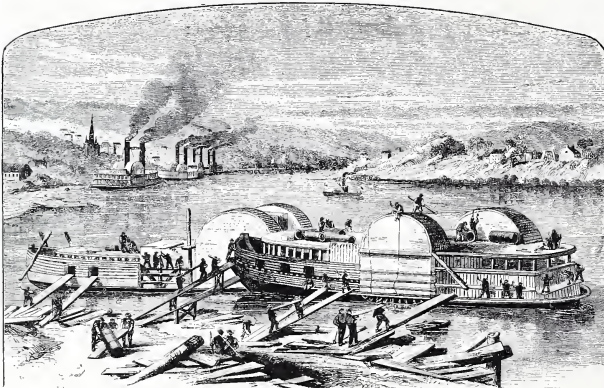
A RELIC OF THE VIRGIN FOREST  
CUYAHOGA FALLS

After the dispersion of the Union forces, at the termination of the Civil War, for several years no active volunteer military organizations were continued, as the people were surfeited with the display of arms, and a natural reaction occurred in which the masses looked with disapproval on any further efforts that might be made for the continuation of armed bodies of men. Later, however, it was found necessary to organize a National Military body of Volunteers, fostered in a measure by the United States Government, which organizations were called "National Guards."

Each State in the Union supplied one of these armed and organized bodies, and Ohio, as usual, took the lead in this, like other departures for the public good.

At the end of 1871, there were nominally in the service of the State twenty-four companies of infantry and two sections of artillery. But in the same year the Adjutant-General reported: "It may be said that the State has no militia organization worthy of the name."

In 1873 the need for troops was made manifest; the civil authorities called for them. In December of that year, the National Guard of Ohio was for the first time after its reorganization called to actual service during the time of a railroad strike in Ohio, when the "Herman Guards" of Steubenville, Captain B. Miller, were dispatched to Dennison, in Tuscarawas County, and at the same time the "Covington Guards" were ordered to Bradford Station, Miami County—in both cases to assist the sheriffs in maintaining order. No active duty, however, followed, as the mere show of military force was sufficient to discourage violence. In June of the following year demonstrations by striking coal miners in the Hocking Valley led to the sending of the Sill Guards, of Chillicothe, and the "Lytle Guards" of Cincinnati, to Nelsonville. Company B of the First Battalion and the "Atheanian Guards," of Athens, were ordered out to assist in preserving the peace.



BUILDING GUN BOATS ON OHIO RIVER DURING THE CIVIL WAR



GRAZING ON FT. ANCIENT HILLS



During the years of 1876 and 1877, the Ohio Legislature passed some laws which placed the Militia on a solid, substantial footing. In the latter year the Ohio National Guard confronted possibly the most wide-spread and serious outbreak in its career. This was the time of the great railroad strikes, breaking out first on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Newark, soon spreading along that line, then to other lines, until practically the whole State was involved. On the 18th of July, troops were ordered to be sent to Newark; Company A, Seventh Regiment, of Springfield, Company D, Sixth Regiment, Circleville, of which Charles F. Gross was Captain, the Zanesville City Guards, and the Mt. Vernon Guards were sent to the original seat of the trouble, and placed under the command of Colonel C. B. Hunt, of Cincinnati, afterwards for many years Colonel of the First Regiment.

It soon became apparent that this military force would not be sufficient. Consequently four companies of the First Regiment, all of the Third Regiment and two companies of the Fourth Regiment were ordered to the scene of strife. When it appeared that the strikers were subdued, a number of the companies were ordered home, but just about that time the turmoil broke out in other places. The efforts of the police at Columbus to preserve order were fruitless. The Circleville Company, en route home from Newark, was sent immediately to that city to the aid of the police. The disorder continued throughout the month, and before it was over practically the whole National Guard of the State had been called into service.

The next disturbance warranting the services of the troops occurred on the 8th of May, 1880, when rioting broke out at the Silver Creek Mine in Wayne County. Company D, Eight Regiment, Massillon, was sent to the scene. The late Governor Nash was then Attorney General, and he accompanied Colonel S. B. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, to the seat of trouble, the former to give legal advice.

On the 27th of August of the same year one hundred masked men surrounded a boarding house near Coalton, in an attempt to drive away non-union miners who had taken their positions. Company A, Sixth Regiment, and Company A, Fourth Regiment, were ordered there. They were stoned and shot at by the rioters, but fortunately no one was hurt.

A report became current on the 15th of August that miners were trying to destroy the property of the Central Coal Company, at Corning. Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, and two Companies of the Fourteenth Regiment were called for. In this riot the military shed blood for the first time since its reorganization. Upon opening fire seven rioters were wounded. The energetic manner in which the mob was attacked resulted in the dispersion of the men and the restoration of peace and order. In June, 1882, there were riots in Cleveland. The First Light Artillery, The Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland Gun Batteries were called into service to suppress them. About this time a series of disturbances caused at the occasions of executions of criminals began,

many of them so serious as to call for the militia. In those days executions took place at the county seats, and naturally they attracted multitudes of curious, and in some cases dangerous onlookers. The sheriffs were unable to restrain the crowds that pressed in to see the gruesome performances. On the 12th of October, 1883, at Bowling Green, in connection with the execution of Charles Bach, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, and the Toledo Cadets restored order. About this time the First Regiment did service in preventing robbery during the tremendous floods in the Ohio Valley in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, did similar duty in the Muskingum Valley,



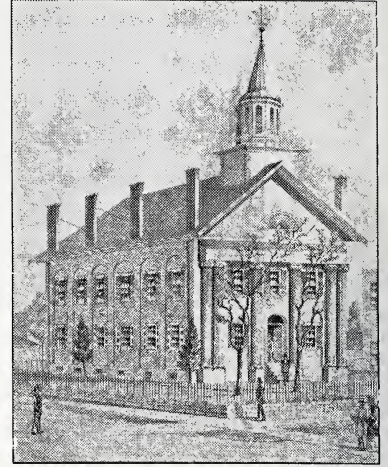
A PICTURESQUE INCLINED PLANE, CINCINNATI



HAMILTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CINCINNATI

near Zanesville. Companies B, C, D, F and G of the Eighth, B of the Second, G of the Fourteenth and D of the Seventeenth were called on the 14th of May to suppress rioting on the day of the execution of Horn and Gribblen at Ashland. On the 29th of May, 1884, Company F of the Seventeenth Regiment did service in preventing similar lawlessness at the execution of Wesley Johnson, at Napoleon.

The most serious outbreak that the Ohio National Guard has ever been called upon to suppress was the Cincinnati riot, which followed the failure of a jury to find William Berner guilty of murder in the first degree for killing William Kirk. In all probability a similar scene has never been enacted in any large city in the United States during the history of our country as that which occurred during that time. The outbreak began and was in a measure caused by a mass meeting held by the leading citizens of Cincinnati to protest against the inefficiency of the Judiciary of Hamilton County in their treatment of criminals guilty of murder. Many men had been tried, proven guilty, and sentenced to light punishment. Consequently, an epidemic of crime became prevalent, and to protest against this condition and to stigmatize the judges and juries by whose aid these criminals escaped the gallows, this meeting was called. It was not anticipated, however, that any radical movement would be made other than that of signifying their protests during the progress of the mass meeting. An undesirable element, however, attended the meeting and after its conclusion, being wrought up to a frenzy of rage by the condemnatory addresses of the speakers against the judiciary of the country, took violent action. With cries of "To the Jail," the meeting, originally called for a peaceful protest, ended in a riotous outbreak. A mob formed and marched in a body to the Hamilton County Jail for the purpose of forcibly taking possession of the incarcerated criminals and putting them to death by lynching. This riot began on the 28th of March, 1884, and so strong, so destructive and defiant were the rioters that before the rout of the mob every regiment in the State but one was called upon for service. The rioters were armed and dozens of the members of the National Guard were wounded. Two were killed; one of these was a Columbus man, Israel Getz, a member of the Fourteenth Regiment; the other was Captain John L. Desmond, of Cincinnati. It was in this riot that the Hamilton County Court House was burned, and for several days the mob was in control of many of the streets of the city. During this riot forty-five people were killed and over one hundred and fifty were wounded, many of them fatally.



COURT HOUSE, LEBANON, O., 1835-1880

In June of the same year an outbreak of striking miners in the Hocking Valley called the militia to arms again. The trouble included the mining regions of Hocking, Perry and Athens Counties, and Companies E and F of the Sixth, H of the Fourteenth, A of the Seventeenth and K of the Fourteenth were called into service. Two guardsmen lost their lives during this riot.

On the 21st of February, 1891, the First, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, Company B of the Ninth Battalion and Battery B, First Artillery, were ordered to attend the funeral of General Sherman at St. Louis. The Press of that city had to say of them, on the next morning: "The Ohio troops in the parade made the finest display in every respect of any in the line, they being better equipped and better trained than any others."

On the 15th of April, 1892, a mob attempted to lynch a man who had been arrested for assault upon the person of a seven-year-old girl at Newark. Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, being called out, prevented the lynching. On the 15th of November an attempted lynching at Alliance called out Company K, Eighth Regiment, and a little later Companies D and I of the Third Regiment were called out at Dayton to prevent the same kind of violence.

All the Toledo National Guard was called out in connection with a fire in that city in January, 1894, and Companies D of the Third, A of the Ninth Battalion and Battery E rendered similar service soon afterwards at Springfield. Company F of the Second Regiment was called to Rushsylvania to prevent lynching. This lynching was carried out, notwithstanding the arrival of the troops.

Then came the trouble that the Guard had with the different divisions of the so-called "Industrial Army." This movement was originally formed in Oakland, California, where many unemployed men banded themselves together and determined to cross the continent and visit the seat of government at Washington, under the impression that by a show of force Congress could be induced to enact some legislation for the benefit of the unemployed. These men were organized as an army, regularly officered. Not having the funds to pay for transportation across the continent, it forcibly took possession of trains and compelled the railroads to carry the men free of charge. Naturally trouble followed all along the route, and this was also the case in Ohio.

The B. & O. Railroad took a decided stand against this and asked the State Military to compel a branch of the "Army" en route to meet the main body that had taken possession of a train at Mt. Sterling to vacate. Companies A, B, C, F and I of the Fourteenth Regiment and Battery H were sent, and "General" Galvin soon surrendered without a shot being fired. At Cleveland Companies A, B, F and I of the Fifth Regiment



and the Cavalry Troop were called upon to perform similar duties. On the 21st of July, at Clyde, an "Industrial Army," under command of "Count Bylakowsky," was compelled to vacate freight trains and march to Washington.

On the 9th of May Company E of the Eighth and Battery F were called out to stop riots at Akron. On the 30th of May Companies A, B, K and L of the Seventeenth Regiment and Battery H were ordered to Gloucester, where miners were stopping coal trains, but were recalled en route, the situation being well in hand by the local civil authorities. Then came the Wheeling Creek Campaign, the most general engagement of the State troops since the Cincinnati riot. The regiments participating were the Eighth, Fourteenth, Companies A, C, F, G, H, K and M of the Seventeenth; Second, Sixteenth, Fifth; Companies B, G and I of the Third; the Toledo Cadets and Batteries C, D and H, in all 3,371 officers and men. The cause of the call was the attempt of miners to prevent the shipments of coal from non-union mines. The most sanguinary encounter between the militia and rioters occurred on the 10th of October of that year at Washington Court House, when a mob attempted to take a negro who was arrested for assault on a woman from the jail and lynch him. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and I of the Fourteenth Regiment, Company M of the Third, H of the Seventeenth and Battery B were ordered to the scene of trouble. The Fourteenth was in command of Colonel Coit. The mob was persistent, and even when the rioters knew troops were inside the Court House, they tried to beat the door in with a battering ram. The troops were ordered to fire through the doors, and many people were killed or wounded. Unfortunately, some of them belonged to the "innocent spectator" class and were far away from the scene of the tumult. This experience has led to the use of the riot shell, which is just as deadly at close range as the standard cartridge, but does not carry so far. Colonel Coit was tried for manslaughter at Circleville, as a result of the shooting, but he was acquitted.

The murder of the City Marshal of Tiffin, on the 30th of August, 1895, led to an attempt to lynch the murderer, and Companies D and I of the Sixteenth Regiment and E, G and I of the Second were called out; and an attempt to lynch Lyman Strong, arrested for the murder of the Stone family at Talmadge, on the 30th of March, 1896, called Company B of the Eighth Regiment and Battery F to Akron. A strike at the Brown Hoisting Works, at Cleveland, called out Companies B, F, I and L of the Fifth Regiment on the 2d of July of the same year, and kept them on duty until the 11th of August. Companies D and B of the Third were called to Urbana by the lynching of Chick Mitchell, and on the 7th of August Company M of the Fifth Regiment was called to Fairport by a strike of ore handlers.

The event of the year 1898 was the calling of all the National Guards to Camp Bushnell to enter the volunteer service in the War with Spain. When there came a call for troops during the Spanish-American War the National Guard of Ohio enlisted as one man. Camp Bushnell was established, and soon the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth Regiments, the Ninth Battalion, the Fourteenth and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry, the Artillery, Signal and Medical Corps, and finally a regiment of Cavalry were on the field. Part of the service was not accepted by the Government and some of the men were not taken on account of physical disability, but this made no difference, as the places of those who could not go were soon filled by volunteers. In fact, the companies were running over and in June were at the full war strength—one hundred and six to a company. Later the Tenth Ohio was organized. In the various camps the Ohio troops drilled faithfully, the Artillery and the Cavalry soon became the best troops in the field. When the advance was made on Santiago, Cuba, all wanted to go. The Eighth Regiment was the first. Afterwards the Sixth followed and did garrison duty in Cuba. Then came the orders for General Brook to go to Porto Rico, and the gallant Fourteenth, rechristened the Fourth, was chosen. This regiment was the only one from Ohio to be under heavy fire, and at Guayama and other places served with distinction.

On the 25th of March, 1899, an attempt to lynch the Zeltner brothers, murderers of attorney Westenhaver, at Hoyt's Corners, Wood County, called Companies H and K of the Second Regiment to Bowling Green. On the 23d of August, 1900, rioting in Akron, resulting in the destruction of \$200,000 worth of property, called Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, K and L of the Fourth Regiment to that city. The regiment was encamped



SUNSET ON LAKE ERIE



at Minerva Park when the call was made. Companies B and F of the Eighth Regiment were also called out during this trouble.

In the spring of 1903, labor troubles at Fremont necessitated the calling out of troops, but fortunately no blood was shed. In March of the following year, at Springfield, serious riots culminated in the lynching of a negro who had assassinated a police officer of that city. The local guards were called out, but were unable to prevent the lynching. Subsequently the entire "levee," notorious negro quarters, were burned to the ground, and Governor Herrick called additional troops, which suppressed any further demonstrations. In May of the same year labor troubles at Hanging Rock, near Ironton, compelled the National Guard to go to the scene of trouble. Colonel Carmi Thompson was in command and he handled his troops so admirably that, notwithstanding considerable provocation, he dispersed the rioters and resored law and order without the loss of lives on either side.

In 1907, militia was sent to Bridgeport, where rioting had started in connection with a strike of steel mill employees. The presence of the troops, however, was only of a short duration.

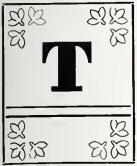
Very serious troubles started in Columbus in the summer of 1910, when the employees of the Columbus Street Car Company went on a strike. Riots and other disturbances in which dynamite and nitro-glycerine was freely used were nearly daily occurrences. Mayor Marshal, unable to cope with the situation, asked the Governor to call out the troops and send them to Columbus, which request was complied with. Nearly all of the military forces of the State were assembled at the Capitol City and remained there for many weeks, until the disturbances ceased.

After the War with Spain the National Guard was reorganized and became more closely allied with the Central Government. They are now regularly inspected by United States Army officers and are a part of the National Army. The most important national law regarding the Guard is the so-called Dick Law, introduced by U. S. Senator Charles Dick, Major General of the military forces of Ohio. The strength of the Guard in Ohio is about five thousand men, divided into eight regiments of Infantry, one battalion of colored troops, two troops of Cavalry, two battalions of Naval Reserves and four batteries of Artillery. The First Brigade is made up as follows: The Sixth, Third, Second, First Regiments, Ninth Battalion, Batteries B and D and Troop A; the Second Brigade has the Eighth, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Regiments, Engineers, Batteries A and H, and Troop B. The Medical Staff is assigned as it is in the regular army. Rigid inspection may lessen the number of the Guard for a time, but Ohio can any time put ten thousand men in the field, drawing on ex-members and several military colleges. The personnel of the members of the Ohio National Guard probably ranks as high if not higher than that of any other State in the Union. The officers are all men naturally endowed with the mental attributes which go to make excellent soldiers, splendidly trained, and gifted with a thorough knowledge of military tactics. In the ranks will be found a majority of men who occupy leading positions in life and who, when the occasion presents itself, are capable of filling the higher branches of military duty. Some of the Ohio regiments have bands of National reputation.





# The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station



THIS institution was established for the purpose of conducting scientific investigations, having for their object the improvement of agricultural methods. It is located near Wooster, Ohio, on a farm of 470 acres, and operates, under ownership or lease, three other farms in different quarters of the State. For convenience of administration the Station is divided into the departments of agronomy, animal husbandry, botany, chemistry, entomology, horticulture, forestry, nutrition, soils and co-operative experiments. Following are illustrations of the work of these departments:

**AGRONOMY.** This department was formerly included with animal husbandry and soil studies in a general department of agriculture, but a great increase of work has made subdivision necessary, and the work of the department of agronomy is now limited to the study of farm crops and of methods of culture. Many varieties of wheat, oats and corn have been grown side by side since the establishment of the Station, some of which have shown an average yield of several bushels per acre greater than others.

This department is now engaged in the improvement of the quality of the cereals and forage crops, as well as in increasing the yield per acre, the results of the work thus far done indicating that improvement in quality and increase in yield may be made to go hand in hand.

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.** More than 200 cattle have been fattened at the Station during the last five years, in feeding tests in which all the feed consumed and the manure produced were weighed, so that data have been accumulated from which the farmer may safely calculate the cost of beef production and the incidental return that may be obtained in the manure.

More than 300 range lambs have also been fed off in co-operative tests, in which the same facts as to feed and manure were ascertained.

These experiments have been conducted in co-operation with the chemical department of the Station, which has analyzed the manures produced and many of the feeds consumed, and with the department of soils, which has used the manures in long continued field tests, and together they furnish more complete data in the production, composition and value of manure than have ever before been published.

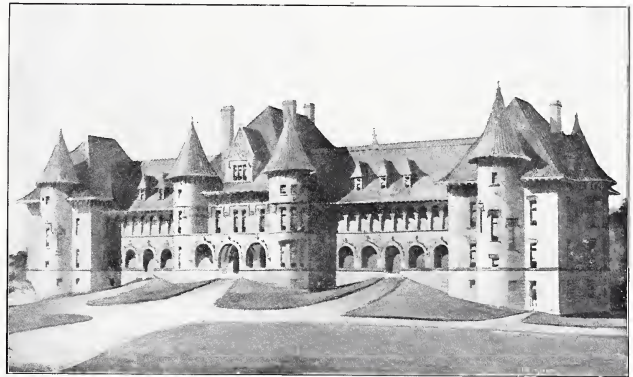
**BOTANY.** This department includes the identification of weeds and other plants and of weed seeds or other impurities in clover or grass seeds sent in for that purpose, and investigations in the control of such plant diseases as the rots of fruit, the smuts of grains, the blights and scab of potatoes, etc.

Hundreds of samples of weeds and weed seeds are sent to the Station each year, and hundreds of requests come for advice in the management of diseased crops. All such requests for examination or advice are responded to free of charge.

**CHEMISTRY.** The Station employs several chemists who are constantly employed in the analysis of grains and plants in order to assist the Agronomist in the improvement of quality, in the analysis of feeding stuffs used in feeding experiments, and of the manures produced, and in the chemical investigations connected with the Station's experiments in the maintenance of soil fertility.

The Station does not make any free chemical analyses, for reasons given farther on.

**ENTOMOLOGY.** The Station Entomologists are engaged in experiments on the control of insect pests, which



STATE HOSPITAL, MASSILLON OHIO

are conducted both on the Station farms and in orchards and vineyards located in the fruit growing regions of the State. The Entomologists also identify specimens of insects sent in for that purpose, and give free advice concerning the control of insect pests in general.

As an illustration of the work of the department, an orchard near the lake shore produced in 1907 several thousand bushels of apples, of which less than one per cent were wormy, whereas on unsprayed trees adjoining more than half the fruit was wormy.

**HORTICULTURE.** The work of this department comprises the comparison of different varieties of fruits and vegetables, and the study of methods of culture and management.

Hundreds of different varieties of fruit are under constant observation, most of the so called new varieties being put under test as soon as they are introduced, and the results of these tests are published in the Station's bulletins. Many thousands of dollars would be saved to the farmers of the state every year if they would consult these bulletins before purchasing the phenomenal sorts which the fruit trees peddler describes in such glowing terms.



ON THE SHORE OF LAKE ERIE



FORT ANCIENT

**SOILS.** The work of this department is concerned with the questions relating to the maintenance of soil fertility by the use of fertilizers and manures. Systematic field and laboratory experiments on these questions have been in progress since the establishment of the Station; these have been extended to the various substations or test farms, and are now affording information of the greatest value.

To illustrate, in the briefest possible manner: On a soil so worn by many years of exhaustive cropping that its average yield of wheat had been reduced to less than 10 bushels per acre, an average yield of nearly 30 bushels has been maintained for the last 10 years, at a cost for fertilizers of about half the total value of the increase. In other words, the increase has paid for the fertilizers and for the rent of the land in addition.

On the same land, a dressing of 8 tons of barnyard manure, re-enforced with 320 pounds of acid phosphate and applied to corn, has produced an eleven-year average yield of 64 bushels of corn per acre (the unmanured yield being 31 bushels) followed by 25 bushels of wheat and two

**FORESTRY.** This department, established under authority of a special act of the legislature, is making a study of the rate of growth of forest trees and of the conditions affecting the growth of different species, in order to obtain more definite knowledge respecting the practicability of growing forest trees as a farm crop. It is also assisting farmers with advice as to the management of farm woodlots, and is furnishing seedling trees, under certain restrictions, to farmers who will undertake to plant and care for them.

These investigations have already shown that certain species of forest trees may be grown with a reasonable expectation that they will yield a net income, within a comparatively few years, equal to that given by many of our cultivated crops.

**NUTRITION.** This department, recently established, has for its work the study of the scientific problems underlying the nutrition of animals and men.



A HEAVY LOAD ON THE OHIO RIVER

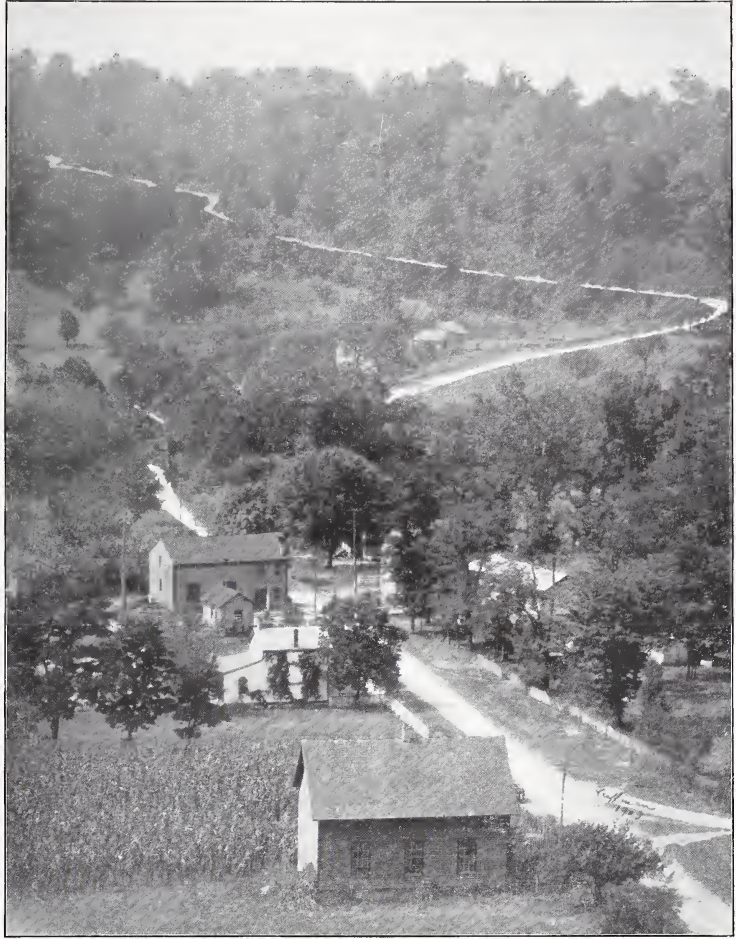


tons of clover hay, the wheat and clover receiving no further manuring or fertilizing. In other words, each ton of manure thus used has produced increase to the value of four dollars and a half, over and above the cost of treatment.

Of land which has not been worn by hard treatment, wheat, grown in a rotation of potatoes, wheat and clover, has given a ten year average yield of more than 40 bushels per acre.

The methods by which these results have been attained are being tested at the Station's test farms, located in widely separated regions of the State, and on soils quite unlike that of the main station, and the results are demonstrating beyond question the possibility of doubling the annual wheat production of Ohio by measures which would add to the net income of the farmers of the State many millions of dollars annually. They are methods which are in reach of any and every farmer, and their application involves, not more labor, but less than is now expended.

**CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.** The work of the Station can only accomplish its purpose when its results are applied to the every day practice of the farmers of the State. Many farmers receive the bulletins of the Station, which are sent free of cost to every farmer who asks for them, and among these are many who are putting the lessons taught into practice; but thus far not one farmer in seven is reached by these bulletins. In order to extend this work a department of co-operative experiments has been established, the object of which is to secure the aid of leading farmers in every township of the State in carrying out some line of work which will demonstrate to their neighbors the possibility of improvement in methods. This department now has on its rolls the names of nearly 1,000 farmers, located in every section of the State, who are carrying on such work, acting in co-operation with the Station.



ON OPPOSITE HILL FROM FT. ANCIENT



COURT HOUSE, WARREN, OHIO

### THE POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.

The average yield of corn in Ohio for the 10 years, 1896-1905, as shown by the reports of the State Department of Agriculture, was a little less than 37 bushels per acre. Wayne County, in which the main station is located, produced less corn than the average of the State, and the land under experiment produces less than the average of the county, yet on this land the station produced an average yield of more than 64 bushels during this 10 year period. Ohio grows more than 3,000,000 acres of corn annually. To increase the yield on that area from 37 to 64 bushels would increase the total crop of the State by 81,000,000 bushels, worth on the average, more than \$30,000,000.



The average yield of wheat in Ohio for the same 10 year period was nearly  $13\frac{1}{4}$  bushels. During this period the yield on the unfertilized land at the Station was under 10 bushels, but the wheat following the above yield of corn averaged  $25\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, an increase of  $12\frac{1}{4}$  bushels per acre. The average area in wheat for the State was 2,272,000 acres. Had this area yielded 25 bushels instead of 13 bushels, the increase would have amounted to 27,764,000 bushels, worth, at 70 cents per bushel, \$19,000,000.

Had the system of agriculture been such as to produce these yields of corn and wheat it would also have produced a similar increase in other crops, and would have resulted in a total increase of the income of the farmers of the State of not less than \$60,000,000.

The foregoing statement illustrates the lines in which the Station is prepared to assist the farmers of the State. There are some points, however, on which farmers frequently ask the Station for help which it is not prepared to give. Briefly stated these are as follows:

#### WHAT THE STATION CAN NOT DO.

The Station is NOT prepared to analyze commercial fertilizers and feeding stuffs, as in Ohio that work is placed in charge of the SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, at Columbus, to whom all requests for such analyses should be addressed.

The Station is NOT prepared to give advice respecting treatment of contagious diseases of animals, that function having been transferred to the State Board of Agriculture in its capacity of State Live Stock Commission. Requests for such advice should therefore be addressed to SECRETARY, STATE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

The Station is NOT prepared to examine animals suspected of having been poisoned. Such examinations should be referred to the nearest Veterinarian.

The Station is NOT prepared to make official inspection of orchards and nurseries under the law requiring such inspection, that work having been transferred to the STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to whose SECRETARY, Columbus, requests for such inspection should be addressed.

The Station is NOT prepared to examine foods, drugs and dairy products suspected of adulteration, as that work is in charge of the OHIO DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER, whose office is at Columbus.

The Station is NOT prepared to analyze drinking water; requests for such analysis should be addressed to the SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, Columbus.

Visitors to the Station or to its various test farms are welcome at all times during business hours. Persons or parties who contemplate such visits and who desire special attention are requested to write in advance, giving the date of proposed visit and probable number of party.

Any citizen of Ohio has the right to apply to the Station for such assistance as it can give, and all such requests will receive prompt attention.

The Bulletins of this Station are sent free to all residents of the State who request them.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE, CINCINNATI



HOME OF CLINTON MORSE, LONDON, O.



# WHO IS WHO IN AND FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

*SKETCHES OF MEN WHO HAVE MADE THE COMMONWEALTH FAMOUS*



ALL that the State of Ohio has accomplished in the history of this country—and that her position is a proud one, a perusal of these pages will prove—is due not alone to any special natural blessing, but to the men who have helped to carve her destiny. When the early voyagers faced toward the setting sun on their perilous journey into a new, wild and dangerous country, to erect the foundations of a new empire, great men were found among them, hardy, courageous and adventurous spirits, who ably filled special positions of leadership. From that early day to the present, as necessity has required it, men have arisen among their fellows to lead in the different enterprises of a great and glorious State.

Statesman, soldier, financier, educator, scientist, husbandman and trader—all have responded to the call of the hour. In every city, town, village and hamlet, are to be found men of character and influence, who, by their enterprise and thrift, by their activity and sagacity, their zeal in religious and political affairs, have contributed their individuality to the material prosperity of the community in which they live, and thus each adds its quota to the general welfare of the people.

Of those are the men who developed the natural resources; who delved for the hidden treasures of the earth; who made the fields blossom; who carved their way through the great forests; girded the State with iron bands; built canals and steamboats; erected great manufacturing and industrial enterprises; introduced new processes in science and mechanics; devoted their lives to the advancement of the people in education and the dissemination of special knowledge; who championed the cause of humanity; promoted the comforts of living and whose deeds are worthy of being perpetuated and followed by future generations. "What man has done man may do."

In the previous pages of this work is set forth the general history of the great State of Ohio—the pages which follow are devoted to the deeds and achievements of those who have made the State great. Every human life is a history, and the collected biographies of the great men of any community are the simple records of the country in which they live, and the mirror of their time. Samuel Johnson says:

"I have often thought that there has rarely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not be useful."

To the student, the thinker and the historian, the lives and attainments of gifted men are of absorbing interest, showing, as they do, the difficulties which have been overcome, and how success has crowned earnest and faithful effort. These biographies are the most attractive form of history, for, while they perpetuate the memory of the great, they also illustrate aptly the conduct of life, and convey to succeeding generations important lessons full of instruction, human interest, and often replete with romance. It is men such as these whose biographies are preserved in this work. They all have contributed toward the State's progress and glory. It is unfortunate that many great men have passed away leaving no printed records of their attainments, which, if obtainable, would act as beacon lights to succeeding generations, and which would be preserved by their descendants as a family treasure of priceless value. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and the solemn duty which men owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demands that a record of their lives and deeds should be preserved.

But there are deeds which shall not pass away  
And names that must not wither, though the earth  
Forgets her empires with a just decay.

—Byron.



WILLIAM STONE ABERT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**William Stone Abert,**

Lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., July 27th, 1845. He was the son of Lieutenant Col. James W. Abert, United States Army, and Jane Lenthall Stone, who was a descendant of Sir William Lenthall, speaker of the House of Commons during the reign of Charles I, Cromwell and Charles II; the grandson of Colonel John James Abert, chief of the corps of topographical engineers U. S. Army.

He graduated after the four years course and received the degree of A. B. from Princeton University in 1865, and also received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1868.

In 1866 he removed to Cincinnati and studied law in the office of Judge George Hoadly, in the Masonic Temple, 1866-1868; and at the same time he took the regular course at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was at once admitted to the bar of Hamilton County, Ohio, and established himself in practice in Cincinnati, with office in the old College Building, and was associated in a law partnership with Col. R. W. Nelson, of Newport, Kentucky.

He soon attained a position of eminence at the bar and was employed as counsel in some of the most important cases both civil and criminal.

In 1877 he returned to his native city, where his professional reputation had already proceeded him, and established an extensive and lucrative practice, which he has maintained, not only by reason of his unquestioned ability, but also by his faithful work and untiring energy.

Among the notable cases in which he has figured may be mentioned Ormsley vs. Webb; the Powell Will case; the Washington City Post-Office case, and the Rock Creek

Park case, the last named displaying Mr. Abert's unusual mastery of details, combined with his no less remarkable command of logical argument. In the famous surety case of Hall vs. Smith, reported in the fourteenth volume of Bush's Kentucky Reports, he succeeded in securing a favorable final judgment for his client in the Appellate Court, after three trials and adverse decisions in the Circuit Courts.

It was upon his argument in the Powell Will case that the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the right of appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in a will contest; thus reversing the practice extending over a period of seventy years.

In 1889 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of the District a Commissioner to compile all the statute laws in force in the District of Columbia, as authorized by act of Congress.

This highly important and responsible duty involved the compilation, arrangement and classification of all the British Statute remaining in force together with the Acts of the Maryland Assembly, from the earliest colonial period up to the date of session of the Maryland territory for a seat of government, and all Acts of Congress applicable to the District, from February 27, 1801, to and including the Acts of the Fiftieth Congress.

In consequence of the death of his colleague, shortly after appointment, Mr. Abert was obliged to perform the entire work alone. In recognition of his exceptionally valuable services in connection with this work, and for providing it with annotations of judicial citations, Congress awarded him an extra compensation of four thousand dollars.

On the fifth of October, 1875, he was married to Nannie S. Hamilton, of Louisville, Kentucky, a descendant of the Hamilton family in Maryland, of Revolutionary fame. She was graduated at the Ohio Female College.

Of this marriage there are two children now living—Jane Stone Abert, the wife of John P. Story, Jr. and Hamilton Abert, who is engaged in business in New York City.

Mr. Abert is a descendant of Col. Timothy Matlack (1730-1829) who served in the American Army of the Revolution as Colonel of a Pennsylvania rifle battalion, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and he is now the President of the District of Columbia Society.

He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Aztec club of 1847; Society of the War of 1812; Ohio Society in New York; Columbia Historical Society; Washington Academy of Sciences and the Cosmos Club.

Residence, 1520 K Street, N. W., Office, 408 Fifth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**J. C. Adams,**

A prominent member of the Bar of Coshocton, Ohio, is a native of Bedford Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, the son of Jacob and Maranda Adams. He was born and raised on his father's farm and in early life became familiar with the duties and labors of an agriculturist, assisting in the work of the home farm during vacation times. He received his early education in the common schools of his home county, at West Bedford High School and at Lebanon Normal University, after which he studied law and in due time was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then took up the practice of his chosen profession at Coshocton, in which he has been very successful. Aside from his legal profession he is secretary of the Sixth Street Theatre Company, Coshocton, Ohio. In politics, he has always been a staunch Democrat and one of the leaders of his party in his home county. He served as a member of the 72nd and 73rd General Assemblies of Ohio. Socially, he is a B. P. O. E. He has a host of friends in Coshocton, in which city he resides.

**Eugene Adler,**

Attorney at law at Cincinnati, Ohio, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Adler, and was born in Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st day of March, 1874. At the age of seven he left his native city in companionship with his parents, for a sojourn in Germany, and returned, locating in Cincinnati at the age of nine. His early education was only meager, for he had to leave school at an early age and begin to shift for himself. But he supplemented his knowledge by the study of books during his leisure hours and later attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1898, when he was admitted to the bar. He is one of Cincinnati's self-made attorneys, and for many years has been associated with the law firm of Cohen & Mack. Mr. Adler is a staunch Democrat and has served the party of his conviction in many capacities. In November, 1905, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly on a platform of reform and he is a strong advocate of clean and honest politics. While being a member of the Legislature he took an active part in the affairs of that body and helped materially in shaping legislation. He is a member of the Cincinnati Duckworth Club and of the Democratic Club. Socially, Mr. Adler is identified with a number of fraternal organizations. He is past Noble Grand of Franklin Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Past Regent of Gem Council, Royal Arcanum, Past Commander of Queen City Lodge, Knights of Joseph, and a member of Queen City Lodge, No. 563, K. of P. On the 12th day of April 1896, he was married to Miss Nancy Weil, of Cincinnati. Two children have been the issue of their marriage.



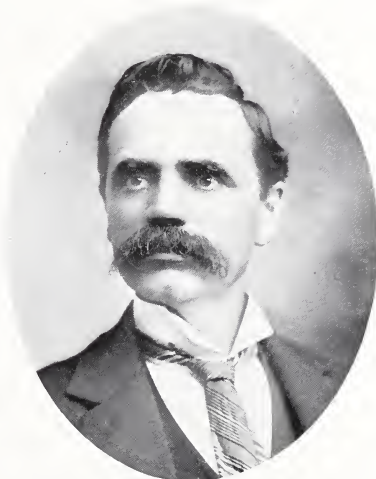


JOHN ALVIN ALBURN, COLUMBUS, O.

Republican, participating actively in local, state and National campaigns ever since he entered college. Socially he is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi (law) and Phi Beta Kappa (honorary) college fraternities. He also is connected with F. and A. M.; K. of P.; Columbus Club; Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, the Buckeye Republican Club, Columbus and Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, etc; is Judge Advocate of the Ohio Brigade W. O. W., and has been since 1904 the secretary of the National Republican College League of the United States. He resides at Cleveland.

#### James I. Allread,

One of the judges of the Second Circuit Court of Ohio, was born on the 29th of September, 1858, on a farm near Arcanum, Darke County, Ohio. He comes from an old Ohio family, his ancestors having been pioneers and early settlers in Western Ohio. They came to that part of the State when it was but little less than a wilderness. Judge Allread was educated in the Arcanum public schools and at the Greenville High School. He later read law under the preceptorship of the late Judge William Allen, of Greenville, one of the most distinguished jurists of Darke County, and, on the 6th of October, 1880, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession at Greenville, in which he has been very successful. In politics, Judge Allread has always been a staunch Republican and he has served his party and the people in general with great distinction. Upon the elevation of Circuit Judge Shauck to the Supreme Court Bench, on the 8th of February, 1895, Judge Allread was appointed to fill the vacancy by Governor McKinley, serving in that capacity until



JAMES I. ALLREAD

November of the same year. In January 1901, he was appointed to the position of Chief Clerk, under Secretary of State, Lewis C. Laylin, filling that office with great ability until May, 1903, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Common Pleas Judge, to which he was elected in November, 1902. Upon the expiration of Circuit Judge Wilson's term of office, Judge Allread was elected Circuit Judge. At the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, in 1892, when President Benjamin Harrison was nominated for his second term, and, in 1896, at the St. Louis Republican Convention, which nominated Major McKinley for the presidency, Judge Allread represented the Fourth Congressional District. Socially, the Judge is a prominent Mason. He was married to Miss Emma S. Roland, on the 1st of August, 1883. Two children were born to them. Judge Allread resides at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio.

#### Ralph S. Ambler,

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Canton, Ohio, a prominent member of the Starke County Bar, is a native Ohioan, born, reared and educated in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. He is the son of Jacob A. Ambler and Mary Steele Ambler, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Judge Ambler's father, Jacob A. Ambler, was one of the founders of the Republican party. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of Congress. He was one of the staunchest friends of the late President William McKinley. Like his distinguished father, Judge Ralph S. Ambler has always been a faithful Republican and he has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. He is considered to be a lawyer of extraordinary ability and a very efficient judge. He resides at Canton, Ohio.



RALPH S. AMBLER.



HON. THOMAS H. ANDERSON.

man soon won for him an honored place in the legal profession. On October 4, 1899, President McKinley tendered to Justice Anderson the position of United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which he accepted and filled with conspicuous ability. On May 1, 1901, President McKinley appointed him a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This appointment was made by the President in recognition of the Judge's splendid record as United States District Attorney. Since his elevation to the bench he has proved himself an able and upright judge. He has a keen sense of justice, thinks for himself and always impresses those who practice before him with the fact that he is not controlled by prejudice or partiality, but in all things is fair, reasonable and just.

During the four years that former Secretary of the Treasury Foster was Governor of Ohio, Mr. Anderson served on his military staff with the rank of Colonel. In 1887 he was a prominent candidate for attorney general of Ohio, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison as minister resident and consul general to Bolivia. At that time he was chairman of the Republican executive committees of his county and Congressional District, a member of the city council and school board of Cambridge, and president of a number of corporations, besides holding other positions of trust and honor. Congress having advanced the rank of the Bolivian mission in 1890, President Harrison appointed Judge Anderson envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic, which position he filled with marked ability. While residing in South America he made many valuable reports to the Government on the resources, industries and trade relations of Spanish-America, and at the request of Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, wrote the "Handbook of Bolivia," published by the bureau of American republics in 1893, and distributed throughout the United States and Central and South America. Judge Anderson has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and there are few men who have a larger personal acquaintance with men in public life than he, and fewer still whose friends are as warm and devoted. He is an eloquent and experienced public speaker, and until appointed to the bench had been prominent on the stump in every political campaign during the past twenty-five years. By reason of his ability as a speaker and the knowledge gained by him while a resident of the free-silver countries of South America, he was in wide demand during the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900, speaking throughout West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland and other sections of the country. Before his appointment as judge he was prominently connected with a number of financial institutions and has an enviable record as a citizen, diplomat, business man and lawyer.

Justice Anderson is a member of the American Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Geographic Society, the Ohio Society of New York and the Ohio Society of Washington, D. C., the Historical Society of Washington and its affiliated branches; a member of the board of trustees of the American University, Howard University and of George Washington University, and president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, where President Grant and President McKinley were regular attendants during their incumbency of that great office. He and President McKinley were warm personal friends for many years, and the McKinley memorial tablet in this church was the gift of Justice Anderson. In 1879 he was married to Miss Laura B. Augustine, daughter of Daniel and Mary Augustine, one of the old, wealthy and influential families of Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Anderson is a college bred woman of refined taste and culture. They have but one child, a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Pliny Lilley, of Waterbury, Conn.

#### **William S. Anderson,**

Of Youngstown, Ohio, a prominent lawyer and farmer, was born in 1848 in North Jackson, Ohio. His father, David Anderson was a native of Ireland, while his mother, Hanna Anderson, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania. The father was an early merchant and stock dealer in Mahoning County. Mr. Anderson was educated in the public schools of Mahoning County. After leaving school, he worked on the farm and also taught school, preparing himself at the same time for the legal profession to which he was admitted in 1870. He then took up the general practice of the law, in which he has been very successful. In politics, Mr. Anderson has always been a staunch Republican, being one of the active, energetic and effective party workers in Mahoning County. He has been proffered various offices but never cared for official life, but his son, Randall H. Anderson, was a member of the present and last General Assemblies of Ohio. Socially, Mr. William Anderson is prominently connected with the B. P. O. E. He is a public-spirited man, kindhearted and always ready to assist the interests of his home city. He is married and the father of two daughters and two sons. One son, William M., a lawyer, is associated with his father, the other son, Randall H. is in business for himself. The family attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Anderson resides at Youngstown, Ohio.

#### **Mr. Philip March Ashford,**

Special Attorney in the department of Justice at Washington, D. C., is a native of the Buckeye State, in which he still retains his citizenship. He was born on the 13th day of April, 1865, on a farm near where the town of Rogers, Columbiana County, Ohio is now located. His parents were Mr. John Vale Ashford and Mrs. Margaret J. March Ashford. Mr. Ashford received an academic education





PHILIP MARCH ASHFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

at Salineville, Ohio, on the 21st day of October, 1891, to Miss Lyda Nixon Orr. Two children, Marie L. and Margaret M. have blessed their union.

#### Daniel Babst,

Of Crestline, Ohio, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is a native of Canal Fulton, Ohio, born on the 19th of October, 1847, the son of Daniel Babst and Margareth Yost Babst. Judge Babst's ancestors came from Alsace-Lorraine, his father emigrating in 1832 to the United States. He landed in New York, where he remained for a period of two years, and then, in 1834, removed to Kindel, Stark County, and later to Canal Fulton, where Judge Babst was born. In 1852, the family came to Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio. Judge Babst was educated in the Crawford County public schools, and, from 1864 to 1867, at Oberlin. He then read law with Nathan Jones, a prominent lawyer of Crestline, and in 1872, was admitted to the bar, taking up the practice of his chosen profession at Crestline. Judge Babst is one of the leading Democrats of Crawford County and he has served his party faithfully and well. In 1877 to 1879 he was city solicitor of Crestline, but resigned, having been appointed Mayor of his home city by the city council. He served as Mayor from 1878 to 1885. In 1884, he was a candidate for Congress in his district but was defeated, his district being strongly Democratic and he at that time belonging to the Republican party. He was a member of the School Board and of the Board of School Examiners of Crestline for ten years. In 1887, he was a candidate for Attorney General before the Republican State Convention. Owing to his views regarding the money question, Judge Babst, in 1896, left the Republican party and joined the ranks of the Democrats. In 1908, he was elected to the Common Pleas bench. He is a Mason, K. T. and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Judge Babst was married twice; in 1872 to Alice E. Martin, who died in 1882, leaving one son and one daughter. In 1882, Judge Babst was married to Luella Carlisle. One son and one daughter were born from that union. The family reside at Crestline, Ohio.

#### Henry Baer,

Member of the Hamilton County Bar, was admitted to practice law in 1878, was a graduate of the Law School of the Cincinnati College, is the son of Henry Baer, who was a native of Hessia, born 1820 and was a corporal in Co. "A" Ninth O. V. I. and of Barbara Humbert, born 1830, a native of Bavaria and who survives him.

Mr. Baer has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, and has a good practice, much of which comes from the Germans of Cincinnati. Mr. Baer has been a member of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum Society since 1881, and of Teutonia Lodge, I. O. O. F. since 1882 and of the Young Men's Blaine Club since 1886.

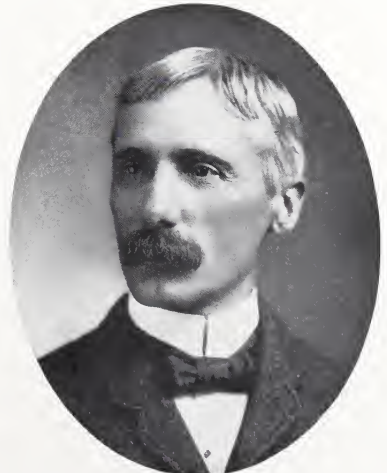
He was the representative from the first ward in the Board of Legislation, 1891-1892. He is connected with a number of Building and Loan Associations and is the Attorney for the Columbia Bank and Savings Company of Cincinnati.

He was married in 1882 to Catharine R. Tucker, daughter of James H. Tucker, a native of Virginia and of Catherine Huenefeld Tucker, who came to Cincinnati from Hannover, in 1827.

Mr. Baer has two sons, Henry T. and Humbert, and three daughters, Lillian, Laura and Blanche.

#### George C. Beis,

A prominent member of the Sandusky Ohio, Bar, was born on the 12th of September, 1861, at Waterville, Lucas County, Ohio, in which place his father owned and operated a small brewery. The parents, George and Rosanna Allion Beis, were both natives of Baden, Germany. Mr. George C. Beis obtained his education in the Waterville public schools. At the age of seventeen, he entered the teaching profession, in which he remained for a period of three years. During this time he was Secretary of the Lucas County Teachers' Association. He then read law in the office of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner, at Toledo, Ohio, under the preceptorship of the Hon. Frank H. Hurd, who was a personal friend of Judge Beis. The latter subsequently attended the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1883. Upon his admission to the bar, Judge Beis took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been engaged ever since with marked success. In politics, Mr. Beis has always been a staunch



HENRY BAER, CINCINNATI, O.

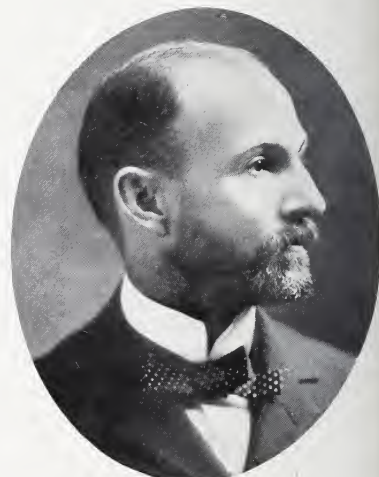


GEORGE C. BEIS, SANDUSKY, O.

Socially, Mr. Bertram is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of the Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Cincinnati. He is married. His residence is located at 409 Straight Street, and his office in the Providential Bank, Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Scott Bonham,

A leading member of the Bar of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 25th of January, 1858, at Midway, Madison County, Ohio, the son of William J. and Letitia Hays Bonham, both natives of Ohio. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his ancestors having resided in the United States for many generations. Mr. Bonham was educated in the village schools, at the schools of Bloomingburg, Ohio, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of A. B. He later attended the University of Virginia and the Cincinnati Law School. When fifteen years of age, Mr. Bonham entered into the teaching profession, in which he remained for a period of four years. During this time he carefully husbanded his resources, and thereby paid his way through college. Immediately after his graduation he was made Principal of schools at West Unity, Ohio, filling that position during the years of 1882 and 1883. Possessing a natural aptitude for the profession of law, he decided to take up a course of legal studies, and for that reason, as above stated, entered the University of Virginia and afterwards the Cincinnati Law School, graduating with the class of 1885, receiving the degree of LL. B. During this term of studies at the Cincinnati Law School, Mr. Bonham distinguished himself as an orator and a debater. On the 28th of May, 1885, he was admitted to the Bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and immediately opened an office in Cincinnati. In 1893 he was admitted to practice before the United States Courts. Since the commencement of his career as an attorney, Mr. Bonham has always been regarded as a man of splendid attainments, capable of handling the most intricate cases, and one who has always been successful in his endeavors. He is a brilliant speaker, forceful and convincing in his arguments. A Republican all his life, Mr. Bonham has taken a leading part in the political history of Ohio, and especially in the city in which he resides. He has served his party as a delegate to conventions, as well as a member of important committees. For three successive terms, nine years, he was a member of the Cincinnati Board of Legislation, in which body his services were of great value. During his third term of office he was president of that Board. For several years as attorney for Dairy and Food Commission of Ohio he took active part in Pure Food Legislation and Litigation. Mr. Bonham is closely identified with the political clubs of the State. He was for two terms President of the Republican League of Ohio, a consolidation of the leading Republican Clubs of the Buckeye State, and he is a member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He takes an active interest in Freemasonry and particularly its literature and ritual, and for many years has been the President of the Masonic Library Association of Cincinnati. Mr. Bonham's offices are located in the Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.



SCOTT BONHAM.

#### Ulysses S. Brandt,

Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, was born on a farm in Fairfield County, Ohio, on the 3rd of August, 1869, and is the son of Jesse H. and Amanda (Weist) Brandt, both natives of Ohio. His ancestors on both sides were among those European emigrants who in the middle of the eighteenth century sought freedom in America. Both his maternal and paternal great grandfathers were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. His father served throughout the Civil War in the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, retiring with the rank of Captain in 1865. Mr. U. S. Brandt received his education in the rural schools, at the Lithopolis High School and at the Pleasantville, Ohio Academy. He then taught in the district school for four years, after which he attended the Ohio State University, completing the classical course in 1895. For four years he was superintendent of the Canal Winchester Public Schools, and taught for five years in the East High School of Columbus, O. Having determined to take up the legal profession as his life's work, Mr. Brandt studied law at the Ohio State University and at the University of Michigan, and in 1901 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Columbus. Since he became of age, Mr. Brandt has always been a staunch Republican. In 1903,

Democrat and he has served his party in many capacities. Three times, in 1885, 1887 and 1889 he was elected Solicitor of the City of Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1890 he was elected Probate Judge of Erie County, Ohio. He was defeated for re-election in 1893, being caught in the McKinley landslide, but, nevertheless, he ran 400 ahead of Lawrence T. Neal, Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1910, Judge Beis was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio before the Democratic State Convention held at Dayton. Socially, Judge Beis is a member of the Sandusky Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 285, of which he was a charter member and was its second Exalted Ruler. Judge Beis was married at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 30th of January, 1890, to Miss Lucinda M. Zerbe. They have three children, George A., Jeanette and Mary Elizabeth. The family reside at 322 Huron Avenue, Sandusky, Ohio.

#### Frederick Bertram,

Lawyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Counsel for the German Government, was born on the 29th of April, 1875, at Cincinnati. His father, Charles Bertram, was a native of Elberfeld, Germany, while his mother, Bertha Wenzlick Bertram, came from Pilsen, Austria. The father served as Lieutenant in the 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry during the War of the Rebellion, and had his arm blown off by a shell at the battle of Antietam. Mr. Bertram received his education in the primer, the district, the Intermediate, the Woodward High School at Cincinnati, and at the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He started in public life as a clerk at the age of seventeen years. Later upon his admission to the bar he took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he was very successful.





ULYSSES S. BRANDT.

been engaged in his profession in its various branches. He served for two terms as Corporation Clerk of the village of Marysville, Ohio, being elected to that position in April 1878 and April 1880. In October, 1881, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Union County, and re-elected in October, 1884, after having served his first term to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. After the expiration of his second term of office, Judge Brodrick continued the practice of his profession, in which he remained until 1900, when he took charge of the office of Probate Judge of Union County, having been elected to that office in November, 1899. Three years later he was re-elected by an increased majority. He now holds the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the third sub-division of the Tenth Judicial District of Ohio, to which office he was elected in November, 1906. Judge Brodrick has always been a faithful Republican. He is a man of thorough knowledge of the law, possessed of good common sense, and has a multitude of friends. He is a member of the following organizations: P. G. of Marysville Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F.; P. C. P. of Marysville Encampment No. 114, I. O. O. F.; P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F.; Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; P. G. in Magnetic Rebekah Lodge No. 258, I. O. O. F.; P. M. of Palestine Lodge No. 158, F. & A. M. of Marysville, Ohio, P. H. P. of Marysville Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., P. T. I. M. of S. S. Jewell Council R. & S. M.; P. E. C. of Raper Commandery No. 19; K. T. of Urbana, Ohio; Honorary member of Bellefontaine Commandery No. 61; K. T. of Bellefontaine; member of Aladdin Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Columbus, Ohio; P. W. P. of Mary Chapter, No. 9, O. E. S. of Marysville, Ohio; P. G. P. of the O. E. S. of Ohio and P. C. of Marysville Lodge No. 100, K. of P. Judge Brodrick was married to Miss Narcissa M. Benton, of Delaware County, Ohio, on the 15th of April, 1878. Three children have been the fruit of their union, William Floyd, Ferne and Adda Brodrick. He and his family belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Marysville, the judge being President of its board of trustees, teacher of the Marrill Bible Class and past President of the Union County Sunday School Convention. He lives in Marysville, while he holds court in Marysville and Bellefontaine, Ohio.



WALTER F. BROWN, TOLEDO, O.

1904 and 1910 he was a member of the Franklin County Republican Executive Committee and, in 1905 he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the Tenth Senatorial District, consisting of Franklin and Pickaway counties. While a member of that body, Senator Brandt took an active part in the framing of legislation, being always on the side of the people. He was particularly identified with the county salary law and the law providing for the regulation and inspection of state banks. At the close of a term of three years, embracing two long and busy sessions of the legislature, he declined to become a candidate for re-election, desiring to devote his time exclusively to his profession. Mr. Brandt is one of the organizers and legal counsel of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company of Columbus, one of the most rapidly growing insurance companies of the State. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the K. of P., S. of V. and of the Alpha Tau Omega College Fraternity. In the practice of law he is now associated with his brother, James H. Brandt, under the firm name of Brandt & Brandt, with offices in the new First National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### John M. Brodrick,

Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Tenth Judicial District of Ohio, is one of the best known Republicans in Central Ohio. He was born on a farm in Allen Township, Union County, Ohio, on the 19th of May, 1854, the son of Isaac and Sara P. (Hoff) Brodrick, natives of Ohio and West Virginia, respectively. His education was obtained in the District schools of his home county, and for two years in the graded school at North Lewisburg, Ohio, after which he pursued the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in Marysville, Ohio, at the age of twenty-one years, and since that time he has been engaged in his profession in its various branches. He served for two terms as Corporation Clerk of the village of Marysville, Ohio, being elected to that position in April 1878 and April 1880. In October, 1881, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Union County, and re-elected in October, 1884, after having served his first term to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. After the expiration of his second term of office, Judge Brodrick continued the practice of his profession, in which he remained until 1900, when he took charge of the office of Probate Judge of Union County, having been elected to that office in November, 1899. Three years later he was re-elected by an increased majority. He now holds the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the third sub-division of the Tenth Judicial District of Ohio, to which office he was elected in November, 1906. Judge Brodrick has always been a faithful Republican. He is a man of thorough knowledge of the law, possessed of good common sense, and has a multitude of friends. He is a member of the following organizations: P. G. of Marysville Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F.; P. C. P. of Marysville Encampment No. 114, I. O. O. F.; P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F.; Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; P. G. in Magnetic Rebekah Lodge No. 258, I. O. O. F.; P. M. of Palestine Lodge No. 158, F. & A. M. of Marysville, Ohio, P. H. P. of Marysville Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., P. T. I. M. of S. S. Jewell Council R. & S. M.; P. E. C. of Raper Commandery No. 19; K. T. of Urbana, Ohio; Honorary member of Bellefontaine Commandery No. 61; K. T. of Bellefontaine; member of Aladdin Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Columbus, Ohio; P. W. P. of Mary Chapter, No. 9, O. E. S. of Marysville, Ohio; P. G. P. of the O. E. S. of Ohio and P. C. of Marysville Lodge No. 100, K. of P. Judge Brodrick was married to Miss Narcissa M. Benton, of Delaware County, Ohio, on the 15th of April, 1878. Three children have been the fruit of their union, William Floyd, Ferne and Adda Brodrick. He and his family belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Marysville, the judge being President of its board of trustees, teacher of the Marrill Bible Class and past President of the Union County Sunday School Convention. He lives in Marysville, while he holds court in Marysville and Bellefontaine, Ohio.



JOHN M. BRODRICK, MARYSVILLE, O.

#### Walter Folger Brown,

Of Toledo, Ohio, a prominent lawyer of that city and one of the best known Republicans in Ohio, was born on the 31st day of May, 1869, in Massillon, Stark County, Ohio. His parents, James M. Brown and Lavinia Folger Brown, were both natives of the Buckeye State. Mr. Walter F. Brown received a splendid education at the Toledo public schools, the Western Reserve Academy and Harvard College. After leaving that famous institution Mr. Brown attended Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1892. He holds the degree of B. A. After graduating from the law school he returned to Toledo and entered into the practice of his chosen profession in which he became very successful. As above stated, Mr. Brown belongs to the best known Republicans of Ohio. For a number of years he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio. He has served as secretary of that body for two years and as chairman the same length of time. Mr. Brown is married and lives with his family at No. 416 West Bancroft Street, Toledo, Ohio. His office is located at 1014 Nicholas Building.

#### John Eldridge Bruce,

One of the leading members of the Cincinnati, Ohio Bar, was born on the 1st of October, 1856, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio. The names of his ancestors have been recorded in the history of this country for six generations. Eli Bruce, his father, was of Scotch descent and a native of Ohio, while his mother, Mrs. Caroline M. Eldridge Bruce, also a native of Ohio, was of English ancestry. For several years prior to 1861, the elder Bruce was Associate Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, after which he took up the



JOHN E. BRUCE, CINCINNATI, O.

he has filled ever since. Mr. Bruce is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar, he is also an Elk; he is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta College Fraternity, has been President of the Cuvier Club for three years, was President of the famous Duckworth Club for two years, and also belongs to the Pen and Pencil Club and the Episcopal Church Club. On the 12th of December, 1883, Mr. Bruce was married to Miss Alice Knowlton Straight, at Hudson, Ohio. Two children were born to them, Edwin Knowlton Bruce, now his law partner, and Carolyn Alice Bruce. The family reside at College Hill, one of Cincinnati's most beautiful suburbs, and his law offices are located in the Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Clement L. Brumbaugh,

Whose record as educator and legislator, attorney at law and public-spirited citizen, places him in the front rank among the truly representative residents of Columbus, was born in Darke County, Ohio, February 28, 1863, his parents being Samuel D. and Elizabeth (Darner) Brumbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His father was a farmer by occupation but died when his son was only three years of age. The boy was reared in the usual manner of farm lads and at an early age, owing to his father's death, found it necessary to provide largely for his own support. His education was acquired in the country schools and the periods of vacation were devoted to the work of the fields. He manifested special aptitude in his studies, however, took delight in the work of the school room, made substantial progress and was eventually qualified for teaching in the country schools. Ambitious, moreover, to enjoy better educational opportunities than had hitherto been offered him, he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1887. Continuing his work as an educator he founded and conducted for four years the Van Buren Normal Academy, an institution preparing young men and women for college, and advanced work as teachers. Again he became a student, pursuing a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and after leaving that institution in the spring of 1893, he entered the senior class at Harvard, pursuing a classical course and winning his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1894. The following year he was made professor of history and literature in Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and while teaching there he pursued the second year's work in the Georgetown Law School, thus acquiring a thorough legal education in those hours, which are usually termed "leisure." There have been, indeed, few moments in his life that have not been turned to good account and have chronicled substantial progress for him. He was re-elected to his professorship at Howard, but resigned there to accept the superintendency of the city schools at Greenville, Ohio, his native city. There he remained in successful educational work until 1900, when he was elected a member of the Ohio General Assembly, his first term's service receiving substantial endorsement in a re-election, so that he served in the sessions of the seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth General Assemblies of Ohio. He was a prominent member of the judiciary committee and was Democratic floor leader of the house. At all times a student of the important questions which came up for settlement he impressed his ideas upon the legislation of two notable sessions of the General Assembly, and none questioned the patriotism of his course or the effectiveness of his work for the best interests of the commonwealth. He was a member of the code commission and was the author of the Brumbaugh High School Law, which law classified the high schools of the state into first, second and third grades and prescribed their course to study.

In 1900 Mr. Brumbaugh was alternate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City. Having been admitted to the bar in 1900, he began practice at Greenville, and in 1902 removed to Columbus, where he has since continued as an active follower of the profession, having been accorded a liberal clientage that has connected him with much important work done in the courts. Mr. Brumbaugh's ability has naturally led to his selection for leadership in the various lines of activity to which he has directed his attention and he is now State Counsel for the Independent Order of Foresters and a popular member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is interested in those lines of progress connected with political, intellectual and moral advancement. Thoroughness has always been one of his strong characteristics and in this largely lies the secret of his success. While at Harvard he received honor grades in four out of five courses. His University education was made possible through the teaching and tutoring and he certainly deserves the somewhat hackneyed, but altogether expressive title of the self-made man. The fit utilization of his inherent powers and his opportunities have carried him into important relations and he has left his impress for good upon the history of the state in several connections.



C. L. BRUMBAUGH, COLUMBUS, O.





E. E. BURKHART, DAYTON, O.

**Edward E. Burkhardt,**

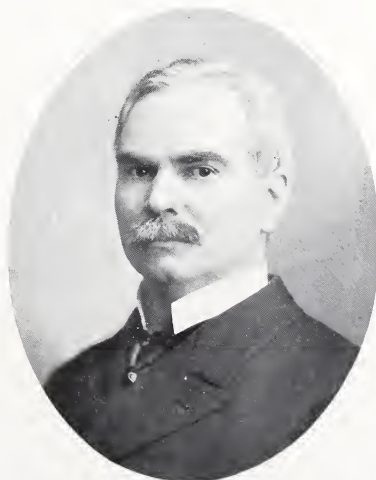
former Mayor of the city of Dayton, Ohio, was born on the 27th of October, 1872, at Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio. He received a careful education in the public schools of his native city, at Sidney High School, Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he studied law. After his graduation from the last named university, Mr. Burkhardt took up the practice of his profession, at Dayton, in which he became very successful. He is now a member of the firm of Van Denman, Burkhardt & Smith, with offices at 204 Arcade Building, Dayton, Ohio. For four years he was also cashier and Assistant Manager of the Standard Wheel Co., of Illinois. Mr. Burkhardt has always been a Democrat and has served his party and the people in general in various ways. He was a member of the Board of Health of Dayton for two years, having been appointed by Mayor Chas. A. Snyder. On the 17th of August, 1907, he was nominated for the mayoralty on the Democratic ticket and elected the following November. Socially, Mr. Burkhardt is a member of the Dayton Lodge, Masons, Scottish Rite, Mystic Shrine, K. of P., Elks, Harugari and the Royal Arcanum. On November second, 1909, he was re-elected to the office of Mayor by a majority of 5907, more than twice the largest majority received by any candidate for Mayor in the history of the city.

**William Alexander Calderhead,**

One of the leading lawyers of Marysville, Kansas, and a prominent member of Congress on the Republican side of the House, is a native Ohioan. He first saw the light of day on the 26th of September, 1844, in Perry County, Ohio, the son of Rev. E. B. Calderhead, a Minister of the United Presbyterian Church. He received a careful education in the public schools, augmented by instructions from his father, and also at the Preparatory Department of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, where he spent the winter of 1861-1862. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 126th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private. Later he was transferred to Company D of the 9th Veteran Reserves, for disability incurred in the service and on the 27th of June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Ohio and spent two years recovering his health, after which he attended school for one more term. Mr. Calderhead went to Kansas in the fall of 1868, and engaged in farming. He settled on a homestead near Newton, Harvey County, in 1872, taught school for one year in Newton, read law in the office of J. W. Ady and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In the same year Mr. Calderhead went to Atchinson, Kansas, and the next four years were spent in further studying law and teaching country schools during winter. He came to Marysville in November, 1879, opened an office and engaged in the general practice of law, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Calderhead has been a staunch Republican all his life and he has served the party of his choice and conviction in many capacities. In 1888, he was elected County Attorney, serving for two years, and also served 14 years as clerk of the Board of Education of the City of Marysville, Kansas. In 1894 he was elected to Congress. Again he was elected to the same responsible position in 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906 and 1908. Mr. Calderhead was ten years a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and is now a member of the Ways and Means Committee and helped to frame the Payne Tariff. He was a member of the Conference Committee which completed the bill that became a law, August 5, 1909. Both in Congress and at the House he has always had high standing for having a steady courage of conviction and is one of the most forceful speakers of his state.

**John A. Caldwell,**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First District of Ohio, in charge of the Juvenile Department, is one of the best known and most popular citizens of Cincinnati. He was born on the 1st of April, 1852, in Fair Haven, Preble County, Ohio, and received a common school education in his native village, supplemented by a course in mathematics and in Latin. In 1876 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and taught school during the fall and winter of 1877, and in the spring of the year following he entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati. In 1881, Judge Caldwell was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1883. Two years later, Judge Fitzgerald, a man of great popularity, defeated Judge Caldwell for Police Judge of Cincinnati, but in 1887 he, in turn, defeated Judge Fitzgerald for the same office. However, before he had completed his term as Police Judge he was elected to represent the Second Ohio District in Congress, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892. As Congressman from the Second District he was conspicuous as an advocate of all measures to protect the workmen and afford justice and relief to the soldiers. He strongly advocated the eight hour bill, under the provisions of which government contractors are prevented from forcing their men more than eight hours a day. He is the author of the bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag through its indiscriminate use for advertising and other similar purposes. He is also the author of the anti-lottery bill. Judge Caldwell made the favorable report that secured the enactment of the car coupler law, requiring all rail road companies to adopt safety couplers on all trains engaged in interstate commerce, and advocated the re-classification of the various postal employees, under which all railway postal clerks and letter carriers are now working. Against the employment of convict labor on government contracts, Judge Caldwell took a firm stand, and he also was the author of a bill to require all prison-made goods, of whatever character, to be stamped, so as to show where and in what prison they were manufactured. While he was serving his third term in Congress he was unanimously elected chairman of the congressional campaign committee. When it became essential to the success of the Republican party in Cincinnati that the strongest possible man before the people should be selected as its candidate for Mayor, Judge Caldwell was nominated to head the municipal ticket, in 1893, and he patriotically put aside his congressional career and was elected Mayor of Cincinnati. In 1899, Judge Caldwell was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and, in 1901, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the First Ohio Judicial District, to which office he has been re-elected to serve a second term. Judge Caldwell lives with his family in Cumminsville, Cincinnati, Ohio.



JOHN A. CALDWELL, CINCINNATI, O.

**John Franklin Carlisle,**

Attorney at law and Assignment Commissioner of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, Ohio, was born on the 4th of September, 1875, at Crestline, Crawford County, Ohio, the son of James M. Carlisle, Secretary of the Burch Plow Works Company, and Lillie Jane Frye, natives of Guernsey and Stark Counties, Ohio, respectively. His direct lineal ancestor came to Ohio about 1804. His name was William Carlisle, born in 1783, in Mifflin County, Pa. His immediate ancestor settled and named Carlisle, Pa., in 1751. William Carlisle's grandfather came from North England; his grandmother came from Ireland. David Carlisle, a brother, in 1804, settled in Newton Township, near Newton Falls, on the Mahoning River, while William Carlisle settled in Winchester, Guernsey County, Ohio, after having remained for a time near New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. One of his sons was George Bratton Carlisle, a prominent and wealthy man, whose eldest son, Captain John H. Carlisle, organized a company, and



JOHN F. CARLISLE, COLUMBUS, O.

led it on the Union side throughout the Civil War. He died in 1901. Isaac B. Carlisle, another son of George Bratton Carlisle, at one time resident of Columbus, Ohio, was a soldier in the Civil War, was captured in battle and incarcerated in Libby Prison until exchanged. He is now living in Buffalo, N. Y. James Milton Carlisle, Mr. J. F. Carlisle's father, came to Columbus in 1872, where he worked as a clerk for three years. In 1876 he moved to Crestline, Ohio, engaged in the grocery business there until 1894, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. Two years later he took up his present position. Elizabeth Hanna was a daughter of John Hanna and Rebecca Harris. She married George Bratton Carlisle in 1834. Her father, John Hanna, was a veteran of the American Revolution. After the Revolution he was given land for service in Guernsey County and engaged in running a distillery. Mr. J. F. Carlisle's mother's name before she married James Milton Carlisle was Lillie Jane Frye. Her father, Thomas Rhodes Frye, was married to Ann Jane Hogate. Her father, Thomas Rhodes Frye, was the first passenger conductor of the then Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Company. He was in charge of the first passenger train that ran from Pittsburg to Crestline, Ohio. His father's name was Abraham Decker Frye. He came to Ohio with his family in a Pennsylvania Carry-all Wagon, in 1836, and settled near Paris, now Plymouth, Ohio. He came from Washington County, Pa., where he was engaged as a tavern keeper. His wife's name before marriage was Elizabeth West. Mr. J. F. Carlisle's maternal grandmother, Ann Jane Hogate, was a daughter of Jonathan Hogate and Sallie Summers. Jonathan was a Sea Captain and was lost at sea. Sally Summers was a Quaker, and came to Ohio in the late forties with her children. Mr. J. F. Carlisle received his education in the Crestline public schools, from which he graduated in June, 1893. He took up languages and higher mathematics in a select school for two years, also shorthand. He then taught country school and then went to Mansfield, where he studied law with Mr. J. C. Laser, for two and a half years, and while so engaged acted as a court stenographer in Richland and Ashland Counties. To perfect his legal education, he entered Ohio State University at Columbus, and completed the second and third years' course in one year. He was admitted to the Bar in October, 1899, when he came to Columbus and took up the practice of his chosen profession. In 1901, he was appointed Deputy Clerk in the Franklin County Common Pleas Courts, and two years later he received the appointment to his present position. In politics, he is a staunch Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Buckeye Republican Club of Ohio. He also belongs to the Ohio State Bar Association. After being admitted to the bar of Ohio, on the 14th of October, 1899, he was admitted to practice before the United States Courts for the Sixth Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1903. On the 22nd of July, 1905, he was married to Miss Esther Belle Gledhill, of Crawford County, Ohio. They have one child, John Gledhill Carlisle, born February 6th, 1910. She was a daughter of William Gledhill and Rebecca Gilliland, the ancestors of each being pioneers of this section of the state. Mr. Carlisle is very fond of the study of Philosophy, both ancient and modern, as well as Psychology and Psychic Phenomena in general, and has selected his library to this end. He resides at 242 Reinhard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located in the Franklin County Court House.

**THE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM AND CARLISLE'S ASSOCIATION WITH IT.**

After having practiced for two years with Mr. C. D. Saviers, when he was appointed a Deputy Clerk on January 1st, 1901, by the then Clerk of Courts, John W. McCafferty, four judges of the Common Pleas Court held court in four different divisions at once, and this was producing such conflict by reason of cases being heard in more than one room at the same time that the judges were compelled to annul assignments so that attorneys might continue in the cases they happened to be trying, and this was constantly resulting in much loss of time and expense, not only to the courts, but to counsel and litigants. It was seen that something had to be done so that conflicts could be reduced to the minimum. The Franklin County Bar Association met and appointed a committee of six to draft a rule and submit it to the Association. They did make a report, but this report was triangular, three different plans being submitted, each governed by a different rule. The Bar Association could not agree as to which one to recommend to the court. It did finally agree to submit all three rules to the court and let it choose. The judges reported that they could not agree, and this was the way the matter stood at the end of the April term, 1903. He had attended the different meetings of the Bar Association, and saw that none of the Rules provided for the Centralization of power in the assignment of the cases, and well knew that this was the only way out of the trouble. He then began to cast about in order to learn what they did in the larger cities of the State, and as Cleveland had the most Common Pleas Judges, Mr. McCafferty agreed that he should go to Cleveland and learn what they were doing. He found that basic idea "centralization of power," covered by their rule, some of the provisions of which he found to be capable of adjustment to the situation in Franklin Common Pleas. Mr. V. A. E. Dustin, of Cleveland, was in charge of the assignment there, and the judges there had allowed him to put into operation his plan at the September term, 1899, and it was found that it had very materially improved on the old individual assignment plan. After returning to Columbus he drew a rule, in many respects different from the Cleveland one and submitted it to the judges, who signed it without changing it in any respect. His plan differs from that of Mr. Dustin's in two important respects: Limitation as to the time when and the number of stipulations that may be had, Mr. Dustin allowing unlimited stipulation as to time and number. "Availability and readiness governing the order of the assignment of a case, Mr. Dustin assigning the case always in numerical order. Many other minor differences such as the assignment of all interlocutory matters where testimony required, giving direct notice of the setting of a case by post card or phone, fixing the time as to when witnesses are to report and classifying his "Ready Active List" into three, "Jury Contested," "Equity Contested" and "Short Notice Ex Parte." Mr. Dustin carries but two lists, jury and equity, which he calls the



"Active List." Mr. Carlisle carries on what Mr. Dustin calls the Active List, only such cases as he knows are ready and available and in which there is no possible conflict, the READY ACTIVE LIST. He started off assigning the cases as a Deputy Clerk at the September term, 1903, and after two terms, the judges and bar being so pleased with it he was given full reign, resigned as Deputy Clerk and was appointed as a Court Constable and placed by the judges in charge of the assignment in an office of his own. Figures showed, as compared with the previous April term, 1903, that the plan made it possible to dispose of 65 per cent more court business. They now have six judges, and by increasing the size of his "Ready Active List" the court business goes on just as smoothly as it did with four.

A summary of the operation of the Rule is about as follows: The business of the assignment of civil cases is centralized in one head. The "Call List" is a list of the civil cases at issue or in default and pending in court for trial, and from which cases are set as near as possible in their numerical order. This "Call List" is made from "Notice For Trial Slips," which contain blank spaces to be filled out with the number, style, nature of the case and names of counsel on both sides, by the attorney, and which he deposits at the assignment room as soon as the issues in the case are fully made up or the case is in default. From these slips a "Case Card," which is the size of a folded pleading, is made, and the "Case Cards" are then divided into three lists, Jury, Equity and Ex Parte Short-Notice. The cases are set from these lists either by the Assignment Commissioner or the stipulation of counsel, but neither the former nor the latter can advance a case from its regular order. To advance a case requires an order of court, except in such cases as is provided by statute. Everything is prospective, the cases being set at least a week hence and when that date arrives they are put in the "Ready Active List." This list together with all cases set by the Assignment Commissioner or stipulation of counsel to dates hence are published in a court paper, which usually contains several hundred cases. The "Ready Active List" appears in the first column, the jury by themselves, the equity by themselves and the Short-Notice Ex Parte by themselves, a total of not less than fifty cases. The attorneys, by this plan, can always see their cases approaching on the list. The Assignment Commissioner sends cases to the rooms as fast as finished. He controls the jurors by a card system, the witnesses, the attorneys and the order of trial of civil cases. He keeps advised of the engagements of attorneys in other local courts of record as well as the different divisions of the Common Pleas Court, and thereby prevents such conflicts as would otherwise stop trials. As soon as he sees that a case or cases will be reached, he sends for the witnesses which have been left on precipes by attorneys and signed by them in blank. He makes a study of the length of cases and sometimes the business as to keep a study disposition of court work. He is kept informed of the progress of cases by the court room bailiffs over a private phone system, which information is posted on a black board near the assignment room. After a case is finished, the "Case Card" that went with the papers when case was assigned, is returned to the assignment room with the memoranda on it showing the disposition of the case, which memoranda is transferred to a perpetual loose-leaf binder. This makes it possible to give instant information in regard to any case that went through the office.

The basic principle, "centralized power to assign cases" governed by a court rule now exists, in addition to Franklin County, in Cuyahoga and Hamilton Counties and will be taken up in Lucas County at the January term, 1910. It also exists in Kansas City, Mo. Buffalo, New York and Louisville, Ky. are talking of adopting it. They can save time and money by doing so. Franklin Common Pleas was three years behind on its docket at the September term, 1903; now, the January term, 1910, they are reaching cases in from two to three months. It saves money to litigants, as witnesses are used in most all cases on the day they are sent for and do not have to remain about the Court waiting for the case to be called. A court room is never idle, an extra jury with sufficient talismen being carried to take up a case should a jury be out. Several times during the last six years has a judge had three juries out deliberating at the same time.

#### George H. Chamberlain,

Attorney at law at Elyria, Ohio, is a man well known in the historic Western Reserve. He was born on a farm in Lorain County on the 21st of June, 1862. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native county. At the age of seventeen he went to Oberlin College to pursue his studies, teaching school during the winter months to pay his expenses through college. In the fall of 1884 he entered the law office of E. G. Johnson, at Elyria, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, in June, 1887, when he immediately took up the practice of the law. Since that time, with the exception of six years, from 1889 to 1895, when he lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he has continued to practice in Elyria. Mr. Chamberlain is a descendant from good old Vermont and New York State Stock, and is a lifelong, enthusiastic Republican. Early in life he became interested in all political and patriotic events. Recognizing the ability and long years of faithful service in the interests of the Republican party, as a proof of its appreciation, nominated him to the Senate of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly in the fall of 1901. His triumphant election followed. In a district nominally Republican by 3,000 votes he received a majority of 3,800. Having served with distinction, always true to his constituents and the people of the State of Ohio in general, he was nominated by acclamation for a second term, and on the organization of the Senate of the Seventy-sixth General Assembly, he was elected President pro tem of that body, receiving the unanimous vote of both Republicans and Democrats. After the death of Congressman Skiles, Mr. Chamberlain was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress, but failed by a few votes to receive the nomination. Mr. Chamberlain is a lawyer of high standing, wide experience and good common sense, who enjoys the confidence and respect of his clients and fellow practitioners. He is a married man and father of seven children. He is a trustee and member of the Official Board of the M. E. Church and a Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is prominently identified with the business and social life of his home city, and is a member of the Elyria Board of Education.



GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, ELYRIA, O.

#### John Jonas Chester,

One of the most prominent corporation and commercial lawyers of Columbus, was born on the 18th of June, 1860, at Newark, Ohio. His father, Auston Eaton Chester, was a native of Groton, Conn., whence he removed with his parents to Ohio, locating in Licking County. His mother, Mrs. Cordelia McCune Chester, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont. The ancestry of the McCune family is the same as that of the Whitney family of New York, which has been thoroughly collated and extensively published and is reliably traced back through several centuries. The ancestry of the paternal family can be traced back to William Chester, of Chipping Barnet, Herts, yeoman. Will dated January 16; proved in C. P. C. 28th of February, 1565. Married Mawde, who was buried at Chipping Barnet before 1565. William Chester was the greatgrandfather of Leonard Chester, born 1609, who emigrated to New

England in 1633, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn. On his tombstone at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in the yard of the First Congregational Church, is a rude cutting of the Chester Arms, which are described as follows:

"Ermine on a chief sable; a griffin passant argent. Crest-Arhagone, or griffin passant argent. Motto: 'Vincit qui patitur.'" Translated it reads: "He conquers who endures" or "is patient."

Much has been printed about another descendant of the same line, Captain Samuel Chester, who went to New London, Conn., from Boston, in 1663. He was master of the brigantine adventure, and was captured by the French. Later he engaged in public surveys and had extensive land interests lying partly in the East parish of New London, now called Groton, while other large tracts were included within his property holdings. He was also a factor in the West India Trade. His son, John Chester, born in 1692, was the next in direct line. He married Mary Starr, a daughter of Thomas Starr, who was the second son of Hannah Brewster, the youngest daughter of Jonathan Brewster. Jonathan Brewster was born in England and came to Plymouth in 1621, on the *Fortune*. He was the oldest son of Elder William Brewster, "Chief of the Pilgrims," one of the "Mayflower" passengers. Simeon Chester, second son of John Chester, removed to Truro, Nova Scotia, soon after his marriage. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, with John Starr, he left Nova Scotia for the Colonies. He was pursued by enemies, but at last arrived at Groton, his ancestral home. He had owned considerable property in Nova Scotia, but was compelled to sacrifice this because of his loyalty to the colonial interests. However, by acts of Congress, in 1789 and 1801, Simeon Chester was awarded 960 acres of land in three separate tracts, one located in Franklin County and the other two in Licking County, Ohio. His son Elias, later removed to the tract in Franklin County, and gave the name of Truro to the township East of Columbus, in honor of his former home in Nova Scotia. The tracts in Licking County were subsequently settled by Simeon Chester, Jr., the grandfather of John Jonas Chester. Auston Eaton Chester, the father, came to Granville with his parents. He became a civil engineer and later entered the hardware and foundry business. Mr. Jonas John Chester obtained his education at the public schools of Newark, after which he attended Wooster University for two years and then matriculated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1882, receiving the degree of B. of A. Later he received the Master of Arts degree from the same college. Coming to Columbus, he studied law in the office of Converse, Booth & Keating, and, in February, 1884, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He began practice alone; never had a partner, and became one of the most eminent and successful corporation and commercial lawyers in Ohio. In addition to his legal duties, Mr. Chester is interested in various industries and business enterprises. He is Vice-President and General Counsel of the James Ohlen & Sons Saw Manufacturing Company; Secretary and Treasurer of the Pure Milk Company; Vice-President and Director of the Ohio Realty & Construction Company; Vice-President and Director of the Grandview Lumber Company and is Director of the Independent Packers Fertilizer Company and the Montana Standard Mining Company, and stockholder in many other concerns. He has always been a faithful Republican and was formerly active in the ranks of the party. He was Secretary of the State Republican League, but now has retired from active participation in politics. Socially, Mr. Chester is a member and was formerly President of Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; he is a member of the Ohio Club, the Columbus Country Club and the Masonic Fraternity, he being a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine; he also belongs to the Elks and other secret orders and is President of the Columbus Riding Club. On the 25th of August, 1894, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Lisle, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have three children, John VI, Jeanette and Louise.



JOHN J. CHESTER, COLUMBUS, O.



CHAS. CIST, CINCINNATI, O.

#### Henry M. Cist,

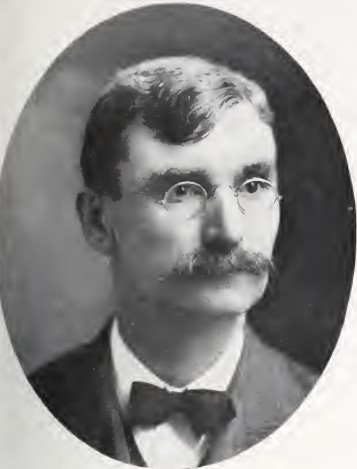
Deceased, who during his life of usefulness was a most prominent member of the Hamilton County bar, a distinguished soldier and excellent citizen, was born on the 20th of February, 1839, at Cincinnati. His father, Chas. Cist, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and the author of a standard history of Cincinnati. The family has been in America for many generations, and the members of the family have taken an active part in the various wars of our country. General Cist's grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and served in a Pennsylvania Militia Regiment. General Cist was educated in Cincinnati. When the Civil War broke out he was engaged in the study of law, but when President Lincoln issued his call to arms, young Cist interrupted his studies and enlisted in Co. A. of the Sixth Ohio Vol. Inf. Regiment on the 19th of April, 1861, in Camp Harrison, Ohio. At his first enlistment he had taken the oath for only three months, as it was the general opinion that the war would be of only short duration. He was discharged on the 18th of June, 1861, but re-enlisted the very same day, this time as Second Lieutenant. His career as a soldier of the Union Army was a very brilliant one. He enlisted as a private and as Second Lieutenant, and, for gallantry, was advanced through the various stages until he was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the War. As a conspicuous member of the staff of General Thomas, he took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. At the battle of Stone River a horse was killed under him, and after the battle, when he examined his hat, he found that not less than five bullets had penetrated it. General Cist was honorably discharged on the 4th of January, 1866, when he again took up the study of law and in due time was admitted to practice. He continued in his profession until a few years before his death, when he retired. General Cist was a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R. and of the Army of the Cumberland, in which organization he filled the position of secretary for many years. As an author he was well known. Among his works are his contributions to the "Scribner War Stories," "Romance of Shilo," "Cincinnati with the War Fever," and the biographies of the "Generals of the War of 1861-1865," which were published in the Encyclopedia Britanica. General Cist was married twice. His first union was with Miss Mary Morris, a grand-daughter of U. S. Senator Thomas Morris. Mrs. Cist passed away in 1876, leaving four daughters. The second marriage of General Cist was with Miss Jenie E. Bare. One daughter was the issue of this union.



General Cist passed out of life on the 17th of December, 1902, at Rome, Italy, while traveling through that country. He was buried with military honors in beautiful Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Joseph H. Clark.

A prominent attorney of Detroit, Michigan, is a native Buckeye, born on the 20th of December, 1860, on a farm near Sandusky, Ohio. His father, Nelson Clark, is a native of Vermont, while his mother, Mrs. Sarah F. Clark, was born in New York State. Mr. Clark's ancestors have lived in this country for many generations. They came West in 1834 and settled in Erie County, Ohio. At the public schools of his native county and the Normal School, Valparaiso, Indiana, Mr. Clark received a careful education. Having graduated from the latter institution, he took up the study of law in the offices of Winsor & Snowar, at Port Austin, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and immediately entered upon a later-on very lucrative practice of his chosen profession. He now is a member of the well known firm of Clark, Lockwood & Bryan, with offices at 1301-8 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich. In politics, Mr. Clark is an energetic and active member of the Republican party. He held the office of assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County in 1903. Socially, he is a member of the Mason Fraternity, holding the 32nd degree, a K. of P. and of the Ohio Society of Detroit, Michigan. He is married. His residence is located at 360 Frederick Street, Detroit, Michigan.



JOSEPH H. CLARK, DETROIT, MICH.

#### Frank M. Clevenger,

Attorney at Law, at Wilmington, Ohio, and a member of the State Senate, representing the Fifth-Sixth Ohio District in that body, was born on the 8th of March, 1865, at Clinton County, Ohio. His parents, William and Martha Compton Clevenger, were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, but the parents of each being Virginians. Senator Clevenger was educated in the common and high schools at Wilmington, and by private instruction. He graduated from Wilmington High School in 1886. Later he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Clevenger is a faithful Republican. In the fall of 1908, he was nominated and elected a member of the State Senate. On the 7th of August, 1890, he was married to Miss Mary Robinson, of Winchester, Virginia. Two children have blessed their union. Senator Clevenger resides at Wilmington, Ohio.

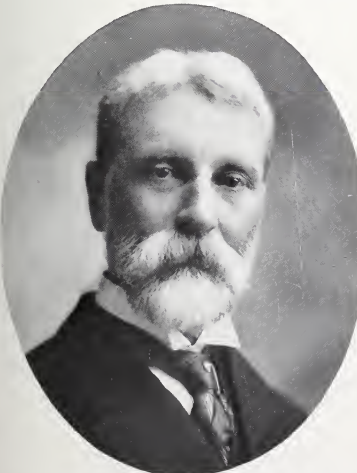


FRANK M. CLEVINGER, WILMINGTON, O.

#### William C. Cochran,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, a lawyer who stands high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners and the public in general, was born on the 29th of March, 1848, at Oberlin, Ohio, where his father, William Cochran, had occupied the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Oberlin College. Prof. Cochran died before his son was born. His mother, Helen Finney Cochran, was the daughter of Chas. G. Finney, President of Oberlin College. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland County and Philadelphia, respectively. Mr. Cochran's paternal ancestry was Scotch-Irish, his mother's, Connecticut-Yankee. The Finney's came to this country early in the 17th century and settled in Bristol, R. I., afterwards moving to Warren County, Connecticut, where Charles G. Finney, Mr. Cochran's most distinguished ancestor, was born. He was educated for the bar, became converted at the age of 29, and became a noted "Revivalist."

He was the first pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York City, and afterwards President of Oberlin College. In November, 1849, Mr. Cochran's mother married Jacob D. Cox, afterwards Major General of the U. S. Volunteers, Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior and member of Congress. Mr. Cochran received a very careful education at the Warren, Ohio, High School and at Oberlin College, graduating from that institution in 1869, with the degree of A. B. He was Greek orator and Valedictorian of his class. Mr. Cochran supported himself from the time he was sixteen years of age. For a year and a half before entering college he was a bookkeeper and cashier in a store at Quincy, Ill., and saved enough to carry him through his freshman year. He taught country school during the long winter vacations, and, during his Junior and Senior years, taught classes in Latin, Greek and Mathematics at Oberlin. After graduating, he was appointed Indian Trust Fund Clerk in the Department of the Interior and held that position until December, 1870, when he resigned and went to Europe for travel and post-graduate study. Upon his return, he studied law in the office of Cox, Burnett & Follett, at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Bar of Ohio, in October, 1872, and to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1881. In the fall of 1872 he was offered the chair of Mathematics at Berea College, Kentucky, but declined that position. His practice has been a general one, covering almost every branch of the law except criminal and divorce cases, which he invariably declined. While he has not made a specialty of patent law, as attorney for various manufacturing corporations he has engaged in much patent litigation in which he has been almost uniformly successful. Mr. Cochran is President and Treasurer of the Blymyer Realty Company, operating the Blymyer Building, 512-516 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is the author of "The Student's Law Lexicon,"



WILLIAM C. COCHRAN, CINCINNATI, O.

published by the Robert Clarke Company in 1888. While being a staunch Republican he has never sought nor received a nomination for any office, but for a period of three years he was a member of the Supreme Court Committee for examining candidates for admission to the bar. Mr. Cochran has been a Trustee of Oberlin College since 1900, a Trustee of Miami Medical College since 1897, and Trustee of Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church since 1896. He has been a member of the Literary Club, of Cincinnati, since 1875. His essays and contributions have been numerous and well received. He is also a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association. He was married to Miss Rosa D. Allen, on the 28th of November, 1878. They have had five children, all of whom are living; Mary Rudd, William S., Helen Finney, Allen D. and Frances E. Cochran. Mr. Cochran attends the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church. He resides at 245 Gilman Avenue, Mt. Auburn. His offices are located at 48 and 49 Blymyer Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Thomas J. Cogan,

One of the leading members of the Cincinnati Bar, was born on the 30th of June, 1856, at New York City, and is the son of Patrick and Catherine Cogan, both natives of Ireland. The family came to Cincinnati in October, 1856, where Mr. Thomas J. Cogan was educated in the public schools of that city and at St. Xaviers College, graduating from that celebrated institution with the class of 1873. He subsequently attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1877, and was admitted to the Bar of Ohio in the same year. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts and of Master of Arts, conferred upon him in 1873 and in 1875. Upon his admission to the bar he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has become pre-eminently successful. Mr. Cogan has been a staunch Democrat all his mature life and has served his party often and faithfully. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1884 and 1885, during which time he introduced many important measures. During the campaigns of 1884 and 1885 he served as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in the year 1885 he was one of the Democratic electors of Ohio. At the Democratic National Convention, held in Chicago, in 1896, which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the first time as President of the United States, Mr. Cogan was Permanent Secretary. In the spring of 1879, he was nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the Cincinnati Police Court, but was defeated with the rest of the Democratic Ticket. Socially, Mr. Cogan is a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Duckworth Club, the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, and is a member, director and Ex-Vice-President of the Laughery Club. From 1874 to 1879, he was connected with the Ohio National Guard, being a member of old Company C, of the "Light Guards," serving under Captain Chas. M. Karr, who became later on, Adjutant General of Ohio. Mr. Cogan is still a member of the International Brotherhood of Confirmed and Unflinching Bachelors. His law offices are located in the St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### John Marquart Cole,

A leading member of the Springfield, Ohio Bar, was born on the 21st of May, 1879, at Springfield, Ohio, and is the son of Milton Cole and Elnora Skidmore Cole, natives of Ohio and New York State, respectively. Mr. Milton Cole being a prominent lawyer and former Mayor of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. John M. Cole received his education in the public schools of Springfield, at Wittenberg University, and at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from Springfield High School in 1896 and from Wittenberg in 1900. He holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M., conferred upon him by Wittenberg University. Being admitted to the bar he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he became very successful. He started in public life at the age of 24 years, as Prosecuting Attorney of the Springfield Police Court. Later he filled the position of Assistant City Solicitor, from the 6th of June, 1903, to the 1st of January, 1908. He now is a member of the Springfield, Ohio, Board of Health. In politics, Mr. Cole has always been a faithful Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the Elks, the K. of P. and of the College Fraternity Phi Gamma Delta. On the 29th of June, 1904, he was married to Miss Sara Wallace Hay. Three children were born to them, John Hay Cole, Elnora E. Cole and Fred M. Cole. Mr. Cole resides at 121 East Grand Avenue. His law offices are located at 41-42 Gotwald Building, Springfield, Ohio.

#### Joseph William Conroy,

A prominent young attorney of Cincinnati, is a native of the Queen City, where he was born on the 10th of May, 1877. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated in classics from St. Joseph's College, in June 1893. The year following, Mr. Conroy took service with the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company in a clerical capacity. He entered law school in 1900 and was admitted to the bar in 1903. On the first day of January, 1904, Mr. Conroy entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. He always has been a staunch adherent of the doctrines of the Democratic party and has rendered his part and the people in general valuable services. In November, 1905, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature. While being a member of the General Assembly he was connected with the house committees on public works and villages. Mr. Conroy is prominent in various organizations and was President of the Federation of Catholic Societies in Hamilton County, having a membership of 5000.



ALBERT T. CORDRAY, LONDON, O.

#### Albert T. Cordray,

Attorney at Law at London, Madison County, Ohio, was born on the 26th of July, 1861, at Urichsville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio; the only child of Thornton and Hannah Scott Cordray, both natives of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. Cordray's grandparents, Isaac and Elizabeth Cordray, came to Tuscarawas County from Maryland at an early date and engaged in farming. His father was a bridge builder. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 51st O. V. I. He took part in every battle his regiment was engaged in until he was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th of September, 1863. Mr. A. T. Cordray was educated in the public schools of New Philadelphia and of Union Township, Tuscarawas County, after which he attended Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1883, with the degree of B. S. At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Cordray started in public life as Principal in the Grammar Department of the Mt. Sterling Public Schools,



remaining in that position for two years. The two years following he was superintendent of schools at Mt. Sterling, O. He then entered the business field as a commercial traveler, filling the position of a "knight of the road" for several months. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, and, on the 5th of March, 1891, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, locating at London, Madison County, Ohio. Mr. Cordray has been a staunch Republican all his mature life and he has served his party faithfully and well. In 1903, he was elected Mayor of London, serving two terms. While filling that office he inaugurated a vigorous policy of law enforcement which has given him state wide fame as a municipal executive. Upon the expiration of his second term of office, Mr. Cordray retired to private life. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a K. of P. In 1883, he was married to Miss Emma Kennedy, Urichsville, Ohio. Three sons, George, Robert and Albert have been born to them. Mr. Cordray resides at East High Street, London, Ohio.

#### Thomas H. Darby,

Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and a distinguished member of the Hamilton County Bar, was born on the 6th of October, 1869, in London, England, the son of Walter and Clara Oliver Darby. He received his education in the schools of England. Immediately after coming to the United States he began his preparations for the legal profession; entered the Cincinnati Law School, and in May, 1891, was graduated and admitted to the bar. He began his professional career at the age of twenty-two years and since then has been connected with many prominent and civil cases tried in Hamilton County. He is considered to be a brilliant lawyer, well grounded in law and possessing a keen discriminating mind and sound judgment. He has been a staunch Republican since he became a naturalized citizen and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party. When Mr. McPherson was appointed United States District Attorney to succeed the late Col. Bundy, Mr. Darby was appointed his assistant. Socially, he is a Scottish Rite Mason. His professional office is located in the Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Harry M. Daugherty,

One of the most prominent members of the Ohio Bar, was born on the 26th of January, 1860, at Washington, C. H., Ohio, the son of John H. Daugherty and Jana A. Draper Daugherty, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. He availed himself of the educational advantages afforded by the public school of his native city and later entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1881. After being admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, he began the practice of law at Washington Court House, Ohio. His professional success and his increasing business rendered it necessary for him to open an office in Columbus, Ohio, to which he transferred his entire practice, and where he now enjoys a large and lucrative business. He is a member of the well known law firm of Daugherty, Todd & Rarey, with offices in the Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Daugherty has always been an active, aggressive Republican, and by his work through the party organization, as well as by his services on the stump, has contributed in no small degree to the success of that party in the State. He was chairman of the State Executive Committee in 1898, and his work in that campaign stamped him as one of the most successful political organizers in Ohio. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1889, and served in the Judiciary and Corporation Committees. He was re-elected in 1891, and, besides important committee work, was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican House Caucus. He was also honored with the chairmanship of the Caucus that decided the speakership, upon which hinged the election of the United States Senator. In 1893, he was chairman of the State Republican Convention which nominated McKinley for Governor. In 1897, he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1888, he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in his district, but was defeated on the 250th ballot by three votes. In 1900, Mr. Daugherty was a candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio, and after one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of the party, he was defeated by Governor Nash on the second ballot by a very close vote, Mr. Nash having secured the support of such powerful leaders as Senator Hanna and George B. Cox. In 1904, and again in 1908, he was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions at Chicago, which nominated Roosevelt and Taft for the Presidency. In addition to his professional and political achievements, Mr. Daugherty is connected with many large business enterprises and has attained an enviable position as a man of affairs. He is a Director in several corporations, among which are the United States Telephone Company, the Columbus Citizens Telephone Company, the Columbus Savings and Trust Company, the Buckeye Transfer and Storage Company and others. On the 3rd of September, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucie M. Walker. Two children, Mrs. R. F. Rarey and Draper M. Daugherty have blessed their union. Mr. Daugherty resides at 481 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.



HARRY M. DAUGHERTY, COLUMBUS, O.

#### Jacob A. Davy,

Who for twenty years has been engaged in the successful practice of law at Troy, Ohio, was born on the 26th of October, 1854, in Delaware County, Ohio, his parents being Henry D. and Catherine Davy. He is of English ancestry, his parental grandfather having emigrated from England to Philadelphia in 1706. The father of Mr. J. A. Davy was a minister of a Baptist Church. Jacob A. Davy was about seven years old when his parents moved, in 1861, to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and during their residence of seven years in that city he attended the public schools. In 1861 his parents removed to Miami County, locating on a farm in Elizabeth Township, and there Jacob A. Davy attended the district schools. He continued farming until the 19th of August, 1879, when he went to Troy and began preparations for the legal profession under the preceptorship of Hon. Theodore Sullivan, who afterwards became Circuit Judge, and Hon. M. B. Earnhart. He subsequently attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1881. In March, 1882, Mr. Davy opened a law office in Troy, where he has since continued with uninterrupted success. In politics, Mr. Davy is a staunch Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. In 1882 he was chairman of the Republican Central Committee. Mr. Davy was married to Miss Gertrude Edith Mitchell, on the 4th of February, 1886, a lady of educational attainments and musical accomplishments. Mr. Davy resides at 8 Plum Street, Troy, Ohio.



SHERMAN S. DEATON, URBANA, O.

Deaton is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the K. of P., Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Home Guards of America. On the 23rd of December, 1898, Senator Deaton was married to Miss Mabel West, of Champaign County. He resides at Urbana, Ohio.

#### Joshua M. Dawson,

Attorney at Law at Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Columbus, Ohio. His father was the late Dr. John Dawson, an eminent physician of that city, a Professor in the Starling Medical College and Editor of the Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal."

His mother was Adelia Dawson, a daughter of Dr. Mathias Winans, one of the early pioneers of the State, and descended on her mother's side from the well known January family of Kentucky.

Mr. Dawson's early youth was passed at the place of his birth, where he attended the public schools and finished the second year of the course at the Columbus High School.

In the year 1870 he entered Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, an institution endowed by General Washington, then under the administration of General Robert E. Lee, as President.

At the death of General Lee the college became enlarged to a university, under the name of Washington and Lee. In his third year at this institution, Mr. Dawson was selected from the entire membership of students, for the honor of the President's Scholarship.

Upon finishing the classical course at Washington and Lee University, Mr. Dawson commenced the study of law in the office of Cox, Burnett & Follett, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and enjoyed association with the three distinguished members of that firm—the Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Ex-Governor of Ohio and Ex-Secretary of the Interior under General Grant; Henry L. Burnett, afterwards United States District Attorney at New York, and Hon. John F. Follett, ex-member of Congress.

In the year 1876 Mr. Dawson graduated from the Law School of Cincinnati, and was in the same year admitted to the bar. A few years later he became a member of the well known firm of Follett, Hyman & Dawson, and engaged in the general practice of his profession.

In the year 1883 Mr. Dawson was elected City Solicitor of the City of Cincinnati, and for two years he directed the vast legal matters of that city. During his term of office the important litigation over the terminals of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was successfully conducted and settled.

Upon retiring from office Mr. Dawson resumed the practice of law, in connection with Mr. William J. Overbeck, with offices in the old Hammond Building, at Fourth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati. Having a natural inclination for corporation law, Mr. Dawson was soon retained in important railroad litigation. In 1894 the controversy between the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad and the Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute and Western Railroad, involving seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of guaranteed bonds arose, and Mr. Dawson was employed to represent the bondholders. He was afterwards elected President of the latter Company and continued in that office until the road became consolidated with the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad.

In 1895 the line projected by the late Col. Jere Baxter, from Nashville to Knoxville, Tennessee, became involved in litigation, and Mr. Dawson was retained in the interest of the contractors who built the road. The controversy involved large sums of money and occasioned intricate legal proceedings in the Federal and in the State Courts of Tennessee, in all of which Mr. Dawson



JOSHUA M. DAWSON, CINCINNATI, O.



DR. JOHN DAWSON, COLUMBUS, O.



took part. The road was ultimately reorganized, and is now known as The Tennessee Central, one of the important trunk lines of the South.

In 1899 litigation arose over the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad, a line projected to run from the coal fields of Southeastern Ohio to a point on Lake Michigan, opposite Milwaukee. Mr. Dawson was employed by the original owners of the property, to protect it against the attacks that were then directed against it. This litigation passed twice through the lower courts to the Supreme Court of Ohio, and consumed nearly seven years. A sale of the property was then successfully negotiated by Mr. Dawson at New York, and the road became merged into another system.

Mr. Dawson is still extensively interested in railroad properties. During his busy career he has been called upon to fill many places of trust and honor. In political matters Mr. Dawson has affiliated generally with the Democratic party, an inheritance, probably, from his Virginia ancestors. In addition to the position of City Solicitor of Cincinnati, to which he was elected, he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, and he was tendered his party's nomination for Congress in the First District of Ohio, but declined both of these positions.

In the fall of 1905 Edward J. Dempsey was elected Mayor of Cincinnati by a reform movement, and the great mass of Democratic voters of that city deemed it a proper time to reorganize the party, so that its management should be in new hands, and its methods in accord with the modern ideas of civic reform.

This reorganization took the form of a permanent incorporated association, and is now known as The Cincinnati Democratic Club. Mr. Dawson, though not a candidate, was unanimously chosen its first President, and for three successive years he was re-elected without opposition, until, in the year 1908, he found it impossible to continue in active political life, and declined a re-election. During his incumbency as President of the Cincinnati Democratic Club Mr. Dawson had the co-operation of Franklin Alter, Melville E. Ingalls, John L. Shuff, Herman J. Dierkes and a host of others, all well known members of the party, engaged in an effort to liberate the party from the control of its irresponsible and unreliable elements, and to restore it to its position of decency and honor, the Club took the leadership in Democratic affairs in Hamilton County from the start and gave many entertainments to distinguished Democrats, and just preceding the Presidential election of 1908, entertained the great commoner, William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Dawson, through the position he held in his party, became intimately acquainted with Mr. Bryan. In connection with the Hon. Hiram D. Peck and John Uri Lloyd, he was the companion of Mr. Bryan and Judson Harmon, then the candidate for Governor, in the great parade through the cheering masses of Cincinnati on the night of September 24, 1908. Few who participated on that occasion will ever forget it. The ovation then given Mr. Bryan and Mr. Harmon has probably never been surpassed.

Though the ensuing election resulted in the third defeat of the Democratic Presidential candidate, Mr. Dawson continued to believe that in the essentials Mr. Bryan was right, that equality of opportunity is still an American birthright, that favoritism of inimical to the public welfare, that right is right and wrong is wrong, in the nature of things; that popular majorities, while controlling in governmental affairs, are not the consummation of either truth or justice, nor the final arbitrament of reason.

But, with the termination of the exciting campaign of 1908, Mr. Dawson took occasion to retire from active political life and to seek again the repose of his profession. Mr. Dawson married in 1898, Miss Adela Smith, a lady of charming personal traits and character. They have one child, John, who bears the name of his grandfather, the late Dr. John Dawson, of Columbus, Ohio, and of his great-grandfather, John Dawson, of Jamestown, in Greene County, Ohio, who was one of the pioneers of the State.

### Dr. John Dawson,

Of Columbus, Ohio—1810-1866—The achievements of the individual, that seem so important in his immediate environment, are soon forgotten in the progress of events. The total of human accomplishment, though made up of the contribution of individuals, affords but little room for the record of the individuals themselves. It is only the few who by some new and striking invention or innovation in science, art, literature or philosophy, or by success in war, are enabled to rescue their names from the oblivion which is ever impending.

Inventions, innovations, ideas and principles which are credited to the individual at their origin, soon become a part of the development of the age, and the genius, inspiration and accomplishment of the individual becomes merged in the general storage of humanity. In the production of intellectual development the elements are too many to admit of permanent individual credit.

When we witness the great advancement of medical science at this time we are probably oblivious of the men who have made our present attainments possible. And there are few persons in Ohio at this present day who can recall even the names of the great physicians and surgeons of the state of a generation ago. It is not generally known, outside of the medical profession, that in the Ohio Valley originated theories of disease and medication, and methods of surgery, that have enlightened the world, that whilst we are indebted to the old world for medical and surgical science, the old world is also indebted to us.

When the State of Ohio was producing its most famous orators and statesmen, its Ewings and Corwins, physicians like Drake, MacDowell and Gross were advancing its medical distinction to the limits of the earth. At this time John Dawson, a country boy, whose father had just emigrated from Virginia to Greene County, Ohio, began the study of medicine at Jamestown, a little village in that county. He had but little preliminary education and found at the start that a learned profession, like that of medicine, could not be mastered without a knowledge of Latin and Greek. There being no schools for these studies at his home, he had recourse to the preachers in the neighborhood, many of whom had been instructed in Eastern colleges. He applied himself diligently also to history and literature. As his pursuit was earnest, so his progress was rapid, and in a few years he was enabled to take up the study of general science and philosophy.

By these studies John Dawson thoroughly equipped himself to take up the study of medicine. He at this time had as his preceptors, Dr. Mathias Winans, a man of very superior intellect and attainment, and Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, Ohio, who was then one of the leading physicians of Ohio, as well as one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of the state. He was among the men who caused the Little Miami Railroad to be built, and he secured the establishment of a Medical Department at the Cincinnati College, in the year 1835, with Drs. Daniel Drake, J. W. McDowell, Samuel D. Gross, Horatio G. Jameson and Landin C. Reeves as its professors. Into this learned circle John Dawson came as a student in 1838. Shortly after this Doctors Drake and Gross became connected with the University of Louisville, and established a medical publication, known as "The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery." At about the age of 34 years John Dawson became a contributor to this Journal. An exhaustive article written by him and published in 1844, entitled "Endemic Typhus Fever in Ohio," attracted wide attention. In recognition of its merits the Faculty of the University of Louisville conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

This article was followed by "Thoughts on the Tongue as an Element in Diagnosis," "Diet in Health and Disease" and "Eclampsia Parturientium."

In the new series of the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery an essay by Dr. Dawson upon "Epidemic Erysipelas" was

made the leading article. In these early articles Dr. John Dawson clearly indicated the bent of his mind. It was, to subject everything of theory and practice to scientific analysis. With becoming reverence for authority, he still deemed the science of medicine progressive, and he took an active part in suggesting and developing new theories of disease and methods of treatment, many of which are now generally adopted. It may be remarked here that the bacillic theory of disease, which is generally regarded as a discovery of the present day, was long since anticipated. Liebig was found contending, "that a molecule set in motion is capable of imparting its own kind of motion to any other molecule with which it may be in contact," and seventy years ago Dr. John Dawson wrote: "After contagion is once generated and comes in contact, either in the gaseous, liquid or solid form, with any part of the organism susceptible to its influence, as, for example, the mucus membrane or an abraded portion of the skin, it is capable of imparting its own kind of motion to the parts, in a manner similar to the transforming process of *eremacausis* or of fermentation."

While it may be that the present age is adding wonder to wonder in all branches of knowledge, yet it may be very well doubted whether the mentality of this day is in any respects superior to that of centuries ago. The present age produces no Aristotle, no Francis Bacon, no Shakespeare. It undoubtedly uses the storehouse of the centuries, but in literature, science and philosophy we witness the results of the labors of our predecessors. Our triumphs are the consummation of ages of thought and effort.

Dr. Dawson remained at Jamestown, practicing medicine in connection with Dr. Winans, until 1851. In constant study and practice his mind had rapidly expanded, and he now realized the necessity of a broader field for his talents and acquirement. He accordingly removed to Columbus, Ohio.

At the time Dr. Dawson located at Columbus, the State was just adopting its new Constitution. Reuben Wood was Governor. Its Supreme Court was composed of William B. Caldwell, Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Allen G. Thurman and Rufus P. Ranney. George E. Pugh, afterwards the hero of the Charleston Convention, was Attorney General. In semi-public life were editors Medary, Flood, Eshelman and Trevitt. At the bar were Joseph R. Swan, John W. Andrews, J. William Baldwin and Henry C. Noble.

Into this circle of distinguished men Dr. John Dawson entered at the age of forty-one. He became a partner of Dr. William Trevitt, twice Secretary of State, and afterwards Consul to Chile, under President Buchanan.

In the very short period of two years after his location at Columbus, Dr. Dawson was appointed physician to the State Asylum for the Education of the Blind, and the year following he was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in Starling Medical College.

The following year he became the editor of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*. In the college his confreres were John W. Hamilton, the great surgeon of Central Ohio; Samuel W. Smith that urbane and polished expounder of *materia medica*, whose form and features are still preserved in majestic bronze in front of the Capitol, at Columbus; Francis Carter, blessed of suffering women; Theodore Wormley, the author of the great work, "*The Micro-Chemistry of Poisons*," a man so distinguished that he was afterwards called to the University of Pennsylvania as the foremost chemist of the land.

Dr. Dawson became the Dean of this distinguished Faculty in 1859, which position he held until his death. Having attained an eminent position in his profession, Dr. Dawson now found the opportunity to take part in current events. The question of slavery in the Territories, indeed, the moral status of slavery itself was violently agitating the public mind. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass were engaged in titanic debate. Whilst the intention to liberate the slaves may not have been distinctly formulated, yet the consequences of the agitation could be reasonably anticipated by thinking men. As a student of history, Dr. Dawson clearly foresaw that the abolition of slavery would be immediately followed by social and ethnological problems; that the negro become free, must have his status defined, not by any arbitrary rule, not from any basis of advantage to the white race alone, but by the underlying principles of the subject-matter, and in accordance with the eternal laws of justice and right. He accordingly, in writing the biography of his friend, Dr. Joshua Martin, propounded these inquiries:

1. "Are the white and black races equal in capacity?"
2. "Are their civilizations or ethnological proclivities alike?"
3. "Is the African race, unmixed with the white, capable of originating or sustaining American or European civilization?"
4. "Has, or has not, each race an idiosyncrasy that determines the degree and kind of civilization of which it is capable?"
5. "Is that portion of the African race, which is under the restraint of American servitude, in a better or worse condition physically, intellectually or morally, than that remaining at home in Africa, where left free to pursue happiness in its own way, or that now inhabiting the free states of America?"
5. "Is there a natural tendency in the African race to menial service, and, if so, which form of it is the worse, that which for the entire historic period, the race has voluntarily assumed in its own country, or that forced upon it in this?"
7. "Can the two races, the Anglo-Saxon and African, live together on the same soil, in the enjoyment of equal social and political privileges?"
8. "Is it right to take charge of an inferior race, whose history shows that its tendencies are to barbarism, or the lowest degree of civilization, and by force compel it to move under the direction of the Anglo-Saxon mind, provided it be, in all respects, benefitted?"

While, possibly these questions may suggest a bias, due, if it existed, to being raised in a slave state, yet the fact that the father of Dr. Dawson has voluntarily manumitted his slaves as early as 1830, as a matter of principle, may remove the idea of any prejudice existing in his son against this helpless race. And when, at this day, nearly fifty years after the abolition of slavery, we witness the inferior position, social and political, the negro race is compelled to assume, we may still realize that the inquiries propounded by Dr. Dawson at the opening of the Civil War are still undetermined.

When the war was finished and slavery abolished, the question of the status of the negro race in the body politic became a matter of general discussion in the United States. At the invitation of the late Senator Allen G. Thurman, Dr. Dawson was invited to discuss this question. He accordingly wrote an exhaustive article on the subject, entitled "*The Commingling of Races opposed to the Philosophy of Civilization*." This was published in "*The Crisis*," at Columbus, and was widely read. It presented the ethnological characteristics and limitations of the races involved and it was seen that Dr. Dawson had risen above the prejudice and bitterness of political strife to the plane of science and philosophy.

Shortly after this, on September 4, 1866, Dr. John Dawson died. While he lived he had taken a conspicuous part in the events of his day. Starting as an humble country boy he had become the associate and co-laborer of the leading men of his time. In the development of medicine and surgical science he had labored faithfully for over thirty-five years and he had achieved much of the world's distinction and honor when his life's work was ended. As he said of his friend, Dr. Martin, so also it may be said of him, that he acted well his part, was always more than the circumstances by which he was surrounded, and where he was known there is an abiding consciousness that he contributed to make the community of which he was a member, wiser, happier, better.





WILLIAM L. DAVID, FINDLAY, O.

**William Luther David,**

One of the leading younger attorneys of Findlay, Ohio, was born on the 29th of February, 1872, at Titusville, Pennsylvania. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his father, William Luther David, being born in Sagertown, and his mother, Mrs. Eliza S. Gibson David, at Meadville. For a number of generations his ancestors have lived in America. They emigrated as early as 1722, from Ireland, and since that time have done their share in the building up of their country. They participated in the French and Indian Wars, and when the time came for the colonies to shake off the yoke of English suppression, they joined the ranks of the patriots and fought in many battles of the War of Independence. It is needless to say that their descendants in turn have been busy boosting what they considered the best interests of this country ever since. Mr. William L. David received his education in the common schools of Olean, New York, and in the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus. He was admitted to the practice of law at Columbus, in 1896, when he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. In 1902, he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and was re-elected in 1905. During this time he has handled many cases of the utmost importance, among them the cases against the Standard Oil Company for violation of the anti-trust laws. In politics, Mr. David has always been an unflinching Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He is a member of the following organizations: Phi Delta Phi; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Knight Templars; Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; B. P. O. E. and sons of American Revolution. Major David has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Ohio National Guard and is at present Major and Brigade Ordinance Officer, assigned to the

staff of General McMaken, First Brigade, O. N. G. on the 5th of April, 1899, he was married to Miss Elenore Sherck. They have one son, George Hamilton David. Major David's family belongs to the Trinity Episcopal Church of Findlay, Ohio. His residence is located at 1112 South Main Street and his office at 6, 7 and 8 Niles Block, Findlay, Ohio.

**Ulysses Grant Denman,**

Former Attorney General of Ohio, was born on the 24th of November, 1866, at Willshire, Van Wert County, Ohio, the son of John Denman, a blacksmith and farmer, and Eliza J. Dailey Denman. Both parents were natives of Ohio and of English-Scotch and Irish extraction. Mr. Denman obtained his education in the Willshire public schools, at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Indiana, and at the University of Michigan, where he prepared himself for the legal profession. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, in 1894, with the degree of L. L. B., and immediately after, at Toledo, Ohio, took up the practice of his chosen profession in which he continued until January, 1909, when he took charge of his present position as Attorney General of Ohio. In order to obtain the necessary means for his education, Mr. Denman taught in country schools and farmed in Van Wert County. Subsequently he became Superintendent of schools at Willshire, Ohio. Mr. Denman has always been a staunch Republican. In 1900 and 1901 he was Special Counsel to the City Solicitor of Toledo, Ohio. He was elected member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio in 1901. Served through two sessions of 1902, and resigned his office in February, 1903, to accept the nomination for City Solicitor of Toledo, to which office he was elected in April, 1903, and served during the remainder of 1903 and until the 31st of December, 1905. In the latter year he was nominated for a second term as City Solicitor, but was defeated with the rest of the Republican Municipal ticket. While a member of the General Assembly,



HON. ULYSSES G. DENMAN.

Mr. Denman belonged to the standing committees on Municipal Affairs, Judiciary, and Fees and Salaries. At the Republican State Convention, held in Columbus, in March, 1908, Mr. Denman was nominated for the office of Attorney General of Ohio, and he was elected in the November election of that year. In 1911, Mr. Denman was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern Ohio District by President Taft. Socially, Mr. Denman is a member of the Order of Elks, National Union and of the Woodmen of the World. On the 26th of December, 1889, he was married to Miss Frances Neptune, of Adams County, Indiana. They have one child living, Agnes Neptune Denman, six years of age. Mr. Denman resides at Toledo, Ohio.

**John William Devanney,**

Executive Clerk to the Governor of Ohio, is a native of Glendale, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born on the 26th of April, 1875, the son of Mr. Michael Devanney, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1860, settled in Cincinnati and became engaged in the banking business of the Queen City. Mr. Devanney's mother, Mary H. Donlon Devanney, was born in Albany, New York. She is of Irish descent and her ancestors have lived for generations in the New England States. Mr. John William Devanney was educated in the Glendale Parochial School (St. Gabriel's) and at the famous St. Xavier College, at Cincinnati, after which he attended the Cincinnati Law School, of which at that time President William Howard Taft was Dean, and graduated from that institution in 1900, receiving the degree of LL. B. He started in public life at the age of twenty-five years, imme-



JOHN WILLIAM DEVANNEY, COLUMBUS, O.

diately after having been admitted to the bar, taking up the practice of his chosen profession at Cincinnati. For a number of years he was connected with the office of Harlan Cleveland. Mr. Devanney has always been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and he has served his party in many capacities. He is a member of the Hamilton County Democratic Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of that organization; he is Township Executive of Springfield Township; a member of the famous Duckworth Club of Cincinnati and a member of the Franklin County Democratic Club. He served for two years in the Council of Glendale and was village Solicitor for one term. In 1899 and 1900, he was a Deputy in the United States Marshal's office, Southern Ohio District. After the inauguration of Governor Harmon he was appointed to his present important position. Mr. Devanney is a member in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Happy and Confirmed Bachelors. He attends St. Gabriel's Church, Glendale, Ohio, when at home. His office is at the State House, Columbus, Ohio.



JOHN D. DEWITT, CINCINNATI, O.

#### John Dalton DeWitt,

A prominent member of the younger set of the New York Bar, was born on the 12th of August, 1871, on a farm near Dunkirk, Ohio, the son of Chas. F. and Angeline Harris DeWitt, both natives of Ohio. On the father's side, Mr. DeWitt is of Dutch descent, his ancestors having emigrated in the early part of the 17th century; while on his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. DeWitt was educated in the public and high schools of Dunkirk, and at the Law School of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., graduating from the latter in 1896 with the degree of L. L. B. He also studied law in the offices of Foraker, Outcalt, Granger & Prior. At the age of 25 years he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in which he became very successful. For a number of years he was connected with the firm of Foraker, Outcalt, Granger and Prior, and from 1903 to 1905 he was a member of the prosperous law firm of Gordon, Granger & DeWitt. Since that time he has been practicing alone. Mr. DeWitt is a staunch Republican. He was President of the Stamina Republican League, and Vice-President of the State Republican League. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married to Miss Anna Eaton Moore, of Cincinnati. One child, a boy, Dalton Granger DeWitt, has blessed their union. The family reside in South Norwood, Ohio. In 1911, Mr. DeWitt removed to New York City where he took up the practice of his profession. Mr. DeWitt's law offices are located at 82 Wall Street, New York.

#### Charles Dick,

Akron, Ohio, United States Senator from Ohio, was born in the City of Akron, on the 3rd of November, 1858. His parents were very poor, but eminently respectable people. His father, Gottlieb Dick, was born in Germany, and besides being able to rear his family in comfort and give them the benefits of the public school education, he had not found America to be a place of riches for all who came to it. His mother, Mary M. Handel Dick, was also of German ancestry. Senator Dick began his education in the Akron public schools in September, 1864, and completed it by graduation from the Akron High School with the class of 1876. He was then compelled by circumstances to begin a business career at once, and he secured a position as clerk in a store for men's furnishings. He clerked for two years, continuing his studies in the meanwhile, especially the business branches. The banking concern, known as the Citizen's Savings and Loan Association, since merged with the Second National Bank, offered him a position as bookkeeper and teller, which he accepted and honorably filled for a period of six years. His next advance was in 1879, when he became bookkeeper for the J. F. Seiferling Company, manufacturers of the Empire mowers and reapers. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Lucius C. Miles, a son-in-law of Mr. Seiberling, under the firm name of Dick & Miles, and together they conducted the leading grain and commission business of the city. In February, 1890, J. Ed. Peterson, brother-in-law of Mr. Dick, succeeded Mr. Miles in the partnership. The new firm of Dick & Peterson continued until the increasing political responsibility of Mr. Dick made it necessary for him to withdraw from the active conducting of the business. In the spring of 1896, Mr. Dick was nominated for Auditor by the Republicans of Summit County, after one of the hardest fight's in Summit County's history. The Republican ticket that year was elected by good pluralities, and Mr. Dick took up the duties of Auditor early in 1887. In 1889 he was re-elected and served the county faithfully until the expiration of his second term in 1893. In conscientious discharge of his duties he felt obliged to proceed against some of Akron's most wealthy and influential citizens, because of their failure to list personal property for taxation. It was at best a disagreeable and unwelcome task, but he performed it faithfully and to the satisfaction of the great mass of citizens of the county, even though one or two unavoidable enmities resulted from this resolve of a conscientious office holder to perform his full duty, without fear or favor. As an evidence of the commendation accorded his course his second election as County Auditor was by a largely increased majority over his first. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1884, and practiced before the United States Supreme Court in 1897. For about ten years he was senior member of the law firm of Dick, Doyle & Bryan, at Akron, Ohio, until this partnership dispensed upon the election of Mr. Doyle to the Common Pleas Bench. Senator Dick was continuously and more or less actively interested in many of Akron's industrial and financial institutions until the point was reached when his genius, for such it is, for organization in the political field was afforded full opportunity to display itself and consumed most of his time. His first experience was as member and chairman of the Summit County Republican Committee, with which he was actively identified for a long time. Splendid success crowned his efforts, and throughout his entire public career of more than a score of years, practically all political contests under his leadership have resulted victoriously. No one having knowledge of his record would assume to question his fame and merit as a great political general. In 1892, he was made chairman of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee, in which capacity he has served for many years and during more than a decade of his service as State Chairman, increasing majorities have been piled up for the Republican ticket.

In 1895-1896 he co-operated most effectively with Senator Hanna in promoting the canvass of William McKinley for nomination as Republican candidate for President, and during the ensuing campaign officiated as Secretary of the Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee, continuing as secretary of that committee until 1900. He was a delegate to the Republican



National Conventions of 1892 and 1896, and delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Conventions of 1900 and 1904. In recognition of the statesmanlike qualities he has displayed and of the efforts in behalf of the party, the Republican Congressional Convention at Warren, in June, 1898, nominated him as its candidate for the House of Representatives. He was selected from a field of the most worthy opponents after a hard fight. In March, 1899, he began his studies in Washington as Congressman and has been a National figure ever since. He was re-elected in 1900 and 1902. In February, 1904, on the death of Senator Hanna, he was elected to the United States Senate to serve the remainder of the term, expiring in 1905, and also for the full term, expiring in 1911, receiving the unanimous vote of his party in the Ohio General Assembly. Mr. Dick's career in Congress has been such as to justify fully all the confidence and hopes which the people of Ohio have had in him. Senator Dick is the author of the Dick Militia Law, was the main instrument in securing its passage, and has actively participated in much other important legislation. The Militia Law put the affairs of the entire National Guard on a practical and efficient basis for the first time in our history. He is now chairman of the committee on Mines and Mining, and a member of several important committees, including that of Naval Affairs. Early in his career, Mr. Dick became interested in military affairs and joined Company B of the Eighth Infantry, O. N. G. He rose by steady promotion to be Captain of his company, and in 1888 was elected Major of the Eighth Regiment. He was afterwards made Colonel and Brigadier-General, and finally, in 1904, he was put at the head of the Ohio National Guard with the rank of Major General. He is also president of The Interstate National Guard Association. In 1898, on the breaking out of the war with Spain, Lieutenant-Colonel Dick went to the front with the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served with the regiment in the short Cuban campaign. He was not one of the officers participating in the famous "Round Robin," but was chosen and detailed by General Shafter as the one to make personal representation to President McKinley and the War Department concerning the precarious situation of our troops in Cuba after the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Dick was married to Miss Carrie May Peterson, of Akron, on the 30th of June, 1881. Seven children have been born to them, of whom five are now living. Senator Dick resides on West Market Street, Akron, Ohio.

#### William Lowry Dickson,

Of Cincinnati, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First Judicial District of Ohio, was born on the 7th of March, 1857, at Cincinnati, the son of William M. Dickson, a prominent lawyer of the Queen City, who occupied the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, being the first who held that office and also that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. He was a native of Hanover, Indiana. Judge Dickson's mother, Mrs. Annie Maria Parker, was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky. She was the granddaughter of General Benjamin Logan and of Colonel Allen, who was in command and was killed in the battle at River Rasin, in 1812. The father of Judge Dickson was one of the electors who voted for President Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Judge Dickson obtained his education in the Cincinnati schools and at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, from which institution he graduated in 1878, receiving the degree of A. B. While studying law he taught school. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1885 entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in which he was very successful. The political affiliation of Judge Dickson belongs to the Republican party, which he has served in many capacities. In the fall of 1908, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, entering upon his duties on the 1st of January, 1909. His term of office is for six years. Socially, Judge Dickson is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, the University Club, several political clubs and several Greek Letter College Societies. In December, 1887, he was married to Miss Minnie Goodhue. He resides at Dickson Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.



WILLIAM L. DICKSON, CINCINNATI, O.

#### Frank F. Dinsmore,

One of the leading members of the Cincinnati Bar, was born on the 22nd of December, 1869, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Henry and Rebecca Jane Watkins Dinsmore, natives of Ireland and Ohio, respectively. On his father's side, Mr. Dinsmore is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while his mother was of English descent. His father died when Frank was but four years of age. Young Dinsmore was reared in Portsmouth until he had reached the age of 21 years. He was educated in Portsmouth, Ohio schools, after which he attended Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the latter in 1891, when he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then immediately opened an office in Cincinnati and became engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Dinsmore has always been a faithful Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. From May 18, 1904 to the 1st of January, 1897, he filled the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel under Mr. Fred Her tenstein. He resigned this position to accept the one of Assistant County Solicitor, under Mr. William Rendigs. Upon leaving that office, Mr. Dinsmore devoted himself to his private practice. He is a member of the Blaine Club, the Stamina Republican League, the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, the Queen City Club, the Masonic Fraternity and of the K. of P. On the 24th of June, 1896, Mr. Dinsmore was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio. Two boys and one girl have been born to them. Mr. Dinsmore resides on East Walnut Hills, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati. His law offices are located in the Atlas Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



MAURICE H. DONAHUE, NEW LEXINGTON, O.

#### Maurice H. Donahue,

Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court and one of the most prominent lawyers of the Perry County Bar, was born on the 10th of May, 1864, on a farm in Monro Township, Perry County, Ohio. His father, Maurice Donahue, a stone contractor, who had charge of the Muskingum River improvements, was a native of Ireland. His mother, Louisa O'Neill, Donahue, of Irish and German ancestry, was born in Philadelphia. Judge Donahue obtained his education in the Perry County schools, after which, at the age of sixteen years, he started in professional life as a teacher in public schools. Three years later he held the position of Superintendent of the Corning, Ohio schools. While filling those positions Judge Donahue devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and, in 1885, was admitted to practice by the Supreme

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Court of Ohio. Judge Donahue has always been a staunch Democrat and has served the state in many capacities. From 1887 to 1893 he has filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Perry County. In 1900, and again in 1906, he was elected Judge of the Fifth Ohio Circuit, which office he held until his election to the Supreme Court, and in 1908 was elected Chief Justice of the Circuit Courts of Ohio. At the Democratic State Convention, held at Dayton, in June, 1910, Judge Donahue was nominated for the Ohio Supreme Court bench, to which office he was elected in the fall of that year. On the 10th of September, 1899, he was married to Martina Johnson, daughter of Mr. J. J. Johnson, a prominent banker of New Lexington, Ohio,

#### Duncan Dow,

Of Bellefontaine, Ohio, one of the best known attorneys in the State of Ohio and former Judge of the Common Pleas Court of his home district, was born on the 13th of March, 1843, in Logan County, Ohio. He was of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. His father was a native of Scotland and came to this country when but ten years old. He settled in Logan County and served in the War of the Rebellion as Captain of Company D, 45th O. V. I. Judge Dow received his education in the public schools of his native township, at the Bellefontaine High School and for one term at Geneva College. Later he took a course of instruction in Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., qualifying himself as a bookkeeper, as it was his intention to engage in commercial business. Soon after returning home, however, he changed his plans and entered the office of the County Auditor as a Deputy, and consequently became Deputy Clerk of his home county. While employed in this latter capacity he took up the study of law under instruction of J. B. McLaughlin, until 1867, when he entered the well known Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1868. Returning home he was received into partnership by Mr. McLaughlin and immediately entered upon a prosperous practice. For twenty-eight years the firm of McLaughlin & Dow existed and was recognized as one of the most capable in the country. The partnership was dissolved on account of Judge Dow's election to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After serving two terms, Judge Dow again took up the practice of his chosen profession. Having always been a staunch Republican, Judge Dow has served his party and the people of his home city and district in many capacities. Twice he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, in 1869 and in 1872. From 1875 to 1877 he served with distinction in the State Legislature. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate, and here it was where his name became a byword all over the state, principally as the author of the "Dow Liquor Law," he also had to do with other important legislation. At home he served his people as Councilman, Waterworks Trustee and Park Commissioner. Since 1874 Judge Dow has been a ruling Elder of the United Presbyterian Church. On the 4th of November, 1873, Judge Dow was married to Miss Maggie A. Gregg. Three daughters have been the issue of their happy union. Judge Dow resides at Bellefontaine, Ohio, where also his office is located.

#### M. N. Duval,

A prominent attorney of Steubenville, Ohio, and member of the Ohio State Senate, representing the Twentieth-Twenty-Second Districts, composed of the counties of Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson and Columbiana in that body, is a native West Virginian. He was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., but later moved to Jefferson County, Ohio. His education was obtained in the public schools of Alexandria and the High School at Wellsburg, after which he spent one year at Mt. Union College. He taught a while and then attended Scioto College. Later he became a student at the Law College of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio. Being admitted to the bar after his graduation from that well known institution, Mr. Duval took up the practice of his profession at Steubenville. Senator Duval belongs to the active members of the Republican party with which he has been affiliated since he became of age. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party, and has been very useful on the stump as well as in other capacities. He was elected without opposition to the 74th General Assembly and re-elected in 1901 to the 75th General Assembly. In the fall of 1905, he was elected to the Senate of the Ohio Legislature, and, having served with great distinction in the interest of the people, he was re-elected by an increased majority in 1908. He has been a valuable member of a number of important committees in the House as well as in the Senate. Mr. Duval has splendid command of the English language. He is a forceful and convincing orator and seldom fails to carry his point when he speaks on the stump or upon the floor of the Senate. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; of the Sigma Nu College Fraternity of Mt. Union College and of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity of the Ohio State University.

#### John Edward Egan,

A prominent member of the Dayton, Ohio Bar, was born on the 10th of August, 1873, in Exello, Ohio, the son of John and Anna Costigan Egan, both natives of Ireland. Mr. John Egan, the father, was a farmer and had emigrated to the United States about 1850, while Mrs. Anna Egan had emigrated in 1865. During the Civil War, Mr. John Egan fought for his adopted country in Company L., 5th Ohio Cavalry. Mr. John Edward Egan was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio,

and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from Oxford in 1894, with the degree of B. L., and from Ann Arbor in 1899, with the degree of LL. B. Being admitted to the bar he opened an office in Dayton, Ohio on the 1st of January, 1900, and since then he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in the Gem City. He is a staunch Republican and has served his party on the stump as well as in other capacities. Socially, he is an Elk and an Eagle. His offices are located at 112 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.



WADE H. ELLIS.

#### Wade H. Ellis,

Lawyer, born at Covington, Kentucky; son of A. C. and Kate (Blackburn) Ellis. Educated at high school and Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and Washington and Lee University, Virginia. Graduated at university in 1889, with degree of L. L. B., having won law scholarship and honors of his class. Received honorary degree of LL. D. from Miami University (Ohio), in 1904; Washington and Lee University (Virginia), 1909. Admitted to the bar in 1889. Practiced in Cincinnati. Was managing editor of Cincinnati Tribune and later of Commercial Tribune in 1896. Served as first assistant corporation counsel of Cincinnati, 1897 to 1903. Was elected Attorney General of Ohio in 1903, and re-elected in 1905, serving until his appointment in 1908 as Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. Had charge of Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce litigation for the Government. Drafted the municipal code for the government of Ohio cities, which was passed by the legislature in 1902, and is the author of Ellis' Ohio Municipal Code, Annotated. Wrote the National



Republican platform which was adopted by the convention at Chicago, in July, 1908, and served as a member of the committee on resolutions of that body. Lectured on the law of private corporations on the Ohio State University for several years and is the author of numerous addresses and essays on legal and economic subjects. Lecturer on international law, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Was married in Covington, Ky., in 1894, to Dessie Corwin Chase. Mr. Ellis resides in Washington, D. C.

#### Thomas Ewing,

L. L. D., one of the greatest statesmen the State of Ohio ever produced, was born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Va., on the 28th of December, 1789, the son of George Ewing, an officer of the War of the Revolution and one of the founders of Amestown, Athens County, Ohio. With his father's family he came to Ohio about 1792, settling in the wilds of the new state. Mr. Ewing received his early education chiefly from his father and through hard study of the few books he was able to secure in the wilds of the frontier. Anxious to obtain a higher education he went to work in the Kanawha Salt Works, Virginia, thus earning the means for a three month's course at the Ohio University, Athens. During the following three years he worked in the Kanawha Salt Works, often laboring twenty hours out of the twenty-four and carefully saving his wages which soon enabled him to take a regular course of study that ended in 1815, when he left the University as its first graduate. Mr. Ewing then came to Lancaster and studied law in the office of General Beecher. Being admitted to the bar, in 1816, Mr. Ewing immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, and in the course of time became a lawyer of national reputation. From his early manhood on he took a deep interest in the affairs of the nation, with the result that, in 1831, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1837, when he returned to Lancaster. In 1841, under the administration of President William Harrison, Mr. Ewing filled the position of Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and in 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Taylor; organizing that department, of which he was the first Secretary. In 1850 and 1851 he again represented the State of Ohio in the United States Senate.

While a member of the upper house of the United States Congress, Mr. Ewing supported the protection system of clay. He reported a bill from the committee on Post Offices, which, in 1835, resulted in the reorganization of the department. He actively defended President Taylor's administration, did not vote for the fugitive slave law, helped to defeat Clay's compromise bill, advocated river and harbor appropriations, a reduction of postage and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Differing with his party on the slavery question, he left the cabinet in 1850. In 1861, he was a delegate to the peace convention. During the Civil War he practiced law in Washington, D. C. His unwavering loyalty and fealty to the Union caused afforded President Lincoln the greatest satisfaction and his profound ability excited in him admiration akin to reverence. Mr. Ewing's celebrity as a lawyer and public speaker equalled his reputation as a statesman. During the latter years of his life, his conservatism alienated him from the administration of President Grant and caused him to act with the opposite party. He died in his home in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 26th of October, 1871, peacefully, surrounded by his children and grandchildren.

#### Thomas Ewing,

His son, was born on the 7th of August, 1829, at Lancaster. He was educated at Brown University and at the Cincinnati Law School, from which latter institution he graduated in 1855. In 1849 and 1850 he was Private Secretary to President Taylor. After being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati, but, in 1856 removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was associated

with his brother Hugh Ewing, W. T. Sherman and Dan. McCook in the practice of law. He was a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention at Leavenworth, and, in 1861 and 1862 was chief Justice of the State of Kansas. On the 15th of September, 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the 11th Kansas Infantry. He served with great distinction, and, on the 12th of March, 1863, received the appointment as Brigadier-General. Joining General Blunt, he took part in the battles of Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Burn. From June, 1863, until February, 1864, he commanded the district of the border. He then took command of S. E. Missouri and made a gallant fight at Pilot Knob, Mo. against the attack of the overwhelming forces of General Price, on September, 1864, making good his retreat to Rolla after successfully directing Price's movement upon St. Louis and receiving the brevet of Major General. After the conclusion of the Civil War, General Ewing practiced in Washington, D. C., but after some years returned to Lancaster, where he soon became very prominent in national politics. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He later was elected to the 45th and 46th National Congress on the Democratic ticket. He declined a re-election and went to New York City, where he took up the practice of the law. While in New York he became the founder of the Ohio Society of New York, the first and most important of associations of Ohio men outside the Buckeye State and was elected its first President. Early in the year of 1896 General Ewing met with an accident which caused his death in February of that year.

#### General Hugh Ewing,

One of the most efficient Union Generals in the Civil War, a son of the elder Thomas Ewing, brother of General Thomas Ewing and brother-in-law of General W. T. Sherman, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 31st, 1826. He received a very thorough education by family tutors as a boy and youth and later went through the four years' course at West Point. He then fitted himself for the practice of the law, and, in 1855, opened an office in St. Louis. Two years later he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas,



GEN. HUGH EWING



THOMAS EWING

where he became associated with his brother, Thomas Ewing, W. T. Sherman and Dan. McCook in the practice of the law, taking an active part in the free state movement of that period. In 1860 he returned to Ohio, where he had large interests which required his attention. On the 6th of May, 1861, after the outbreak of the Civil War, he received from Governor Dennison the appointment of Brigade Inspector of the 3rd Brigade, Ohio Militia, with the rank of Major, and was engaged at Camp Dennison in drilling the troops, instructing officers and men in guard, patrol and police duties, inspection of camps, regiments, hospitals, commissary and and quartermaster departments and in re-enlisting troops for the three years' service, until the 2nd of June, when he moved with General Schleich's brigade to join General McClellan's army at Buckhannon, W. Va. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, after which, on the 13th of August, he was mustered out as brigade inspector on the expiration of his term of office. On the following day he was appointed Colonel of the 30th Infantry, taking command on the 15th of that month. Soon after he joined with his regiment General Rosecrans in West Virginia. On the sixteenth of September of that year he captured the colors of Floyd's Brigade. After some marches to Sewell and Cotton Mountains, in pursuit of the enemy, Colonel Ewing was placed in command of the post at Fayette. During the winter of 1861-1862 he was ordered to Washington to procure arms and to effect other arrangements for the good of the service in General Rosecrans' department. While there he was appointed, by General McClellan, President of an Examining Board to pass on the qualification of army officers. At his request he was relieved in February and returned to Fayette, where he was detailed as President of a court martial and also of a military commission which convened in Charleston. He then joined General Cox's command. On the 14th of September, Colonel Ewing commanded his regiment in the battle of South Mountain, in the final charge of which his regiment was in the front line. In this battle the Colonel developed splendid courage and judgment. At midnight, after the battle, he received an order assigning him to the command of the first brigade. At the battle of Antietam he commanded the brigade at the extreme left, which, according to General Burnside's report, after General Rodman had been driven back, "by a change of front to rear on his right flank, saved the left from being completely driven in," and in General Cox's order, issued after this battle, Colonel Ewing was favorably mentioned "for energy and skillful bravery." On the 29th of November he received the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He subsequently joined General Sherman and rendered most valuable services at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. (The Prince de Joinville refers to General Ewing's assault on Vicksburg in his history of the war.) He then participated in the attack on the enemy at Jackson, Miss., and, after the evacuation he was placed in command of the Capital of Mississippi. On the 21st of July, 1863, he relinquished the command of his brigade by order of General Sherman and was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division of the 15th Army Corps, composed of four brigades. He was with General Sherman at Mission Ridge. The loss of his division in this battle was 800 in killed and wounded. He then went in pursuit of Bragg as far as Graysville, Georgia, and then turned on the march to the relief of Knoxville. Returning to Scottsboro, Ala., the command went into winter quarters. Here General Ewing had the satisfaction of seeing his command, notwithstanding the hardships they had endured, roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm on the subject of re-enlisting as veterans under the order of the War Department. Nearly every man re-enlisted. On the 5th of February, 1864, General Ewing was tendered the command of the District of Louisville, which he accepted, retaining this position until February, 1865, when he applied for assignment to duty in the field. His request was granted and he was assigned to command in the army of General Sherman, but before he could join the army the war ended. He now was appointed president of a court martial in Washington, serving until the latter part of 1865. On the 13th of March he was brevetted Major General "for meritorious services during the war." He was mustered out on the 15th of January, 1866. General Ewing then received an appointment as American Minister at the Hague, shortly afterwards entering upon the duties of that office. In 1871, upon his return from Europe, General Ewing took up the practice of the law in Washington, but, in 1876 he had to abandon same on account of ill health, when he moved to Lancaster, Ohio. In politics, General Ewing originally was a Whig, but at the dissolution of that party became a Democrat. General Ewing was a talented writer and the author of a number of novels. In August, 1858, he was married to Miss Henrietta Young, daughter of George Washington Young, a planter of the District of Columbia. Three sons and four daughters were born to them. General Ewing closed his earthly career at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 29th of June, 1905.

### Edward Alexander Ferguson,

Was born in the City of New York, November 6, A. D. 1826, and died at his home in Cincinnati on the 20th of April, 1906. In 1830 his parents moved to the city of Cincinnati, bringing with them their two children, his elder brother, William Gribbon Ferguson and Edward Alexander Ferguson. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, at Talbot's Academy and Woodward College, from which he was graduated in the English Department, in June, 1843. He had also studied Latin and Greek, enough of the

former to be useful as a student and practitioner of law. When he entered Woodward College his desk-mate was Charles Nordhoff, who became a noted author. Having a strong desire to become a lawyer, he entered his name with Henry Snow, Esq., of the Cincinnati Bar, who had been professor of languages in Woodward College while he was a student. He pursued his studies at home, his method being to read not less than thirty pages of law each week day, except Saturday. Saturday morning he reviewed what he had previously read, and on Saturday afternoon was examined by Mr. Snow. In this way he acquired, in the course of five years, a good knowledge of the principles of law.

At the May term, 1848, of the old Ohio Supreme Court, on the Circuit, he was admitted to the bar, but did not commence practice until December of that year, having for the previous eighteen months taught in the public schools of Cincinnati. On September 17, 1851, he married Miss Agnes Moore, a grand-daughter of Adam Moore, an early pioneer and a leading merchant of Cincinnati. From this union nine children were born, of whom the following survive: Edward C. Ferguson, Stanley Ferguson, attorneys; Dudley Ferguson, a student; Annettee Ferguson, Mrs. James L. Cornell, of Maryland, and Mrs. Larz W. Anderson, of Cincinnati.

In April, 1852, in his twenty-sixth year, he was elected by the City Council of Cincinnati, City Solicitor. His first duty as Solicitor was to go to Columbus, Ohio, where the first General Assembly under the Constitution of 1851 was in session. A general tax law had been passed, a section of which so restricted, it was thought by the city officers, the levy for city purposes, that under it



E. A. FERGUSON, CINCINNATI, O.



there could not be a sufficient amount raised for municipal purposes to carry on the city government. There were two bills pending for the organization and government of municipalities, one drawn by William G. Williams, the city clerk, and introduced in the House by Benjamin T. Dale; the other drawn by William Y. Gholson, his predecessor in office, afterwards a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati and the Supreme Court of Ohio, which was introduced in the Senate by Adam N. Riddle, a Senator from Hamilton County. Mr. Dale felt aggrieved that Senator Riddle had introduced the Gholson Bill without first consulting with him, as he had first introduced the Williams Bill. Mr. Dale also complained that he could not get his colleagues, the Hamilton County Delegation, who were mostly young men, to give attention to this important subject. Upon Mr. Ferguson's suggestion, Mr. Dale agreed that they should meet at his room in the evening and take up both bills. As the Gholson bill was drawn by a learned lawyer and contained provisions for the organization as well as the government of municipalities which the Williams Bill did not, they took up the Gholson Bill first, and by twenty-seven amendments taken principally from the Williams Bill, that evening prepared a new bill which became the Municipal Code of May 2, 1852.

One of the amendments repealed the restricting clause in the general tax law; another created the Police Court. This was his first experience in legislation. His term as City Solicitor expired in May, 1853, and soon thereafter he was retained by the Commissioners of Hamilton County as their legal adviser, and was such for about eight years. During this time a new court house, jail, lunatic asylum and other public works were constructed, which required the drafting of bills and contracts which became the subject of litigation.

In addition to a general practice, Mr. Ferguson was engaged as one of the Counsel in all the important street and steam railway cases. At the October election in 1859, he was elected as Democrat, one of the three Senators from Hamilton County to the General Assembly of 1860-1861. While in the Senate he drew various bills which became laws relating to the City and County government and street railways. He also drew the Bribery Act, the Canal Leasing Act, and after the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, with the aid of General George B. McClellan, the act under which was organized the Ohio Volunteer Force. Among the Senators who afterwards became distinguished were James A. Garfield, Jacob D. Cox and Thomas M. Key. In the House was William B. Woods, who became distinguished as a soldier, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. General Benjamin R. Cowen was Clerk of the House; two of thereporters were Whitelaw Reid, now of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE and Ambassador to England, and William Dean Howells, one of the editors of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and a distinguished author.

After the expiration of his term as Senator, in 1861, upon the election of Charles Fox, Esq., as a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, who had been solicitor of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company, Mr. Ferguson was retained by that Company in his place, and continued such for about thirty three years.

The foregoing is a partial statement of his experience as a lawyer and legislator before drafting, in his forty-second year, the Cincinnati Southern Railway Act of May 4, 1869.

As to the part he took in the execution of the trust after his appointment as Trustee, Dr. Hollander in the twelfth series of The Johns Hopkins University Studies, with the title, "The Cincinnati Southern Railway: a study in Municipal Activity," has this to say (Essay page 73):

"In the objective study of an institution, it is rarely possible to recognize personal elements. Yet any survey of the influences at work in the history of the Cincinnati Southern Railway would be imperfect without a clear recognition of the part contributed by a single personality, Mr. Edward A. Ferguson, the author of the original enabling act, and a member of the Board of Trustees since its creation. In so far as it is possible to speak of any large work as the product of a single agent, the Railway is to be associated with his name. The inception of the project, every piece of legislation, is traceable to his legal ingenuity. He is closely identified with the actual construction and ultimate disposition of the Railway, and but few details in its history fail to reveal the impress of his activity. Material interests, political preferment have been sacrificed, and a life of high possibilities devoted with rare unselfishness to this one end."

To this may be added the testimony of Mr. H. P. Boyden, in his pamphlet entitled "The Beginnings of the Cincinnati Southern Railway." On page 110 he says:

"Mr. Hollander says in his intensely interesting sketch 'The experiment was unique as it was remarkable.' So it was as hazardous as it was unprecedented. It was not in the power of the capacity of many men to steer a straight course in the nine years from the time the building of the road was decided on to the decisive vote of 1878.

"But no one can read the history of those years as meagerly set forth in the various extracts that have been given, and call back to mind what happened in the years that came after, and fail to recognize the dominant, controlling power of one man and his consistency of purpose. The man whose ingenuity and knowledge of the law drew the first act; who, as Trustee thought out a plan for the construction of the road which was finally carried out almost to the letter; whose faith never wavered and who cheered in times of despondency; whose indomitable courage withstood attacks from fellow Trustees, from newspapers, from the wealthiest men in the city, whose steadfast conviction as to policy sustained him through criticism and objection, whose fertility of resource, capacity to meet obstacles and overcome them, whether interposed by General Assemblies or Chamber of Commerce, never failed him—Mr. Ferguson is the one above all others, who, from first to last, hewed close to the line."

#### William Sinton Fitzgerald,

Attorney at Law at Cleveland, Ohio, and former Republican State Central Committeeman from the 21st District, was born at Washington, D. C., on the 6th of October, 1880. The parents, David Fitzgerald and Esther Sinton Fitzgerald, came from England and Scotland respectively. Mr. David Fitzgerald was a civil engineer by profession. He enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War and was badly wounded. After the war he was appointed by President Grant to the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, and was subsequently appointed Librarian of the War Department, which position he held until his death, on the 31st of October, 1897. Mr. William S. Fitzgerald obtained his education in the public and high schools of Washington, D. C., and at the Columbian University, graduating from the latter institution in 1903 and 1904, receiving the degrees of L. L. B. and L. L. M. He started in public life at the age of twenty-four years, as a lawyer, in which profession



WILLIAM S. FITZGERALD, CLEVELAND, O.

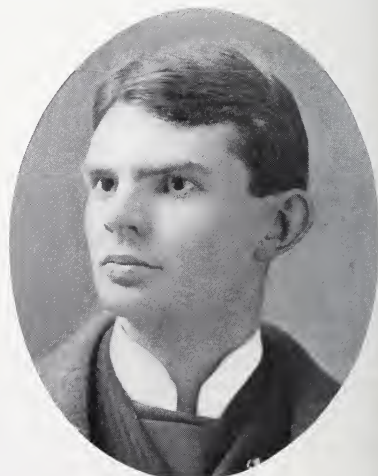


ALFRED A. FRAZIER, ZANESVILLE, O.

were of Scotch and Irish ancestry and born in Ohio. On his father's side, Judge Frazier's ancestors came to the United States six generations ago. Some of them took an active part in the War of the Revolution, serving in the Continental army. On his mother's side his ancestors reside in this country for four generations. His grandfather came to Ohio from Virginia in 1820 and settled in Belmont County, where father was born. When five years of age, father came with his parents to Muskingum County, where he lived all his life. He died in 1909. Judge Frazier's education was obtained in the country schools, at Dresden High School, after which he attended Dennison University for three years. Leaving that University he came to Wooster, where he graduated in 1879, receiving the degree of M. of A. He now took up the study of law at the Cincinnati Law School. In 1881 he graduated with the degree of B. of L.; was admitted to the bar and immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession at Zanesville. Judge Frazier has been an active working Republican all his mature life. For five years he was chairman of the Muskingum County Republican Executive Committee, and he often spoke from the stump before he was elected Common Pleas Judge. From 1888 until 1889 he was a member of the State Board of Examiners for admission to the bar. In 1898 he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench and re-elected in 1903 and in 1908. He never had an opponent for the honor while being nominated or elected. Socially, Judge Frazier is a member of the K. of P. and of the Modern Woodmen. In 1881 he was married to Miss Emma Clark of Van Wert, Ohio. Two children, one son who is now a lawyer, and one daughter, have been the fruit of their marriage. Judge Frazier's family attend the Presbyterian Church. He resides at McIntyre Terrace, Zanesville, Ohio.

#### Lewis Baker Frazier,

Attorney at law at Caldwell, Ohio, was born on the 4th of March, 1869, at Caldwell, and is the son of W. H. and Minerva Frazier, natives of Trumbull and Belmont Counties, Ohio, respectively. His father was a prominent lawyer, and, for thirty years held offices of Common Pleas and Circuit Judge. Mr. Frazier comes from a distinguished line of ancestry. The founder of the family in America, Hugh Frazier, came from Scotland in 1745, had fought at Culloden and settled in Kent County, Maryland. His son, George Frazier, was a Captain of Maryland troops in the Revolutionary War, while Mr. Frazier's greatgrandfather was a Captain of a Delaware Company in the War of 1812. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Frazier came from Holland to New York, in 1661. Mr. L. B. Frazier received his education at Caldwell High School, at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, at Wooster University and at the law school of the Ohio State University, Columbus. He started in public life at the age of 25 years, when he was elected Mayor of Caldwell. He also served his native town as a Councilman. In politics he is a staunch Republican. On the 5th of March, 1895, he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He now is a member of the firm of Okey & Frazier, Caldwell, O. Mr. Frazier has dealt largely in coal lands and has been one of the most prominent promoters of the coal business of Noble County. He owns 600 acres of land stocked with registered Heresford cattle. Formerly he was a director and vice-president of The Noble County National Bank. He is a member of the Sigma Chi College Fraternity. He is attorney for large coal companies operating in Noble County. On the 7th of May, 1896 he was married to Miss Jessie I. Young. One daughter, Minerva C. Frazier, has blessed their union. The family attends the Protestant Church. Mr. Frazier resides at the old family homestead on Main Street, while his law offices are located in the Noble County National Bank Building, Caldwell, Ohio.



LEWIS B. FRAZIER, CALDWELL, O.

#### William M. Fridman,

A prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Clermontville, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1863 and is a son of Franklin and Milly (Bushman) Fridman, the former of Stolhoven, near Strassburg, Germany, the latter of Ohio, of German

he has been very successful. Mr. Fitzgerald has always been a faithful Republican, ever ready to serve his party in every capacity. He was chairman of the Political Action Committee of the League of Republican Clubs of Cuyahoga County in 1906 and 1907, and is now a member of the Republican State Central Committee, representing the 21st Ohio District in that organization. In 1908 he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, County Examiner. He is a brilliant speaker and his services as a campaign orator have often been sought by his party. During the last campaigns he delivered many Republican speeches throughout the State. He also delivered the McKinley Day oration at Cleveland, on the 29th of January, 1906, and made the introductory remarks on a similar occasion in 1908. He is a member of the Republican Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland and was president of the club for two terms. Socially, Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa, a College Fraternity, and of the Masonic Order and Sons of Veterans. He is still single. His offices are located in the Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Fitzgerald is interested in The Rose & Gellatly Coal Company, of which he is a director; he is director of the Western Reserve Club Company and is a member of the Committee of Management of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association.

#### Alfred Ashwell Frazier,

Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the first subdivision of the Eighth Ohio Judicial District, and one of the leading members of the bar of Muskingum County, is a native Buckeye. He was born on the farm near Shenan, Muskingum County, on the 19th of October, 1854, the son of Stockton and Elizabeth Ann Frazier, nee McCann. His parents



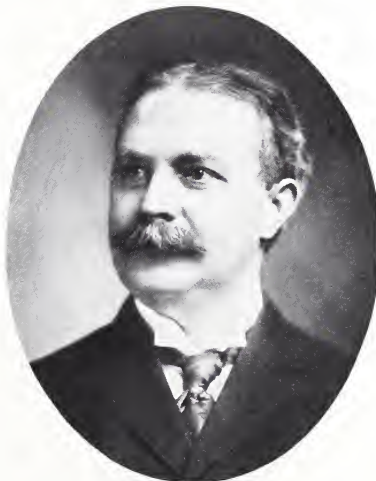


WILLIAM M. FRIDMAN, CINCINNATI, O.

the management and direction of the affairs of those companies have played no little part in their success. Mr. Fridman served a term as member of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees and Tax Commissioners in Norwood and his long and varied experience has enabled him to practically study and understand the relation of the masses to corporate interest and laws and ordinance governing municipalities. He is a Trustee of the Norwood Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On the 12th of June, 1901, he was married to Miss Katherine Tombach, of Seymour, Ind. He resides at 2256 Jefferson Avenue, Norwood, while his law offices are located in the St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### John Galvin,

Former Vice-Mayor of Cincinnati and President of the City Council, is undoubtedly, one of the most prominent men of the Queen City. He was born in Cincinnati, in 1862, but, while he was still an infant his father moved to Covington, where his son John was reared and educated. Mr. Galvin is of Irish parentage, his father being a native of Ireland and his mother's parents also came from the Emerald Isle. The parents, on the 13th of January, 1907, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Ten days later the father died, but Mrs. Galvin is still living in Covington. It was the boast of the elder Galvin that "no doctor ever felt my pulse" and he died past eighty years of age. He was a blacksmith and horseshoer by trade. "When I was a boy," said Vice-Mayor Galvin, "I used to, during the summer time, keep the flies off the horses while father was shoeing them. Then I would do some work on the books and help in the collections." Mr. Galvin received a thorough education in the public schools of Covington, Ky., and, after being graduated from high school, went to the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1883. Immediately after, being admitted to the bar, he took up the practice of his profession, in which he has remained ever since with marked success. It was his ability to make a speech that recommended Mr. Galvin to C. B. Simrall, whose office he entered after leaving the law school. Mr. Simrall was accounted one of the leading corporation lawyers of his day. Mr. Galvin is himself now the representative of a number of corporations, including railroad companies. Mr. Galvin has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. When a young lawyer he was an assistant to Mr. Theodore Horstman, Solicitor of Cincinnati. Later he was a candidate before the people for Superior Court Judge, but was defeated by Mr. E. J. Dempsey. In 1907 he was nominated for the office of Vice-Mayor and President of the Cincinnati City Council, and in November of that year he was triumphantly elected. As an official, Mr. Galvin has always had the interests of the people at heart and as presiding officer of the city council he is fair, impartial, dignified and intelligent. He is pre-eminently fitted for the responsible position he holds, for his experiences as a lawyer, as a man long in touch with public affairs, his large personal acquaintance, his practical sense and his good sound judgment greatly enables him to discharge the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the people of Cincinnati. During the long sickness of Mayor Markbreit, Mr. Galvin attended to the duties of Mayor, while after Mayor Markbreit's death he took charge of the office until his successor, the present Mayor Mr. Louis Schwab was qualified. In November, 1909, Mr. Galvin was re-elected to his office of Vice-Mayor and President of the Council. Mr. Galvin is a lawyer of high standing, and a brilliant orator whose reputation is not confined to the city and state, but throughout the country his eloquence has firmly established his fame. He is married and has one child, a daughter. His law offices are located in the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



HON. JOHN GALVIN, CINCINNATI, O.

#### Harvey C. Garber,

Of Columbus, Ohio, one of the best known Democrats of the Buckeye State, was born on the 16th of July, 1865, at Hill Grove, Darke County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Greenville and entered public life in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a telegraph operator and later he became manager of the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Greenville. He subsequently was superintendent of the Central Union Telephone Company, for Ohio, and Assistant General Solicitor for the same company and is now assistant to the President of The Central Union Telephone Company. In politics, Mr. Garber has always been a faithful Democrat and he has served his party in many capacities. He now is considered to be a party



HARVEY C. GARBER, COLUMBUS, O.

Brigadier General, on the 13th of March, 1865. He was honorably discharged on the 25th of April, 1865. General Garrard is a member of Thomas Post, G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, Union Veteran Legion and of the Masonic order. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Garrard's offices are located in the Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### John Henry Goeke,

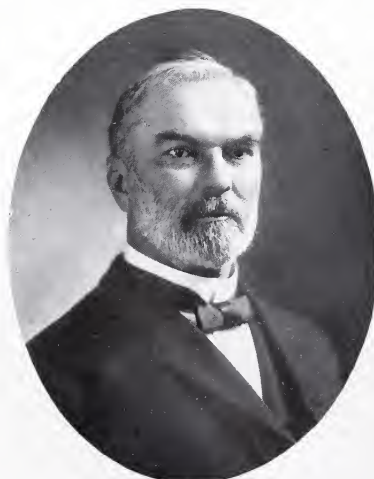
Member of Congress from the 4th Ohio District and a prominent lawyer of Wapakoneta, Ohio, was born on the 28th of October, 1869, at Minster, Ohio, and is the son of Mathias and Dina Goeke, both having been lifelong residents of the village of Minster. Congressman Goeke's ancestors came from Germany and were among the early pioneers of Ohio. Mr. Goeke obtained his education in the schools of his native town and of Celina, Ohio, finally attending Pio Nono College, near Milwaukee, Wis., from which he graduated in 1888. Returning home, he was appointed Probate Clerk under Probate Judge Benjamin Linzee. While acting in this capacity he began the study of law, and having pursued the same for one year he entered the law school at Cincinnati, and graduated with high average in 1891. After his admission to the Bar of Ohio he formed a partnership with W. T. Mooney, at St. Mary's, Ohio. This partnership continued until dissolved by the election of Mr. Mooney to the Judicial Bench in 1892. In 1893, Mr. Goeke entered into partnership with Anthony Culliton, of the same place, and the firm continued to practice law until 1896, when Charles L. Smith was taken into the firm, and for three years the firm of Goeke, Culliton and Smith was foremost in the litigation that came to the courts from the entire western part of Auglaize County, portion of Mercer County, and even a part of the State of Indiana. In 1893, Mr. Goeke was elected City Solicitor at St. Marys, and upon expiration of term was re-elected. In 1894 and 1897 he was successfully elected to the important office of Prosecutor. Upon the expiration of his second term of office he again became engaged in the general practice of law. Mr. Goeke has always been a staunch Democrat and he has served his party in many capacities. He is a brilliant, convincing speaker and a true organizer. On November, 1910, he was elected to Congress from the 4th Ohio District. As a lawyer, Mr. Goeke ranks among the foremost members of the Ohio legal profession.



JOHN H. GOEKE, WAPAKONETA, O.

#### Florien Giauque,

Attorney at law and author, at Cincinnati, is the son of Augustus and Sophia Giauque who were born of good families in the Canton of Berne, in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. They came, when young, as members of their respective parents' families, to Ohio, about 1830, married later, and bought and settled on a farm near Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio, where Florian was born May 11, 1843. In 1849 his father sold his farm, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and not long afterward died. He left to his widow little more than enough money wherewith to buy a modest cottage home on enough ground for a garden, truck patch, chickens, etc., at Fredericksburg in that county, where most all of Florian's boyhood was spent. Beginning at that time, a good deal of hard work of different kinds fell to his lot, including the spading, planting and caring for that garden and the potatoes, etc. on that truck patch, cutting, in the woods and at home, the family firewood, helping farmers plant and gather their crops of corn, wheat, etc., and such other things as a boy there could find to do to help support the family. He had rugged health, a strong body and determined will, and though fond of play was willing to work, as he realized its necessity, and later, that what he learned while doing this was useful knowledge. But very early in his childhood he determined to acquire a good education and to graduate at some good college. From this determination he never wavered. He read much and went to public school and to some pay schools and to a good academy there, every day he could, paying his tuition in the pay schools by work done for the teacher or otherwise, but paying for it, never accepting it as a charity. His parents, for their children's sake, talked French in the family, so they learned that language in early childhood; his mother later taught him to read and write it, and its gram-



FLORIEN GIAUQUE, CINCINNATI, O.



mar, as a desirable part of a liberal education. After a few years widowhood, she married Ulysses Jaenneret, who was a buyer, seller and repairer of watches, clocks, music boxes, etc., and provided for his step-children as well as was customary at that time and place by any one, food, shelter, clothing, etc., but had no patience with their strong desire for education, and gave to Florian, much of the time, plenty of hard work to do, and wanted him to learn and agree to follow a trade—his own, preferably, if Florian would agree to stay with him after arriving at age. Florian always respectfully told him he would do whatever he (his step-father) required of him, he could, not in itself wrong, till he became twenty-one years of age, after which he would carry out his determination to graduate. But in October, 1861, his mother died. Both step-father and Florian tacitly considered that this severed the tie that bound them together in any way.

Dr. Martin, a good doctor and a good man, then offered, at his expense, to take Florian into his home and give him a medical education and then take him as his associate. Profoundly grateful for this, and almost tearfully saying so to the doctor, he told him of his long-cherished plan of graduating, etc., and declined the offer. The doctor asked him "How are you going to do it?" "I don't know, doctor, but I am going to do it," was the reply. He went to Vermillion Institute, a good academy at Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio. His entire fortune consisted of a few books, clothes and twenty dollars he had coaxed his mother and step-father to let him earn for himself, making railroad ties. He went there five continuous months, earned and learned what he could, and had borrowed thirty dollars, but owed no other money. The next spring and summer, Florian, for proper pay, and without help, using wedges (no jacks were available to him) raised a house, blocked it up on suitable timbers, dug a cellar under it, "tended" the mason who built its cellar wall, dug a cistern, helped wall it, painted that house, cut cordwood, helped a farmer harvest his crops and secured a good country school near Wooster, Ohio, to teach the following winter; and with his debts paid and a little money on hand, fully believed that the day had passed when he would have to do any more physical labor, and that he could see his way through college within a reasonable time. Did he think any of his acquaintances thought less of him because he was determined to rise above a plane below the one in which most of his people had lived, and of necessity had to do hard physical common labor at low wages compared with present ones, till he could get where he could earn more, and more easily, by teaching or other intellectual work, than by physical labor? No! And he thought that if other persons did so think of him, they would simply be beneath his contempt.

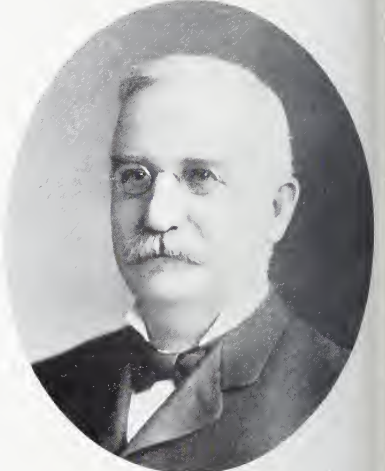
But the Civil War was going on and the President was calling for volunteers to fight the nation's battles and to save its life; and with great regret, he thought it was his duty to enlist, which he did "for three years, or during the war," in the 102nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving successfully under Generals Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman till the end of that war. Having received an honorable discharge, he arrived home in July, 1865, with no act behind him of which he was ashamed, with two years preparatory work to do before he could enter college, and a four years course there before he could graduate, six years in all. He was back at Vermillion Institute within ten days after his arrival home, his name enrolled there as "Professor of the French Language and Literature," and as a student (he taught other classes also). From there he went, after a stay of thirteen months, in October, 1866, to Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated with honors in 1869, having won his way into the Phi Beta Kappa Society by his high standing in his class (the only way to get into it except in later life by distinguished literary or scientific work,) and having completed a four years' course in less than three years, teaching Latin and other classes daily in the preparatory schools of Gambier, and also private schools there and elsewhere in the meantime. One of those classes of private pupils was composed of young ladies, daughters of the leading citizens of Mt. Vernon, five miles away, to which place and back he walked twice a week to teach them, one entire winter. He was not particularly anxious to do so much walking over the rough, unimproved clay road between Gambier and Mt. Vernon, especially when it had to be through rain, snow, mud or cold, but he was determined to graduate, out of his debt, if possible, and willing to do any honorable thing to accomplish this. He had ninety dollars in his pocket when he graduated and was not a cent in debt. Of course he had to work hard and long hours per day, to do this six years work in four years, beside all this teaching, itself probably averaging four hours per day all through said course. That institution, of which he is one of the trustees, has since conferred on him the degrees of A. M. and L. L. D., the latter chiefly because of his authorship of certain law books. From college, still obliged to make his living while studying law, and having secured a State certificate (good for life in any public school in Ohio, the best one ever issued in that State, showing examination passed with high grades in 27 branches), he went to Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, as principal of its public schools, until 1875, during which time he studied law under the late Justice Stanley Matthews, as his preceptor, then a resident of that village. He was seven times unanimously elected as principal, refusing the seventh time. In that year he opened a law office in Cincinnati, and has ever since practiced there, most of the time in partnership with Henry B. McClure, college graduate, thorough gentleman and good lawyer. Mr. Giauque's residence is still in Glendale. He has been a hard working and successful lawyer and is a respected citizen. He has never been a politician, though he has not refused to do his share of managing such of the affairs of his own locality as his neighbors would not permit him to decline. He has been the Solicitor and the Mayor of that village, and was, at one time, President of its School Board, President of its Water Works Trustees, a member of its Board of Health, till he refused to serve longer, having done his share. Except when candidate for Solicitor, he never asked for anybody's vote in his life, for anything. He has been a prolific writer and editor of legal works, among them being Giauque's "Revised Statutes of Ohio," "Settlement of Descendants Estates," "Manual for Assignees," "Manual for Guardians," "Manual for Notaries," "Road and Bridge Laws of Ohio," and, with his partner, "Life Tables" (for computing present value of dower, courtesy, life annuities, amount of damages from wrongful death or injuries, etc.). For more than twenty years he prepared and kept revised The Robert Clarke Company's extensive series of legal blanks—a responsible task. He has also contributed articles to periodicals, and has occasionally delivered lectures, on request, on various scientific subjects. Among other things, he has given considerable attention, as a diversion, to American Archeology, and has gathered a fine collection of stone and copper prehistoric implements, pottery, etc., which have been exhibited and won medals at various expositions, including the World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1876. At this Fair, Dr. Hill and he were sent by the State of Ohio in charge of all archeological exhibits from that State. Unfortunately, much of this collection was largely destroyed by fire, along with other prized things, including a manuscript of three law books nearly ready for the press, since then re-written. In connection with an unusual per cent of his cases he had been sent to various distant places, including several in the New England States, in Colorado, Texas, Louisiana and others nearer. Among the results of these trips he has seen the opportunity for some of the investments mentioned below. Like many other attorneys, Mr. Giauque has dabbled some in real estate, and has bought and sold considerable tracts of land, especially in Louisiana, where he sold at one time, soon after the building of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, to some of its promoters, 32,700 acres. He has since then owned much more than that, having partners in some of it, not of record. He owns considerable farm business and residence property in and near Deshler, Ohio. Mr. Giauque was married on the 18th of November, 1884, to Mary, daughter of William H. Miller, a lawyer of Hamilton, Ohio, who was killed in action while an officer of the Union Army, during the Civil War. She is also a granddaughter, on her mother's side, of John Woods, deceased, long a leading lawyer of that city, and active as a member of Congress, Auditor of the State of Ohio and promoter of the canals, early railroads, improved roads and drainage laws, etc., of Ohio.

**Oscar Monroe Gottschall,**

A prominent member of the Bar of Montgomery County and widely connected with the business interests of his home city, Dayton, Ohio, was born on the 14th of August, 1843, near Newark, Licking County, Ohio. His father, John Gottschall, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, while his mother, Abigail J. Gottschall, nee Conklin, was born in New York State. Mr. Gottschall was educated in the public and high schools of Dayton, Ohio, graduating from the Central High School, in June 1861. After the Civil War broke out, Mr. Gottschall joined the 93rd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private in Company K, of that regiment on the 6th of August, 1862, and was mustered out in June, 1865, as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Regiment. He took part in all the battles the regiment was engaged in and was wounded twice. Returning from the war, he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar and became engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he was very successful. Outside of his legal profession, Mr. Gottschall is widely interested in the business affairs of Dayton. He is a director of the Davis Sewing Machine Company and a director of The C. W. Raymond Company, both of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Gottschall has always been a staunch Republican but has never held any public office. Socially, he is a 32nd degree Mason. He was married on the 15th of April, 1865, to Miss Octavia True Soule, daughter of Chas. Soule and Elizabeth Mead Soule. Mrs. Gottschall passed away on the 19th of July, 1908. They had no children. Mr. Gottschall is a member of the First Regular Baptist Church of Dayton, Ohio. His law offices are located in the Beckel Building, Third and Jefferson Streets, Dayton, Ohio.

**Herman P. Goebel,**

Was born on the 5th of April, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is of German descent, his father, Christian Goebel, a cabinet maker, having migrated to this country from Darmstadt, Germany, in 1848. His mother was a native of Bohufeld, Suabia, Germany. Judge Goebel received his education in the public schools of his native city, attended also a commercial college, and took up the study of law at the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1872, at the age of nineteen years. When of legal age, he was admitted to the bar and subsequently became identified with the law firm of Young, Crawford and Goebel, and later with that of Goebel & Bettinger, which firm was dissolved in 1903, since which time Judge Goebel has practiced his profession alone with offices located in the Building of the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, 7th and Vine Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. In political belief, Judge Goebel is a staunch Republican, and has occupied many positions of trust in the gift of the people. In 1875, he was a member of the 62nd Assembly of Ohio. He was also a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body. In 1884, he was elected Probate Judge and re-elected in 1887, declining a third nomination. After the expiration of his second term of office, he again took up the practice of law. In 1902 Judge Goebel was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District and re-elected in 1904, 1906 and 1908. Congressman Goebel is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is married, and is the father of five daughters and one son.



HERMAN P. GOEBEL, CINCINNATI, O.

**Harry L. Gordon,**

Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and one of the most prominent members of the Hamilton County Bar, with offices in the building of the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in the village of Metamora, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 27th of August, 1860. He attended the public schools during the winter months and worked on the farm during the summer until he was eighteen years of age, when he left his country home for college. He attended the Normal College at Ladoga, Indiana, and De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, from which University he was graduated with honors in 1882, receiving the degree of B. Ph. Three years later he received the honorary degree of A. M. He studied law with the firm of McDonald, Butler & Mason, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and was the chief clerk in that office from 1882 to 1887. In January, 1887, he removed to Wichita, Kansas, where he resided for ten years. While a resident of Kansas he was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, City Solicitor and a member of the Kansas State Senate. Coming to Cincinnati, he engaged actively in the practice of law, and in April, 1899, he was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of that city, and in the following year was elected President of the Board, which position he held until the 1st of April, 1903. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ohio by Governor Nash to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Carl L. Nippert, on the 26th of June, 1902, and at the special session of the Legislature which convened in August, 1902, he presided over the Senate in a manner which won for him the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In the spring of 1903 he was elected President of the Cincinnati City Council. In 1905, he was nominated for the office of Mayor of Cincinnati, but was defeated at the following election. Mr. Gordon has always been



HARRY L. GORDON, CINCINNATI, O.

an ardent and enthusiastic Republican, having participated in almost every campaign since he graduated from college. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the leading clubs and business organizations of Cincinnati. He was married on the 20th of April, 1892, to Esther L. Langtree, of Aurora, Indiana. They have one son, Harry L. Gordon, Jr.

**Francis M. Gorman,**

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, First Ohio Judicial District, and a prominent member of the Bar of Hamilton County, was born on the 4th of September, 1857, at Cincinnati, a son of William and Nora Nestor Gorman. His parents were natives of Galway County, Ireland, and had emigrated to the United States in 1848. Judge Gorman received his education in the public schools of Hamilton County and at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the latter in



1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He later attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his admission to the bar he took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has become very successful. Judge Gorman has been a staunch Democrat all his mature life. He has filled the position of Solicitor of the villages of Reading, Lockland, Elmwood Place and St. Bernard, at different times. In the November election of 1908 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for a term of six years. He received the nomination for County Solicitor of Hamilton County, in 1887; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1903 and Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in 1907, but each of these times was defeated, with the remainder of the Democratic ticket. Socially, he is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the University Club of Cincinnati and of the Cincinnati Literary Club. On the 14th of June, 1887, he was married to Miss Lillian C. Herancourt of Cincinnati. Three children are the fruit of their union. Judge Gorman resides at 14 North Crescent Avenue, Hartwell, Ohio.

#### Harvey D. Goulder,

Attorney at law, Cleveland, Ohio, one of the foremost admiralty lawyers of the United States, was born on the 7th of March, 1853, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and is the son of Christopher and Barbara Freeland Goulder, natives of England and Scotland, respectively, who came to the United States at an early age. The father was one of the early lake navigators, and throughout his life was connected with maritime ventures. Mr. Harvey D. Goulder was educated in the Cleveland public schools, graduating from Central High School and completed the

study of law under the tutorship of John E. Cary, a leading admiralty lawyer; was admitted to the bar in 1875, when he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He has given special attention to marine and insurance laws, and has been connected with nearly all the important cases which have been tried in the districts bordering upon the great lakes during the last quarter of the century, in the particular line of maritime and insurance law, being considered one of the ablest men in the country, and an authority often called upon in cases requiring technical knowledge. He is interested in many large financial and business enterprises. He is a public spirited man and for a number of years he was vice-president of the Cleveland Board of Trade and served as Director and President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He was married to Mary F. Rankin, daughter of Rev. J. E. Rankin, formerly pastor of the First Congregationalist Church of Washington, D. C., and President of Howard University. In politics he is a faithful Republican. He was a candidate for Mayor in the city of Cleveland in 1903, but suffered defeat with the balance of the ticket.



HARVEY D. GOULDER, CLEVELAND, O.

#### Moses Moorhead Granger,

Was born in Zanesville, Ohio on October 22nd, 1831. His father, James Granger, born in Suffield, Connecticut, January 13, 1788, was in business in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1814, when the British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry. As one of the city Artillery Company, commanded by a City Judge, and in the fort, he was wounded by a British shell, while Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner" was a prisoner on a British ship, then before the fort.

In 1817 he emigrated to Zanesville, Ohio, and there was successful as owner of flouring mills, land and live stock, and died in 1874. In 1829 he married Matilda Vance Moorhead, born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, daughter of a Maryland father and a Virginia mother, and of blood-kin to Chaplins of Maryland and to Pattersons and Pendletons of Virginia. Oliver Granger, the father of James, served in Connecticut regiments during the Revolutionary War; beginning as a Sergeant in 1775 before Boston, and ending as a Captain in 1781. Between 1796 and 1814, he represented Suffield in the Connecticut Legislature for fifteen years. Moses was educated from 1836 to 1846 in Zanesville schools—private and later public; entered Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1846; graduated as first honor man in 1850 and was made A. M. in 1853. He studied law at Zanesville, in the office of Judge Charles C. Convers and was sworn as a member of the Ohio Bar on January 4, 1853, at Columbus, by Judge Allen G. Thurman, then Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. He began law practice at Zanesville, in June, 1853, and continued it, except while in the army or a judge, and is now senior partner with his second son, as Granger and Granger. He was commissioned by President Lincoln, May 14, 1861, a Captain in the 18th United States Infantry, and served in command of Company C., Second Battalion, in General Robert L. McCook's brigade of General George H. Thomas' ("The Rock of Chickamauga") division, army of the Ohio, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, always with his company. On September 10, 1862, Governor Tod, commissioned him Major in the 122nd Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment on May 1, 1863, and he was made "Brevet Colonel in United States Volunteers" by President Lincoln, October 19, 1864, for gallantry and good conduct in the present campaign "before Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley." With his regiment he served in the second brigade, First Division, Eighth Corps; Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps and Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, in the Shenandoah Valley, until July 3, 1863; in the army of the Potomac until July 6, 1864; in Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign until December 3, 1864, and after that again in the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, from the Rapidan, May 4 to July 6, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; under Sheridan until December 3, 1864; again under Grant after December 5,



FRANCIS M. GORMAN, HARTWELL, O.



MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, ZANESVILLE, O.  
(From a Civil War Photograph)

1864. He resigned for business and family reasons and was honorably discharged December 16, 1864. Resuming his law practice he was elected City Solicitor of Zanesville, Ohio, in April, 1865, Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum County in October, 1865, Judge of Court of Common Pleas for the First Subdivision of the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio, in October, 1866, for the term beginning February 9, 1867; appointed by the Governor, Judge of same subdivision, December 10, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Erza E. Evans. He declined re-nomination and resigned as judge, October 9, 1871. On November 2, 1872 he was appointed by Ohio Supreme Court its reporter. He resigned that office in March, 1874. In April, 1883 he was nominated by Governor Foster and confirmed by the Ohio Senate, a judge of the Second Supreme Court Commission of Ohio, to serve from April 17, 1883 to April 17, 1885. On April 17, 1883, and again on the same day in 1884 he was chosen Chief Judge of said court by the unanimous vote of his four associate judges.

On April 10, 1865 he was appointed and qualified as an "Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John McIntire, deceased," to fill the vacancy in the management of said estate, caused by the death of the Hon. Charles B. Goddard of Zanesville. His two co-administrators having died, inasmuch as his management of the estate had been very successful, no co-administrator was appointed from June 4, 1880 (when Hon. Charles C. Russell died), until June, 1897, when, at his request, his second son, Sherman M. Granger was made his co-administrator. John McIntire, one of the founders of Zanesville, died testate, in 1815. Under his will, because his only child (a daughter who died in 1820) and his widow (who died in 1854) left no children or grandchildren, converted his entire estate into a local educational charity. Between 1835 and 1902, over \$600,000 dollars had been expended in educational charities in Zanesville and in building the John McIntire Academy, and building and supporting the John McIntire Children's Home, yet the estate had doubled in value and was in 1902 worth more than \$300,000 dollars.

He is author of "The Battle of Cedar Creek," read before the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and published at Cincinnati by Robert Clarke & Co., in Volume 3, War Papers of that Commandery; also "Grant's Battle of the Wilderness," read before said commandery on May 6, 1896, and printed in its records; also of "Washington vs. Jefferson—the case tried by battle in 1861-1865," published in 1898 by Houghton Mifflin & Co.; also of "The Charities of the Estate of John McIntire," from 1815 to 1902 a history, printed in 1902 by George Lilienthal, printer and binder at Zanesville, Ohio; also "The Ohio Judiciary, 1803-1903," read on May 20, 1903, at Chillicothe, Ohio, during the Ohio Centennial Celebration, and published by The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society in their volume for 1903; also of "A Fair Answer to the Confederate Appeal at Richmond, Va.," printed in August, 1907, by Houghton & Co., of Cambridge, Mass.

He was married on December 29, 1858, at Lancaster, Ohio, to Mary Hoyt Reese, daughter of General William J. Reese and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Sherman, the eldest sister of General and Senator Sherman. Their living children are Alfred Hoyt Granger of Frost & Granger, Architects, residents in Lake Forest, having their offices in Chicago, Ill.; Sherman Moorhead Granger, a lawyer at Zanesville, Ohio; Ethel Granger, wife of William Darlington Schultz, resident in Zanesville. A son, "Henry James Granger," and a daughter "Helen Louise Granger," died in infancy. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Ohio Commandery, and a comrade of Haylett Post No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, at Zanesville, Ohio. He was a Whig until 1855; since then a Republican in politics. While not approving all of that party's legislation, he believes that it alone comprehends the National Constitution and is the safest custodian of power.

In November, 1849, he was confirmed by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, while a junior in Kenyon College, and ever since has been an active member of the parish of St. James' Church, Zanesville, Ohio, in the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He resides at 115 Muskingum Avenue, and his offices are Rooms 515 and 516 People's Saving Bank Building, North Fourth Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

#### **Charles Theodore Greve,**

Attorney at Law at Cincinnati, Ohio, Referee in Bankruptcy, and Secretary of the Sinking Fund Trustees of Cincinnati, was born on the 3rd of January, 1863, at Cincinnati. He is the son of Dr. Theodore L. A. Greve and Clara E. Emrie Greve. His father was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and was educated at the University of Kiel, where his father was an instructor. He came to this country in 1849, and subsequently moved to Cincinnati, in 1855, and for almost forty years conducted the Drug Store at the S. E. Corner of Sixth and John Streets, Cincinnati. Mr. Charles T. Greve obtained his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and, afterwards, of Hillsboro, Ohio, graduating at the high school of the latter town in 1878. He entered Harvard College in the fall of 1880, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884. He thereupon studied law in the office of Bentley Matthews and at the Cincinnati Law School, where he received the degree of LL. B., in May 1885. In this latter month he was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio and also to practice in the Federal Courts and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He continued his association with Mr. Matthews, part of the time as his partner, under the firm name of Matthews & Greve, until 1889, since which time he has practiced alone. For more than twenty years he has at times been connected with the newspaper press of Cincinnati, serving as literary editor on the Cincinnati Tribune during its entire life, and for several years in similar capacity on the Cincinnati Times Star. He was also Associate Editor of the work entitled "Bench and Bar of Ohio," and author of the historical portion of the "Centennial History of Cincinnati," and of lives of William S. Groesbeck and Stanley Matthews. He has been a Democrat all his mature life. In 1892 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Second Congressional District of Ohio, and, in 1902, was on the ticket for the office of Probate Judge of Hamilton County, but both times suffered defeat with the balance of the Democratic ticket. Since 1904 he has been one of the instructors of the Cincinnati Law School, teaching common law, equity and code pleading, bankruptcy, torts and domestic relations. In 1906 he was appointed to his present position as Secretary of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees for the City of Cincinnati. He is a director of the Western Electric Company of Ohio.

He has been a member of the Literary Club of Cincinnati for twenty-five years, being president in 1898-1899; of the Society of Colonial Wars (governor 1906); Society of Founders and Patriots Society of the War of 1812; Ohio Valley Historical Association (president 1907 and 1909); Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio (corresponding secretary); Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society (life member); Archaeological Institute of America (president of Ohio chapter); American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Economic Association; American Forestry Association; National Geographical Society; New England Society; Cincinnati Bar Association; American Bar Association and other organizations. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati (president 1907) and the University Club.

In May 1894 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, which position he resigned August 1, 1898 to become Referee in Bankruptcy which position he still holds. He married, October 23, 1895, Laura Belle Cherry, daughter of Major E. V. Cherry, of Cincinnati, and has two children, Theodore, born August 20, 1902, and Cherry, born November 5, 1903, at his residence in Vernonville.

#### **Charles H. Grosvenor,**

Of Athens, son of Peter Grosvenor and Ann Chase, was born at Pomfret, Wyndham County, Connecticut, on the 20th of September, 1833. He is a descendant of John Grosvenor, who emigrated from England, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and founded



he family line in America. General Grosvenors grandfather, Thomas Grosvenor, was Colonel of the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during the Revolution and served on the staff of General Washington. His father served in the War of 1812 as Major of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment. His own brilliant career as a volunteer soldier in suppressing the Rebellion is an evidence to prove that his inheritance of patriotism was not dishonored. When only five years of age, General Grosvenor was brought by his parents to Athens County, Ohio, which was then on the frontier. There was no school house in the neighborhood of their clearing until he had reached the age of fourteen, when the primitive district log house was erected. In the meantime, however, the rudiments of his education had not been neglected. He received from his intelligent and refined mother, a lady of high character and brilliant intellectual faculties, valuable lessons from text books and lessons in duty. Early in life he was compelled to rely upon his own resources and shape his own course. He worked on the farm in season, taught district schools during the short winter terms, for which the revenue supported him, and read the foundation books of law during the long evenings and leisure hours. He was directed in this course of primary reading by the Hon. Lot L. Smith. In 1857, he was admitted to the Bar of Athens, qualified to engage in the practice of that profession. He practiced until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private, but soon received a major's commission, and in 1863, was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy. Before the close of the war he was a full colonel and a brigadier general by brevet. He was recommended for promotion by General Stedman, for gallant service on the field in the battle of Nashville, and the recommendation was endorsed in most complimentary terms by General George H. Thomas. After the close of the war, General Grosvenor returned to Athens and again took up the practice of his profession. He is a lawyer of high reputation and large clientage. Trained in the old school he has adhered to the custom of taking case in all departments of practice. He has been equally successful in civil practice and the conduct of criminal cases. Quick in discernment, ready and logical in argument, careful in the preparation of a case, he is able to impress the court. Skillful in the use of words chosen from a large vocabulary at command, gifted in the art of oratory, controlled to a degree by sentiment and sympathy, his power over a jury is great. He stands very high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Bar Association for a number of years after its organization. General Grosvenor has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. In 1873, and again in 1875, General Grosvenor was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio from Athens County. During the second term he served as speaker of the House of Representatives, with ability and general approbation. He became an acknowledged force in Ohio politics and a leader in the Republican party. He was trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans Home from 1880 to 1888, and president of the Board for five years. He was presidential elector in 1872 for his district, and in 1880 for the State at large. He has been elected for ten terms in Congress. His fame as an orator, familiarity with political questions and ability as a lawyer have given him high rank among the nation's legislators. His personal popularity and power as a political debater created many a demand for his services during political campaigns. General Grosvenor was married on the 1st of December, 1858, to Samantha Stewart, of Athens County, who died in 1866, leaving a daughter. On the 21st of May, 1867, he was married to Miss Louise H. Currier, a native of the same county. Two daughters are the fruit of this marriage. Since his retirement from Congress, General Grosvenor has again devoted all his time to his legal practice. He resides in Athens, Ohio.



CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, ATHENS, O.

#### Edward A. Hafner,

A leading member of the Hamilton County Bar and one of the State Senators of Hamilton County, during the sessions of the 77th Ohio General Assembly, was born on the 9th of April, 1872, at Cincinnati, the son of John A. Hafner and Louisa Muegel Hafner, both natives of Ohio.

Senator Hafner was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Kansas, at the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas, the Wichita University, Central College, and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Upon his admission to the bar, Senator Hafner became engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He now is considered one of the most prominent members of the younger set of the Cincinnati Bar. Politically, Senator Hafner has always been a faithful Democrat. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic Fraternity. While in the State Senate, Mr. Hafner was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and member of the Judiciary, Railroads and Telegraph, Fish and Game and Enrollment Committees. He took an active part in the shaping of legislation and was a powerful factor in the passage of the primary election law and the Paine Bill, creating the Federal plan of Municipal Government. He always had the interests of the people at heart. His offices are located in the Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Alphonso Hart,

One of the most distinguished lawyers of Washington, D. C., a man of national reputation, was born on the 4th of July, 1830, at Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio. His parents being Chauncey Hart and Melisandria Hart, both natives of Connecticut. Both his grandfathers, Ard Hart on his father's side, and Bliss Hart, his mother's father, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, serving with distinction in the struggle of the colonies for freedom and independence. Governor Alphonso Hart was educated in the common schools of Brookfield, Ohio and at Grand River Institute. After having studied law and being admitted to the bar on the 12th of August, 1851, he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been pre-eminently successful. Governor Hart has always been a faithful Republican, ever ready to serve his party in any capacity when called upon, in the committees as well as on the stump. He started in public life at the age of thirty-one years, when he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Portage County, Ohio. He held the office one term, was re-elected and at the end of the first year of his second term resigned his office to take his seat in the Ohio Senate, to which he was elected in 1864, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Luther Day. He served in that capacity for one year, but, in 1871, Governor Hart was again elected to the Senate, serving another term in the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature. In 1872, he was chosen a Presidential Elector at Large for the State of Ohio, and voted for General Grant in the Electoral College. The year following, in 1873, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, serving two years. Devoting himself to his private practice, Governor Hart remained in private life until 1882, when he was elected to the 48th Congress from the Hillsboro-Chillicothe District. Before the expiration of his term of office the legislature changed the Congressional District and made it Democratic by twenty-seven hundred majority. Governor Hart, nevertheless, became a candidate again, and at the following election was defeated by only three hundred votes. In 1889, he was appointed Solicitor of Internal Revenue and served during the admin-



ALPHONSO HART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

istration of President Harrison. During his term of office he not only had charge of the general business of the office, but tried all Internal Revenue cases which were brought to the Supreme Court of the United States. He resigned the office in June, 1893. Governor Hart has been engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly sixty years. He is a distinguished and successful member of the profession. After retiring from the post of Solicitor he opened an office in the city of Washington, where he was engaged in many important cases. He was one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, in what was known as the Porto Rican and Manilasuits tried in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving difficult constitutional questions, and where the merchants of those islands recovered large sums of money which had been collected by the military authorities during the Spanish War. He was also attorney for the town of Las Vegas, New Mexico, and after long litigation, ending in the Supreme Court of the United States, secured title to the Las Vegas land grant, containing four hundred and ninety six thousand acres. In his profession he was noted for his ability as a trial lawyer and his power as an advocate. In the discussion of public questions he was clear, forcible and eloquent. He was a member of the National Geographic Society. On the 22nd of November, 1856, he was married to Miss Phebe Peck, of Warren, Ohio. Mrs. Hart died in 1868, leaving two children, Edgar Wills Hart and Lilla Virginia Hart, now Mrs. Morris Bien, of Washington, D. C. Governor Hart was married again, on the 29th of May, 1878, to Mrs. Anna F. Evans, of Hillsboro. One child, Mary Margareta Hart, now Mrs. Harry D. Moulton, is the fruit of their union. In his religious faith, Governor Hart was a Congregationalist. Governor Hart died in 1910, in Washington, D. C.

#### C. R. Hartkoff,

Judge of the Probate Court of Butler County and a leading member of the Hamilton, Ohio Bar, was born on the 9th of November 1876, at Cincinnati, the son of Charles and Theresa Ohlinger Hartkoff. The father was a prominent hotel keeper and a native of Germany, while Judge Hartkoff's mother was born in Ohio, of German parentage. When Judge Hartkoff was but three months old, his father died, whereupon his mother removed with her family to Hamilton, Ohio. In the public and high schools of this city, Judge Hartkoff received his education. Later on he attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1898. Being admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Hartkoff immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession in Hamilton. Outside of his legal profession, Judge Hartkoff is interested in a number of industrial and financial enterprises. He is a director in the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company, Hamilton, Ohio, and a stockholder in the Carriage Woodwork Company, the Advance Manufacturing Company and the American Castor Company, all of Hamilton, Ohio. Judge Hartkoff has been a faithful Democrat all his mature life and he has rendered his party valuable services as a member of the County Executive Committee as well as a delegate to State Conventions. In the spring of 1899, Judge Hartkoff was elected City Solicitor, serving seven years in that capacity. In 1905 he was elected Probate Judge of Butler County. Judge Hartkoff was a member of the K. of P. (Past Chancellor); Elks (Chaplain); Eagles and the Columbia Mutual Aid of Hamilton, Ohio. On the 17th of July, 1901, Judge Hartkoff was married to Miss Hermine Oetterer, a daughter of the late Aug. Oetterer, of Hamilton, Ohio. They have one daughter. Judge Hartkoff died suddenly in 1910, in Hamilton, Ohio.

#### Joseph Charles Heinlein,

Was born on the 22nd of March, 1864, at Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, where he has always resided. His parents, Jacob and Dorothea Heinlein, were natives of Germany. He received his education in the Bridgeport public schools, at the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and at the Albany Law School of Union University, Albany, New York, from which he graduated on May 26, 1887, receiving the degree of L. L. B.

Upon being admitted to the Ohio Bar he immediately entered into the practice of his chosen profession, which has been very successful. He is a Republican in politics and was elected Representative from Belmont County in the 70th and 71st General Assemblies of Ohio and Senator from the 20th and 22nd Senatorial District in the 76th General Assembly.

While a member of the Ohio Legislature he served on many standing committees, one of which was the Taxation Committee in the Senate, of which he was chairman. Senator Heinlein was the author of various bills of importance, including the Senate Bill No. 109, which passed April 21, 1904, for the establishment of a State Sanatorium for the treatment of persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, located near Mount Vernon, Ohio.

On July 2nd, 1894, he was married to Minnie Rachel Alexander, one of the daughters of Ross J. and Margaretta A. Alexander, and five children have blessed their union. His family attends the Kirkwood Presbyterian Church in Bridgeport. The Senator has taken a very progressive part in the development of Belmont County, and is interested in several of the important industries of Eastern Ohio.

#### Joseph W. Heintzman,

Attorney at Law at Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of the Queen City. His parents, George and Elizabeth Kelch Heintzman, were also born in Cincinnati, and of German descent. Mr. Heintzman was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at the McDonald Institute, graduating from the latter in 1899, with the degree of B. L. After his admission to the bar, he took up the practice of his chosen profession. He now is considered as one of the leading younger members of the Hamilton County Bar. He



JOSEPH C. HEINLEIN, BRIDGEPORT, O.



has always been a staunch active Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, K. of P. and K. O. T. M. During the Spanish-American War he organized the National Volunteer Reserves for the Southern District of Ohio, and this organization furnished the only independent militia force to the State of Ohio, being known as Company M, of the 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In May, 1901, he was married to Miss Olga Tharra. They have one daughter, Edna. Mr. Heintzman has his legal offices in the Traction Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Don Carlos Henderson,

Recognized to be one of the leading and most successful members of the Allen County Bar, was born on the 13th of February, 1862, at Tranquillity, Adams County, Ohio, where his father, Dr. James Kyle Henderson, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was a well known practicing physician. His mother, Mrs. Susanna Hine Henderson, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Henderson received his education at the public and high schools, and at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, from which institution of learning he graduated in 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1889, and immediately after opened an office at Lima, Ohio, where he has resided and practiced ever since. In politics he is connected with the Republican party, having always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. For two terms—from 1896 to 1900—he was City Solicitor of the City of Lima. In 1908, Mr. Henderson was one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, which nominated Wm. H. Taft for the Presidency. Socially, Mr. Henderson is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. and of the Lima Club. On



JOSEPH W. HEINTZMAN, CINCINNATI, O.

14th of May, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie W. Kahle, of Franklin, Pa. Two children, Dudley K. Henderson and Marjory T. Henderson have blessed their union. The Henderson family attends Market Street Presbyterian Church, at Lima, Ohio. Mr. Henderson resides at 513 W. Market Street, and his offices are located at 208-210 The Holland Block, that city.

#### Andrew J. Hess,

One of the leading lawyers of Western Ohio, and a prominent Republican of Sidney, Shelby County, was born on the 23rd of September, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, and is of German parentage. His parents died when he was very young, and until he was six years of age he was reared in the Columbus Orphans' Home. At that time he was taken from the home by Mrs. Theodore Campbell and brought to Shelby County, where he was raised on a farm near Sidney. His education consisted of what he was taught by Mrs. Campbell and the knowledge he gained from books, but he never attended school. Nevertheless, when sixteen years old, he was able to accept and fill a position as county school teacher, working on the farm in his leisure hours. He industriously saved his money and after he had taught school for a period of four years he was able to attend the Michigan Law School, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Upon his graduation and admission to the bar he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession in Sidney, in which he has continued ever since with marked success. For the last eleven years, Mr. Hess has been in partnership with Mr. J. C. Royan, one of the leading members of the Shelby County Bar, with offices in the Woodward Block, Sidney, Ohio. Mr. Hess has always been a faithful Republican and he has served his party in many capacities,



DON CARLOS HENDERSON, LIMA, O.

as a delegate to conventions as well as a member of the State Central Committee. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a K. of P. and a D. O. K. K. Outside of his legal profession, Mr. Hess is interested in many industries and financial enterprises of Shelby County. He is a director in The Tucker Woodwork Company, The Sidney Manufacturing Company, The First National Bank, The Peoples' Savings and Loan Association, Philip Smith Company, The Monarch Machine Company and The Sidney Tool Company. In 1884, Mr. Hess was married to Miss Elizabeth Gray. Seven children, three boys and four girls, were born to them, the eldest of which, Royan Gray Hess, is now practicing law in the office of his father. The family reside at 1121 Walnut Hills, Sidney, Ohio.

#### Timothy S. Hogan,

Attorney-General of Ohio, is a representative member of the Bar of Southern Ohio and a well known Democrat of the State. He was born on the 11th of June, 1864, at Washington Township, Jackson County, Ohio, and is the son of Patrick and Margaret Courtney Hogan, both natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. T. S. Hogan was educated in the public schools of Jackson County and received private instructions from Rev. John Larkin, who was a graduate of Maynooth College, Dublin. He also attended the Northern Ohio University, at Ada, the Ohio State University at Columbus, the Ohio University at Athens, and the Ohio Normal University, graduating from the latter institutions. Mr. Hogan holds the degrees of A. B. and B. Ph. Returning to Wellston, Mr. Hogan took up the profession of teaching and served as superintendent of the Wellston, Ohio public schools, from 1887 to 1895. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and in due time was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, when he began the practice of his chosen profession. He soon became one of the most successful lawyers in Southern Ohio and has represented many important corporations in the State. He is interested in a number of financial and industrial enterprises. In politics, Mr.



TIMOTHY S. HOGAN, WELLSTON, O.

Hogan is a life long Democrat. He has held numerous appointive positions in connection with the city administration in Wellston, and, in 1896, was a candidate for Congress from the Tenth Ohio District, receiving the largest vote any Democrat ever received in that strongly Republican district. Three times he has been honored by his party with the nomination for Attorney General of Ohio, being elected to that office in 1910. Socially, Mr. Hogan is a Knight of Columbus, and a member and Past President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. On the 9th of June, 1891, he was married to Mary E. Collins. Mr. Hogan and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, Wellston, Ohio. He resides at Columbus, Ohio.

#### Howard Clark Hollister,

United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, was born on the 11th of September, 1856, in the family residence on Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati. His father, George B. Hollister, was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where his parents, both natives and residents of Manchester, Vermont, lived a few years, and was a descendant of one of Ethan Allen's "Green Mountain Boys." He came to Cincinnati in 1848 and entered the law office of Thos. J. Strait and S. S. Cox. He was a prominent member of the Cincinnati Bar. Judge Hollister's mother, Mrs. Laura B. Strait Hollister, was a daughter of Thomas J. Strait and a native of Cincinnati. Judge Hollister received his education in the public schools and at Woodward High School, Cincinnati. He subsequently spent a year at Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Massachusetts, preparing himself for Yale, which he entered in 1874. He graduated from that university in 1878, receiving the degree of B. A. Returning to Cincinnati, Judge Hollister took up the study of law in his father's office and also attended Cincinnati Law School. He graduated in May, 1880, after having been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio a short time previous to this. In 1881, Judge Hollister was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney by Hon. Miller Outcalt. A year later he became a partner in his father's law firm, which, in January, 1893, took the firm name of Hollister & Hollister. In the fall of 1893, Mr. Hollister was nominated on the Republican ticket for the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County and elected. In 1898 he was elected for a second term, having received not only the nomination of his party, but also the endorsement of the Cincinnati Bar Association, which is non-political in character. At the expiration of his second term of office, Judge Hollister retired to private practice. In March, 1910, Judge Hollister was appointed by President W. H. Taft, United States Judge for the Southern District of Ohio. Judge Hollister is a staunch Republican, but opposed to boss rule in any form. On the 2nd of June, 1887, he was married to Miss Alice Keys, a daughter of Samuel Barr Keys and Julia Baker Keys, both descendants of two of the pioneer families of the city. Four children have been born to them. The family reside on Madison Road, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.



SAMUEL A. HOSKINS, WAPAKONETA, O.

#### Samuel A. Hoskins,

One of the most prominent attorneys of Western Ohio and a resident of the pretty little city of Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State, born on the 5th of March, 1863, at Richwood, Union County, the son of J. W. Hoskins and Martha Newhouse Hoskins. His father was a minister of the Christian Church and preached for many years throughout Central Ohio. Mr. Samuel A. Hoskins received his education in the public schools of his home county, at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, from which latter institution he graduated, receiving the degree of A. M. He then pursued his studies at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating with the class of 1890 with the degree of B. L. After leaving law school, Mr. Hoskins took up the practice of his profession in Wapakoneta, in which he has been pre-eminently successful. Mr. Hoskins is a staunch Democrat and has served his party in many capacities. For six years he served as Prosecuting Attorney of Auglaize County. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1904 and a candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, in 1906. He also served as Presidential elector at large in 1908. In 1900 he was one of the delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Hoskins is a very busy man. His interests are many and of great variety. In his younger days he followed the profession of school teacher, earning the necessary means for his further education. He has a large practice in his chosen profession and is also interested in farming and manufacturing, being a partner in the Standard Churn Company, Wapakoneta, Ohio; Stone Crushing Plants in Auglaize County and Logan County, and a Director of the People's National Bank, a Director in The Columbus Savings & Trust Company of Columbus, Ohio, also a Director

in The Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio. He was appointed by Governor Pattison, a member of the Commission to build a hospital for Criminal Insane, at Lima, Ohio, now in course of construction, and is also President of the Board of Trustees of O. N. N., at Ada. Fraternally, Mr. Hoskins is a member of the Masonic Shrine, a State Officer in the order of K. of P., also an Elk. On the 10th of September, 1890, he was married to Miss Clara Hamilton, daughter of Senator Geo. B. Hamilton, of Richwood, Ohio. Four children have been the fruit of this union, George O., Donald J., Allen H. and Helen M. Hoskins. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wapakoneta, O.

#### Benson Walker Hough,

A prominent lawyer of Delaware, Ohio, and a member of the law firm of Overturf & Hough, of that city, was born on the 3rd of March, 1875, in Berkshire Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is the son of Leonard Samuel and Mary Linn Hough. The father was an extensive farmer and stockman. Mr. Benson Walker Hough was educated in the district schools until he was nine years old and then accompanied his mother to Delaware, where he completed the high school course. He afterwards spent three years in the Ohio Wesleyan University and, in 1899, graduated from the Ohio State University with the degree of B. L. About 1897 he first began to read law with the firm of Overturf & Coyner, and he was admitted to the bar in 1899, when he took up the practice of his chosen profession. For three years he practiced alone, then, in 1902, he entered into partnership with Hon. N. F. Overturf, which firm



has continued to the present time with marked success. Mr. Hough has been prominent in State Military affairs for a number of years and has won his present rank as Lieutenant Colonel through faithful service. In 1892 he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, serving five years. The pressure of other duties kept him out of the service for a time, but, in January, 1902, he was elected First Lieutenant; in June, 1902, Captain, and in June, 1905, Major of the Third Battalion, Fourth Regiment. In July, 1906, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. Col. Hough was married to Edith B. Markel, of Delaware, on the 25th of June, 1902. They have one son, Benson Markel Hough. The family attends the Presbyterian Church. Col. Hough is a member of the Y. M. C. A., the Commercial Club, the Delaware Club, the Elks and of the Phi Gamma Delta, the Theta Nu Epsilon and the Phi Delta Phi College Fraternities. In politics, he is a faithful Republican. From 1902 until 1906 he served as City Solicitor of Delaware.

#### Edward N. Huggins,

Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, was born at Mt. Oreb, Ohio, on the 6th of November, 1860. He received his education in the common schools of that section and at Hillsboro, Ohio. In June 1884 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and began the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio, soon thereafter. He has continued in the active practice of his chosen profession in that city ever since. Mr. Huggins, while an active Republican, has never held office. He was an elector at large in 1908, leading his ticket by several thousand votes.

#### Ivor Hughes,

One of the most prominent members of the Bar of Franklin County, Ohio, was born on the 13th of September, 1846, at Newport, Wales, Great Britain, the son of Thomas and Anne Jones Hughes, both natives of Wales. The father, a relative of Mr. Thomas Hughes, of literary fame, emigrated with his family to the United States, when Mr. Ivor Hughes was quite young. The latter received his education in the public schools, at the Iowa State University and at Ann Arbor, Mich. In May, 1872, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, since when he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, at Columbus, Ohio. Before taking up the study of law, Mr. Hughes, at the age of sixteen years, began teaching school in Iowa, at a salary of \$20.00 per month. From 1885 to 1900, Mr. Hughes served three terms as Master Commissioner of the Franklin County Courts of Common Pleas. He is independent in politics. Socially, Mr. Hughes is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the I.

O. O. F., having held all the important official positions in Odd Fellowship. He is a stockholder in The Ohio National Bank, Columbus. He is married and resides at 209 Hamilton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, since 1875. His law offices are located at 145 North High Street, in the Brunson Block. He is associated in the practice with Mr. Chas. C. Pavey, under the firm name of Hughes & Pavey.

#### Henry Thomas Hunt,

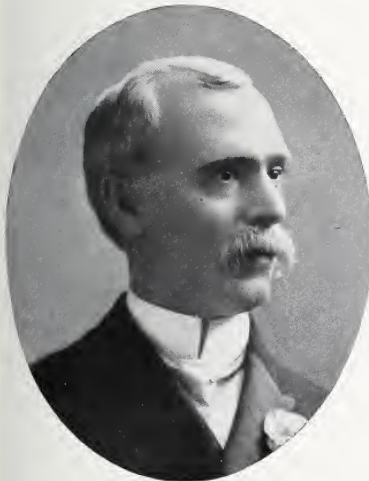
Mayor of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and one of the leading members of the Cincinnati Bar, was born on the 29th of April, 1878, the son of Samuel Hunt and Mrs. Martha Trotter-Hunt, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. His father was one of the foremost citizens of the Queen City and identified with many of the important interests of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio. He was President of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad; Receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Ry.; President of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry., and was connected with many other interests of great magnitude. On his father's side, Mr. Hunt's ancestors belonged to the early French pioneers, who settled in New Jersey during the seventeenth century, while six of his ancestors on his mother's side took part in the struggle for American Independence.

Mr. Henry Thomas Hunt received a thorough education at the Cincinnati public schools, at Franklin School, Cincinnati; Yale College and Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1903, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. He also holds the

degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale, having graduated from that College in 1900. After leaving the Cincinnati Law School and having been admitted to the bar, Mr. Hunt immediately took up the practice of his profession in which he has met with gratifying success. In 1905, Mr. Hunt was elected a member of the State Legislature. During the sessions of that law making body, Mr. Hunt endeavored to further legislation towards separating municipal affairs from National Party politics; prohibiting contributions to political parties by corporations and other matters of great importance. He always was lined up on the side of the people against bossism and the enactment of sumptuary laws. In the November election of 1908, Mr. Hunt was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, and, in November, 1911, to his present office, as Mayor of Cincinnati. In politics he is a free trade Democrat and Anti-Imperialist. Socially, he belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. On the 15th of October, 1906, he was married to Miss Thomas Haydock. One daughter has been the issue of their union. His residence is located at 3788 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.



EDWARD N. HUGGINS, COLUMBUS, O.



IVOR HUGHES, COLUMBUS, O.



HENRY T. HUNT, MAYOR OF CINCINNATI



CHARLES JUDSON HUNT, CINCINNATI, O.

**Charles Judson Hunt,**

Charles Judson Hunt, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born on November 18th, 1858. His father was Dr. James G. Hunt. Judge Hunt received his education in the public schools of his native city and at Woodward High School, after which he attended the Cincinnati Law School, and read law in the office of Matthews, Ramsey & Matthews, of which Judge Stanley Matthews was the senior member. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1879. After his graduation he went to Central America in the interest of creditors of a mining company. Upon his return to Cincinnati he practiced his chosen profession alone until 1884, when he became associated with W. L. Granger. This partnership continued until 1894, when Judge Miller Outcalt left the bench and entered the firm. The name of the firm was then changed to Outcalt, Granger & Hunt. In 1897 Judge Hunt withdrew from the firm and practiced alone, building up a large clientage. He has always been an active Republican but never accepted any office until 1900, when he was elected corporation counsel for Cincinnati. At the end of his first term, during which the government of all municipalities in Ohio was reorganized by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating special legislation, he was re-elected on the same proposition in 1903. Three years later he was elected to the Common Pleas bench. Judge Hunt is a member of all the different Masonic orders, and of the Cincinnati and Walnut Hills Business Men's Clubs, also of the Young Men's Blaine Club and the Stamina Republican League. As legal counsel, and subsequently as Director of The Ohio Mechanics' Institute, he has been and is actively interested in the cause of technical education.

**Ellsworth C. Irvine,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, one of the leading members of the Bar of Franklin County, and a member of the well known law firm of Arnold, Morton & Irvine, of that city, was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the 11th of December, 1861. His father, William Irvine was a native of Ireland, while his mother, Emeline Braddock Irvine, was born in Knox County. The father emigrated to America in 1839, establishing his home on a farm near Mount Vernon, where for many years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The work of the fields became familiar to Ellsworth C. Irvine, for he worked on the farm during vacation periods and after school hours. He attended the country schools, taught school for two years and then entered Northern Ohio University, graduating in 1884, with the degree of Master of Arts. In preparation for a legal career he entered the office of Converse, Booth & Keating in Columbus, under whose direction he studied Blackstone until admitted to the bar in June, 1886. He immediately opened an office and practiced until 1890, when he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, filling the position until July, 1899. After retiring from public office he became a member of the above named firm, who occupy offices in the Columbus Trust and Savings Building. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. Socially, Mr. Irvine is a member of the Ohio Club, the I. O. O. F., a Mason and Knight Templar. On the 20th of July, 1887, he was married to Miss Ida M. Rowland, a daughter of Mr. Richard Rowland, of Columbus. They have two children, Dorothy M. and William R. The parents are prominent socially and are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.



ELLSWORTH C. IRVINE, COLUMBUS, O.

**Sidney De'Lamar Jackson,**

A leading member of the Mahoning County Bar, was born on the 9th of April, 1855, at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph M. and Rebecca Lorain Jackson, natives of New Bedford, Pa., and Hubbard, Ohio, respectively. Mr. Jackson belongs to an old American family. On his father's side he is of Irish descent, while his mother's family is of English ancestry. Mr. Jackson was educated at Science Hill public schools, at Poland Union Seminary and at Grand River Institute, after which he read law with Hon. D. M. Wilson, at Youngstown, and in April, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice as a partner of D. M. Wilson, who died two years later. Since that time he has been associated with W. T. Gibson, under the firm name of Jackson and Gibson, and from 1900 until 1910 was a member of the firm of Norris, Jackson and Rose. He now practices alone. In politics, Mr. Jackson is a faithful Republican, being a party worker and having served on committees, in delegations and on the stump. From 1896 to 1899 he filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Mahoning County. He is a life member of the Elks and an I. O. O. F. in all departments. Mr. Jackson is married and the father of three children. He resides in Youngstown, Ohio.



SIDNEY D. JACKSON, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

**Benjamin Franklin James,**

Of Bowling Green, Ohio, one of the leading lawyers of Northwestern Ohio, was born on the 30th of April, 1863, near Mt. Gilead, Ohio, the son of William D. James and Sarah Meredith James, natives of Ohio. His father was the son of Edmund James and Esther Griffith James, who emigrated from Carmarthenshire, South Wales, in 1795.



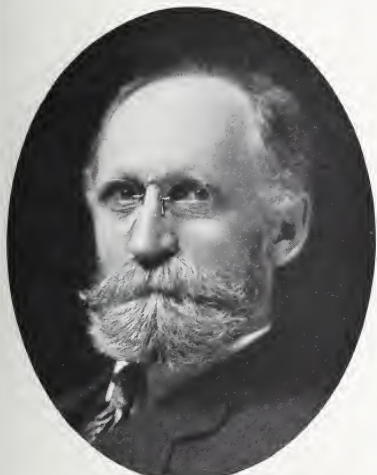
The mother was a daughter of William and Mary Farmer Meredith. They emigrated from England in the same year. Mr. Benjamin F. James was educated at the Chesterville, Ohio High School, at Ohio Wesleyan University, Denison University, the University of Chicago and at Yale University. He received the degree of B. of A. from the University of Chicago, in 1884, and the degree of L. L. B. from Yale, in 1887. Being admitted to the bar, he opened an office in Bowling Green, and since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession with marked success. Mr. James has always been a staunch Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. He started upon his political career in 1890, as City Solicitor of Bowling Green, Ohio, holding that position in 1890 and 1891. From 1891 to 1895 he represented his county in the 70th and 71st General Assemblies of Ohio, taking an active part in the shaping of legislation. While serving in the Legislature, he was a member of the standing committees on Enrollment, Fees and Salaries, Judiciary and Universities and Colleges. In March, 1905, he was appointed United States Attorney before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, Washington, D. C., the duties thereof taking him to Cuba and Spain. He resigned that position in 1907, to resume the general law practice, with offices in Toledo and Bowling Green, Ohio. Before he took up the practice of his profession he was Professor of Latin and Greek in Bardstown College, Kentucky, and at Burlington College, Iowa. Socially, Mr. James is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Teta Psi College Fraternity; the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, of the Yale Chapter, of which he was founder and first charter member, in 1887; of the Toledo Club and the American Bar Association. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church. He was married to Miss Myrtle E. McElroy, of Washington, D. C., on the 4th of September, 1901. Mr. James resides at 307 North Church Street, Bowling Green, Ohio. His law offices are in the First National Bank Building, Bowling Green, and at 723 Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio.



BENJAMIN F. JAMES, BOWLING GREEN, O.

#### William L. January,

A prominent lawyer of Detroit, Mich., was born on the 9th of July, 1853, in Jefferson Township, Green County, Ohio, on a farm, operated by his father, George Wadman January, a native of Ohio. His mother Mary Sandeford Garnett January, was a daughter of Colonel Armsted Garnett, a planter and slave owner of Buckingham County, Virginia. Mr. January's father was opposed to slavery, and, as a pioneer of Southern Ohio, was known as "Black Abolitionist." The mother also sympathized with the cause of freedom. She taught negro children on her father's plantation in Virginia to read and write, and thus frequently violated the laws of her native state. Mr. William L. January was educated in the district and high schools of Ohio, at the University of Michigan Literary Department (elective), and at the Law Department of the same University, graduating in 1883 with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Detroit, Mich., where he has resided ever since. His offices are located at No. 12-13 Buhl Block, that city. Mr. January has been a faithful advocate of Republican doctrines, being a Republican by birth and choice, always interested in the affairs of the State and the Nation, he has rendered his party very valuable services on the stump as well as by writing. He was a member of the Michigan State Legislature, serving in 1897, 1899, and while being a member of the House of Representatives he served as chairman of the committee on Public Schools and also a member of the committee on City Corporations and on Apportionment. He took an active part in debates and the shaping of Legislation and introduced the bills on Primary Reform and the abolition of Convention System. He also opposed lobbyists and introduced measures to that effect. Mr. January is a member of the U. of M. Alumni Association, the Detroit Bar Association, Michigan State Bar Association and American Bar Association of which latter association he is General Council. Clubs: Detroit Yacht, The Ohio Society of Detroit, the International Law Association, L'Institut de droit Compare, Brussels, Detroit Board of Commerce. On the 25th of May, 1886, he was married to Miss Carrie Brucker, of Shelby, Ohio. One daughter, Marie Margueretta has blessed their union. Residence 196 Avery Avenue, Detroit.



WILLIAM L. JANUARY, DETROIT, MICH.

tion, the Detroit Bar Association, Michigan State Bar Association and American Bar Association of which latter association he is General Council. Clubs: Detroit Yacht, The Ohio Society of Detroit, the International Law Association, L'Institut de droit Compare, Brussels, Detroit Board of Commerce. On the 25th of May, 1886, he was married to Miss Carrie Brucker, of Shelby, Ohio. One daughter, Marie Margueretta has blessed their union. Residence 196 Avery Avenue, Detroit.

#### James Johnson, Jr.,

Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court and former Mayor of that city, was born on the 3rd of December, 1856, in Springfield, and is the son of James and Katherine Eby Johnson. The father, a native of Ireland, emigrated with his parents to the United States when he was seven years of age, settling in Clark County, where he later became a prominent builder in Springfield. He was a member of the School Board and of the Springfield City Council, and twice filled the office of Postmaster. He died in 1902, at the ripe age of 81 years. James Johnson, Jr., was graduated from Wittenberg College in the class of 1877, after which he studied law with the firm of Bowman, Pringle & Scott. Being admitted to the bar he immediately took up the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Mr. Pringle, under the firm name of Pringle & Johnson. This firm existed until 1897, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Since then Mr. Johnson has practiced alone. Mr. Johnson has always been a faithful Democrat and he has served his party in many capacities. In 1886 he was nominated for Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit of Ohio, and although he was defeated in a strong Republican district, he carried his own county, against great odds, by almost one thousand votes. In 1893 he was elected Mayor of Springfield, and during his two years in office he worked assiduously for public improvements and guarded the city's interests on every hand. In 1897 followed his election to the Presidency of the Springfield Board of Trade. Mr. Johnson is a public spirited man, of a kind and generous nature, and he stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1888, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Blanche Obenshane, of White County, Indiana. Mr. Johnson resides at Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Johnson was nominated by the Democratic State Convention on June 22, 1910, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and elected at the following election.



WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON, ZANESVILLE, O.

**William Henry Johnson,**

Of Zanesville, Ohio, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the First Subdivision of the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio and a leading member of the Bar of Muskingum County, was born on a farm near Zanesville, on the 8th of June, 1853, the son of Jacob Johnson and Caroline E. Gray Johnson. His ancestors were farmers and from them he inherited his rugged constitution. He obtained his education at the common schools of his native county, at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio and the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from Wesleyan in 1878 and at Cincinnati in 1881. After being admitted to the bar he took up the practice of his profession in which he has been very successful. He has always been a staunch Republican and has been active in the ranks of its workers. He was appointed on the City Board of Elections by Governor Foraker in 1889, and reappointed from time to time on City and County Boards of Elections until nominated for his present position, when he resigned. He was triumphantly elected and took the oath of his office on the 8th of February, 1907. Socially, Judge Johnson is a member of the Elks. He is still single. His residence is located at Zanesville, Ohio.

**Henry Pounds Karch,**

A prominent member of the Cincinnati Bar, with offices in the Pickering Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio. He was born on his grandfather's farm in Paint Township, and is the son of Fred Karch and Mary Elizabeth Pounds Karch. The mother was an Ohioan by birth, while the father came with his parents from Meisenheim, Germany to the United States when but two years of age. On his maternal side, Mr. Karch is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. When five years old, Mr. Karch's parents moved

to Saltcreek Township. He received his early education in the Boontown public schools, working on the farm during vacation times. Later he attended Millersburg High School, graduating in 1890. The next three years Mr. Karch attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada, teaching school at the same time. Returning to Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, Mr. Karch took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Critchfield & Huston, well known lawyers of that city, and on the 7th of March, 1895, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. Immediately after, he became engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Millersburg, but, in 1896 removed to Cincinnati, where he has practiced ever since. Mr. Karch is an Independent Democrat but never held any office. Socially, he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He was married on the 30th of June, 1895, to Miss Mary Josephine Stiffler, a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Rebecca Lidy Stiffler, of Millersburg, and is the father of three sons and one daughter. The family reside in Norwood, Ohio.

**Chas. Wesley Karr,**

A leading member of the Hamilton County Bar, with offices in the Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 7th of September, 1841, in Whitewater Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents, Charles and Jerusha Harvey Karr, were natives of Ohio and New Hampshire, respectively. Mr. Karr's grandfather, Hugh Karr, removed to Whitewater Township from Pennsylvania, in 1797, and cleaned the farm on which Mr. C. W. Karr and his father were born. Mr. Karr received his education in the common schools, after which he took a course at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, finishing his education in 1860. He then engaged in the profession of teaching until June, 1861, when he followed Lincoln's call to arms and enlisted in Company E., 2nd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, as a sergeant. For meritorious conduct on the battlefield of Shiloh, he was promoted to second Lieutenant by Adjutant General Fimmel, and later to Captaincy, serving in the latter rank until mustered out on the 19th of June, 1864. In the battle of Stone River, on the 31st of December, 1862, he was slightly wounded. He commanded Company G of his Regiment at the Battle of Chickamauga. Upon his discharge from the army, Mr. Karr returned to Cincinnati, read law in the office of his brother, John Karr, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated with the class of April, 1866, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar the same month. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, making a specialty of office law business and prosecution of United States claims. Mr. Karr has played an important part in the history of the O. N. G. In January, 1876, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and in August, 1876, Adjutant General by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes and later by Governor Thomas L. Young. It was during this term that the great railroad strike occurred, and this he met and adjusted with courage and tact. General Karr organized the Ohio National Guard, he being the author of the Independent Militia Act, of April, 1870, the initiatory step toward the law which he subsequently drafted and which was passed in 1876-1877. He has been actively identified with the G. A. R. since its organization, and he was Assistant Adjutant General of the Ohio Department and later commander of George H. Thomas Post, No. 13. He is one of the charter members of the Wm. H. Lytle Post, No. 47, a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and Past Master of North Bend Lodge, F. & A. M. On the 17th of November, 1879, General Karr was married to Miss Elizabeth Platt, a daughter of Mr. Stephen H. Platt, a merchant of New York. Mrs. Karr is a talented author, among her productions being "The American Horse Woman," now in general use as a book of instruction for ladies in the art of riding. General Karr resides in North Bend, Ohio, which village he has served as Trustee, Mayor and Solicitor.



CHAS. WESLEY KARR, CINCINNATI, O.

**Malcolm A. Karchner,**

One of the best known Republicans of the State and a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the Twelfth Ohio District, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 12th of July, 1877. His father, George W. Karchner, also a native of Ohio, came to Columbus in 1886. His mother, Clara Bitler Karchner, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. Both parents are of German ancestry and they reside in Columbus. The maternal ancestors fled from Germany as religious refugees, came to America and settled in Penn-





MALCOLM A. KARCHNER, COLUMBUS, O.

sylvania. General Karchner, who served in General Washington's staff during the War of the Revolution, was a paternal ancestor, the name being changed since. Mr. Malcolm Karchner was educated in the public schools of Columbus, graduating from North High School in 1894. He then took a four year course in pharmacy at Ohio State University and graduated in 1898. In that year he joined Battery H, Ohio National Guard, and served throughout the Spanish-American War. In the fall of 1898 he was Assistant Secretary of the Franklin County Executive Committee. In 1899, Governor Nash appointed him Deputy Clerk at the Ohio Penitentiary. After the election of Mayor Jeffrey, of Columbus, in 1903, Mr. Karchner was selected as his secretary and the same year he was elected Secretary of the Franklin County Executive Committee. He was also elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1902 and still holds that position, being chosen Secretary of that body. When the Republican State Executive Committee was organized for the campaign of 1908, Chairman Henry H. Williams appointed him chairman of the organization bureau, a position of great responsibility. In June, 1908, he was elected Vice-President of the American Savings Bank of Columbus. Socially, Mr. Karchner is a K. of P. and an Elk. He was married on the 15th of May, 1898, to Miss Julia Pinney, of Worthington, Ohio. They reside in Columbus, Ohio.

#### J. Warren Keifer,

Member of Congress and President of the Lagonda National Bank, Springfield, Ohio, has long been one of Ohio's honored and distinguished citizens. He was born on Mad River, Clark County, Ohio, on the 30th of January, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Mary

(Smith) Keifer. The father was a native of Maryland and had emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clark County, when the state was still in its infancy. Mr. J. Warren Keifer was educated in the public schools and at Antioch College. Upon completing his Collegiate course he returned to the home farm and between the intervals of agricultural labor he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law. In 1858, he was admitted to practice and immediately opened an office at Springfield. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Keifer, on the 19th of April, 1861, enlisted in defense of the Union, being among the first to proffer his services. On the 27th of April, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three months, and before the expiration of that time was commissioned for three years. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, on the 11th of July, 1861, and in the same year was on the field at Cheat Mountain and Elk Water, W. Va. On the 12th of February, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and was present at the capture of Bowling Green, Ky., Nashville, Tenn. and Huntsville and Bridgeport, Ala. In April, 1862, he led an expedition into Georgia and performed an important service in destroying the saltpetre works at Nickajack Cave. On the 30th of September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the 110th Regiment, O. V. I., and being assigned to General Milroy's division in West Virginia, was placed in command of a brigade and the post of Moorefield. He was wounded twice in the battle at Winchester, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June, 1863. On the 9th of July, 1863, Colonel Keifer was assigned to the Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and fought at Wapping Heights. In August of the same year he was dispatched with his command to New York City to suppress riots and enforce the draft. This work successfully accomplished, he rejoined the army, and, on the 27th of November, 1863, he took part in the battle of Mine Run. On the 24th of March, 1864 he was transferred to the Sixth Army Corps, and, at the battle of Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864, he was seriously wounded, but, in August, following, in spite of his disability, he resumed command of his brigade. His adoring soldiers saw their commander with his wounded arm still in the sling, fighting at their head under General Sheridan and Wright through the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, down to Shenandoah Valley, having the horse shot from under him in the first named battle. Recognition of his bravery and indomitable courage was shown by President Lincoln, who brevetted him Brigadier General. In December, 1864, with his own corps, General Keifer rejoined the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, and on the 25th of March, 1865 he led a successful assault. On the 2nd of April he charged with his division in the final assault which carried the main works and resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. His corps was later sent to aid in the capture of General Johnston's army in North Carolina, and he was present at the capitulation of General Johnston, as he had been at that of General Lee. Thus ended his military career during the Civil War. Many years later General Keifer added another page to his military achievements. In April, 1898, when war with Spain was declared, he was appointed a Major General by President McKinley and served in command of the Seventh Army Corps at Miami and Jacksonville, Florida. Embarking with sixteen thousand men to Cuba, he established his headquarters at Buena Vista, just outside the city of Havana. He was in command of the United States Military forces which took possession of Havana, on the 1st of January, 1899. In May of that year he was mustered out of the military service and resumed his law practice at Springfield. General Keifer has been a life long faithful Republican, and as a Statesman he has won the commendations and admiration of his fellow citizens in equal degree as a soldier. From 1868 until 1870 he served with marked efficiency as a member of the Ohio State Senate. In 1876, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and in the same year was elected to Congress, where he served continuously until 1885. In December 1881, he was chosen Speaker of the House, serving in that capacity until March, 1883. In 1904, General Keifer was again elected to Congress, representing the 7th Ohio District, and serving until 1912. On the 22nd of March, 1860, General Keifer was married to Eliza Stout. Three sons and one daughter were born to them, of which the sons survive. From 1870 to 1878, General Keifer served as one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, he having organized the Board of Control in 1868. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and the Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion. Since 1873, General Keifer is President of the Lagonda National Bank, at Springfield. He resides at 1220 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio.

#### James B. Kennedy,

A prominent lawyer of Youngstown, Ohio, was born on the 20th of November, 1862, at Youngstown, and is the son of John Reid Kennedy, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and Elizabeth Byrd Kennedy. The mother came from England to the United States at an early age. Mr. Kennedy's great grandfather was born at the old family settlement near Baltimore, where his ancestors had located when they came to America. Mr. Kennedy was educated in the Youngstown public schools, at Poland Academy and at the University of Michigan. He then read law at Warren and Youngstown, and, at the age of 21 years, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. Since then he has followed his profession at Youngstown with marked success. Judge Kennedy has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party faithfully and well. For six years he was prosecuting



JOSIAH QUINCY KERN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alliance, Ohio, June 20, 1861, and at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., in June 1882, and again in June, 1883, receiving the University gold medal in 1883 for the best essay on "The Doctrine of Ultra Vires." He holds the degrees of A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., and LL. M.

In 1861, at the age of twenty-three, he engaged in the teacher's profession and taught for several years in high schools in Illinois and Ohio. In 1864 he was employed as a clerk in the Recorder's office at Canton, Stark County, Ohio. In December of that year he was appointed to a first class clerkship in the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., and has since been promoted through all the grades to his present position, that of Law Clerk of the office of the Auditor for the War Department, a bureau in the Treasury Department. His present occupation is that of writer of decisions on questions of law arising in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, a responsible as well as honorable position in the United States Treasury Department. From May, 1866, to October, 1894, he was a clerk in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, engaged in the revision of military accounts. During this period, much of his time, after official hours, was occupied as a correspondent and contributor to various newspapers. He has occupied his present position as Law Clerk in the office of the Auditor for the War Department since June 19, 1897. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the National Geographic Society; the Association of American Government Accountants; National Lodge No. 12; F. A. A. M., D. C. and Lafayette Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., D. C. In his political belief he is a Republican. He was married February 20, 1903, to Miss Edith Kingman Poyer, of Woodstock, Illinois, a successful teacher in the public schools of Illinois and author of several books for young people. Like her husband, she is a graduate in law and has been admitted to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia.

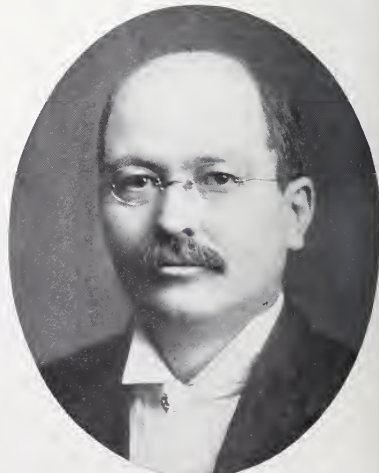
Mr. Kern is the author of two law books published by the Government. The first was published in 1893 and the second in 1899. The first is entitled "Digest of Decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury from 1884 to 1893." It is a work of 508 pages, the index to which comprises 96. The second is entitled "Digest of Decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury from January 1, 1893 to October 1, 1894." It is a work of 178 pages, the index comprising 44. The two books cover a period of nearly ten years. Many of the decisions digested in them were written by Mr. Kern, who has another volume in an advanced state of preparation.

#### Edgar B. Kinkead,

At present one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the sub-division, composed of Franklin County, of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, was born near the village of Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, March 14, 1863. At the beginning of the Civil War, his father, Isaac Benton Kinkead, enlisted in the Union Army. He was Captain of Company K of the 77th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was at one time in charge of Alton Prison, Ill. He was afterwards Lieutenant Colonel of the 148th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Judge Kinkead obtained his education in the common schools of Washington County, at Marietta Academy and at Marietta College, receiving from the latter the degree of M. A. At the age of nineteen he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court of his native county, which position he held for five years, during which time he begun the study of the law. In March, 1887, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio, serving in that capacity about one year, and was then appointed Assistant State Law Librarian, which position he held five years. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1889. In 1893 he resigned as Assistant Law Librarian and entered upon the general practice of the law. In September, 1895, he was appointed Professor of Law at the Law College of the Ohio State University, which position he still occupies. He acted as Special Counsel for the State Attorney-General in the years 1897 and 1898, and took a prominent part in all the anti-trust litigation carried on during those years. In November, 1908, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and took his seat on the bench, January 1, 1909.

Judge Kinkead is the author of numerous works on law subjects, among which are the following: "Kinkead's Code Pleading," 2nd Vol. (1894); 2nd Edition, 1898; "Kinkead's Instruction to Juries and Judgment Entries" (1897), 1st Vol.; "Kinkead's



EDGAR B. KINKEAD, COLUMBUS, O.

Attorney of Mahoning County and also was Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Kennedy accepted membership on the County House Commission at the universal request of the bench and bar and to the great satisfaction of the citizenship. Since that time the work of building the magnificent new Court House has been carried on free from criticism, with the result that Mahoning County will soon be graced by one of the most splendid temples of Justice in the United States, the architecture of the building being upon a scale of grandeur seldom found in county buildings. Outside of his legal duties, Judge Kennedy is President of the Youngstown & Northern Railroad, Director of the Commercial National Bank; the W. J. Scholl Company; the Wilkins-Leonard Hardware Company and other financial and industrial institutions. He is married and is the father of three children. His offices are located in the Wick Building. Judge Kennedy resides at 270 Madison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

#### Josiah Quincy Kern,

A valued law official in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., familiarly known in departmental circles as "Judge Kern," was born on a farm in Washington Township, Stark County, Ohio, October 27, 1838, and was the oldest child of Jacob Kern and Christina Riseley Kern. His father was a successful farmer and highly respected citizen, and his mother an industrious wife, devoted to the interests of her husband and her family. His parents were natives of Ohio, descended from natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. His maternal great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Kern received his education at the home district school, Mount Union College and the National University Law School. He graduated at Mount Union College,



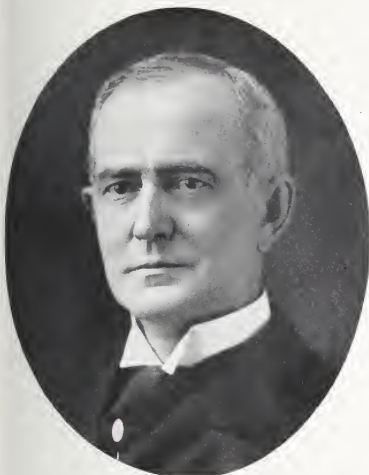
Practice" (1900), 1st Vol.; "Kinkead's Common Law Pleading" (1900), 1st Vol.; "Kinkead's Probate Law and Practice" (1900), 1st Vol.; "Kinkead's Commentaries on Torts" (1903), 2nd Vol.; "Kinkead's Jurisprudence, Law and Ethics" (1904), 1st Vol.; and an article on Libel and Slander in "Cyclopedia of Law."

He is much in demand as a public speaker and lecturer. He has delivered addresses before the Ohio State Bar Association, one of which, on the negative side of the Initiative and Referendum proposition attracted wide attention throughout the country, and he is frequently invited to speak before institutions of learning upon subjects kindred to the law.

He is a member of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi College Fraternities, the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He is a Republican in politics and has frequently taken an active and prominent part in the campaigns of that party.

Before taking his place on the bench, Judge Kinkead enjoyed a large law practice, to which he devotedly gave his energies, his wide knowledge and his great ability. His rank and standing at the bar as an able advocate and profound jurist are of the highest. His opinions from the bench have won high encomiums far beyond the territorial jurisdiction of his court.

Judge Kinkead married, early in life, Miss Nellie M. Snyder. They have one daughter, Mabel A. Their home is on beautiful Inka Avenue, of the Capital City.



LEWIS C. LAYLIN, COLUMBUS, O.

#### Lewis C. Laylin,

One of the prominent public men of the state, was born September 28, 1848, at Norwalk, Ohio. His father, John Laylin, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1791. He was one of the veterans of the War of 1812, and came to that part of Ohio, known as "The Fire-Lands," when it was still a wilderness.

Lewis C. Laylin's early education was obtained in the neighborhood schools and after his graduation from the Norwalk High School he became a teacher and for six years was superintendent of the public schools of Bellevue. At the termination of this service he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, shortly thereafter winning his first political honors. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Huron County on the Republican ticket and served seven years. In 1887 he was elected representative from Huron County, and he filled that office in such a satisfactory manner that he was twice re-elected to the same position. In the house of the Sixty-Ninth General Assembly, he received the unanimous support of the Republican minority for the speakership, and he was elected speaker of the House of the Seventieth General Assembly. His service in that capacity was distinguished by his masterly control of parliamentary situations, his keen judgment displayed in appointments and his fairness to the minority, with the result that on both sides of the chamber he made friends whose personal loyalty still abides.

Mr. Laylin enjoys a unique record in state politics. He was elected Secretary of State for the first term, in 1900, by a plurality of 69,311, and was re-elected for his second term by a plurality of 90,465, and for his third term by 230,389, the latter being the highest plurality ever given in Ohio for the head of a state ticket. During and previous to this

important period, he was the friend and counsellor of the foremost men in national life, intimately associated with McKinley as Governor and President, and sharing the confidence of the late Senator Hanna as few men ever enjoyed it. As Secretary of State, his service was of the most important nature, because the legislation of the time made it necessary for him to establish precedents touching many of the most important subjects now under the supervision of the state department. His three administrations witnessed an unparalleled growth of business and responsibility in the office of Secretary of State, but every requirement of this history-making epoch was met by the head of the department with a prompt efficiency calculated to promote the public interests.

Mr. Laylin's long experience, both as lawyer and county and state official, made him a valuable and efficient member of the commission to revise and codify the general statutes of the state, to which position he was appointed in 1906 by Governor Andrew L. Harris. He was elected chairman of the commission, which made its report on January 3, 1910 and the report of the commission was almost unanimously adopted by the legislature.

In his personal aspect, Mr. Laylin is a courtly man, somewhat reserved in manner, but frankly cordial. He is a strong leader in a political campaign on account of his personality and eminent record, but is also a forceful and eloquent speaker. He is President of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company of Columbus, in which city he resides. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was twice elected as delegate to the general conference of that denomination. Socially he is a member of the Norwalk Commandery No. 18, K. T. and Past Eminent Commander of that body. He is also connected with the Huron Chapter R. A. M. and Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. & A. M., all of Norwalk.

On November 3, 1880, Mr. Laylin was married to Miss Frances Latimer Dewey, youngest daughter of John Fairchild Dewey and Ann Eliza Wolcott Dewey, both of Revolutionary descent. Mr. Dewey was internal revenue collector for Northern Ohio under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Mrs. Laylin is President of the Columbus City Federation of Women's Clubs. Three sons were born to them. The oldest son, Clarence Dewey Laylin, born on August 29, 1882, is now special counsel to Attorney General Denman of Ohio. He is an alumnus of the Ohio State University, colleges of Arts and of Law, and married to Fanny Ward Hagerman, daughter of Rev. Edward T. Hagerman, D. D., a prominent Methodist divine of Des Moines, Iowa. The second son, Robert Weyburn Laylin, an alumnus of the Ohio State University, college of Arts, occupies the position of teller in the City National Bank, Columbus, while the third son, Lewis Fairchild Laylin, is at present a student at the Ohio State University.

#### Talford P. Linn,

Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, one of the leading members of the Franklin County Bar, was born on the 15th of July, 1854, in McConnellsville, Ohio, the son of Daniel B. and Mary Dana Linn, both natives of the Buckeye State. His ancestors came to America in 1640. Mr. Linn received his education in the Zanesville public schools and at Kenyon College, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He holds the degree of A. B. and L. L. D. After leaving college he read law with his father, who was a noted lawyer, and in due time he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, when he took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has met with great success. In politics, Mr. Linn is a staunch Democrat. In 1891 he was appointed

Assistant United States District Attorney by President Cleveland. He is a Trustee of Dayton State Hospital by appointment of the late Governor Nash. Socially, he is a member of the Columbus Club and of various other organizations. He resides at 120 East Broad Street. His offices are located in the Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio.



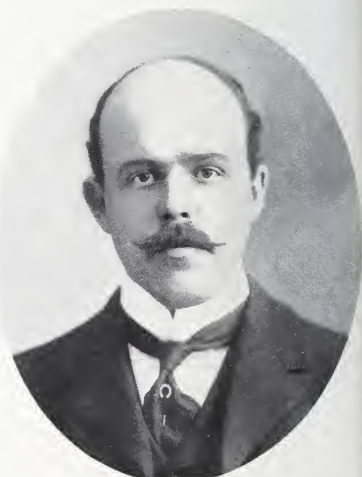
GEORGE S. LONG, COLUMBUS, O.

#### George Saunders Long,

Secretary to the Governor of Ohio, was born on the 22nd of February, 1856, at Troy, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob F. and Mary Kremminger Long. His parents were natives of Wuertemberg, Germany, where they were married, after which they emigrated to the United States and settled in Troy, Ohio. Mr. Long was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1879, with the degree of A. B. He started in public life as a teacher, at the age of eighteen years. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and took up the practice of his chosen profession in Troy. He always has been a staunch Democrat and has served his party in many capacities. He was a member of the Troy School Board and also served as Mayor of his native city. In 1893 he was elected State Senator from his home district. While a member of the Senate, he took a very active part in the shaping of Legislation, always having the interests of the people at heart. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1909. Socially, Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the K. of P., I. O. O. F., Elks and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. When a young man he was a member of the Ohio National Guard. On the 2nd of June, 1887, Mr. Long was married to Miss Lina Weller. One son, who is at present a student at Dartmouth College, has blessed their union. The family reside at Troy. Mr. Long's offices are located in the State Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Nicholas Longworth,

Attorney at Law at Cincinnati, Ohio, and member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Ohio, belongs to one of the most prominent families of the Queen City. His great grandfather, Nicholas Longworth, was one of the first settlers in Cincinnati; his grandfather, Joseph Longworth, founded the Cincinnati Art School, which stands today as a monument of that gentleman's public spirit, while his father, Judge Nicholas Longworth, enjoyed the distinction of being one of the foremost exponents of the law in Ohio, and who stood high in the legal profession of this country. Congressman Longworth was born on the 5th of November, 1869, at Cincinnati. He received his early education in the schools of his home city, after which he attended the Harvard University, graduating from that famous institution in 1891, with high honors. Returning to Cincinnati, Mr. Longworth entered the Cincinnati Law School, from where he went to Harvard and studied for one year in the law department of that university. He finished his legal education at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated. Congressman Longworth is a staunch Republican, and he served his party often and faithfully. In the year of 1897 he was nominated by the Republicans of Hamilton County as a candidate to the 73rd General Assembly, but met defeat with the rest of the ticket. Two years later, however, he was triumphantly elected on the ticket of his party to the same position, in connection with Judge Harry H. Hoffheimer and Judge Carl Nippert. In 1901, Congressman Longworth was returned to the General Assembly, at this time as a State Senator, and in this position he served the people with distinction. His name was placed before the people in 1902 as a candidate for Congress and his election followed. At that time he was one of the youngest members in the National House of Representatives, but, notwithstanding his youth, he made such an enviable record that he has been returned to Congress at every following election until 1908. In February,



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, CINCINNATI, O.

1906, he was married to Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt. Congressman Longworth is a leading member of the Stamina Republican League and of the Blaine Club, of which, in 1901, he was elected President. He also belongs to many social, fraternal and business associations.

#### Virgil C. Lowry,

One of the leading lawyers of Central Ohio, is a native of Athens County, Ohio, where he was born on a farm on the 30th day of November, 1853. His parents, William C. Lowry, a farmer and school teacher, and Mrs. Samantha Dixon Lowry were natives of the Buckeye State. Mr. Lowry received his education in the common schools of Athens County, at Atwood Institute, Albany, Ohio, and at the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, from which last institution he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He started in public life at the age of eighteen as a teacher in the public schools, and later became Principal of The Logan High School, where he remained until 1881. He then returned to Athens, Ohio and completed his law studies with De Steiguer & Jewett. He was admitted to the bar in January 1883, and in February following, began the practice of the law with Homer L. Wright as a partner, at Logan, Ohio, where he is still engaged in his chosen profession. He is regarded as one of the prominent members of the Bar of Central Ohio. Mr. Lowry has always been a Democrat of the strictest sect and has served his party often and with marked ability. In 1885 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hocking County. Having served his constituents to their



VIRGIL C. LOWRY, LOGAN, O.



entire satisfaction during his first term; at its expiration, he was re-elected to a second term in the fall of 1888, but resigned the year following to accept the nomination for State Senator from the 9th Senatorial District. He was elected to that position in the fall of 1889 over Major Charles Townsend, of Athens, Ohio, and served in the 69th General Assembly of Ohio. During his Senatorial term he served as a member of the standing committees on Judiciary, Schools and School Lands (chairman), Universities and Colleges, Mines and Mining, Benevolent Institutions, State Library (chairman), Federal Relations and Labor. He was very active in shaping legislation and always had the interest of the people at heart. He never evaded unpleasant or unpopular legislation by absenting himself from the sessions of the Senate, but was always found at his post of duty.

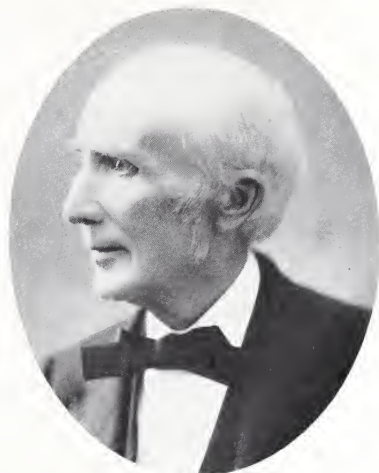
He was nominated for the Senate in the 9th and 14th Senatorial District in 1891 and 1893, but the change in the political complexion of the joint district brought about by attaching the 14th District to the 9th District resulted in his defeat each time.

In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of The Ohio University and is still a member of that body. He is the oldest member in point of service. In 1897 he was appointed a Trustee of the Athens State Hospital to fill an unexpired term and was reappointed to full term in 1901 and served as President of the Board for the last two years of the full term. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896; member of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1898 and a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1904 to 1906. Senator Lowry is a member of the Masonic Order, being a Master Mason. He believes in and holds to the Methodist Episcopal Faith and attends the church of that denomination at Logan, Ohio, although he is not a member of that church. Outside of his legal duties, he is President of the Board of Directors of the Logan Printing and Publishing Company and is connected with several gas and oil companies as director and attorney. His law office is located in the James Block, Logan, Ohio.

#### **Lorenzo D. McCabe,**

Was born in Marietta, Ohio, on the 7th of January, 1817. His parents, Robert and Mary McCracken McCabe, were of Scotch-Irish stock and illustrated in their influential position and useful lives, the best qualities of those two races. Deprived at an early age of both parents, he was taken into the home and store of a leading man in his native place. The lad of nine years found a mother in the excellent and refined wife of the merchant. He became an expert accountant and a model of despatch and integrity as a clerk. Here he had opportunity and acquired unusual knowledge of both men and affairs. His sympathy and sense of humor were exercised by the varied characters which thronged the promiscuous country store of that day in which he sold everything from velvet to molasses.

Desiring more than a district school education, he studied as he could, diligently, reciting at night to a maiden lady in the vicinity. At the age of twenty-one he left the store, having professed conversion and been licensed to preach in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He entered the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, of which Dr. McGuffey was President. As a student he was a popular speaker, much sought after to fill vacant pulpits. At the age of twenty-six he was graduated and after a short term of preaching on a circuit was elected to the chair of Mathematics in his Alma Mater. Here he remained until the opening of the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was elected to the same chair. In this he continued sixteen years, when, the department of Psychology being vacated, he accepted it, giving it the name of Philosophy. This was his favorite study and he remained in the chair until his death in 1897. He was married to Miss Martha Sewall, of Washington, D. C., niece and foster daughter of the distinguished Dr. Sewall. Seven years after her death, he married, in 1857, Miss Harriet C. Clark, of Sidney, N. Y. He received the degree of D. D. from the Allegheny College and of L. L. D. from Syracuse University. He was one of a family of ten, four brothers and five sisters. His life was exceptionally successful and happy for many years. Until his death, he was Vice-President of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He had singular control of students. The knowledge of human nature acquired in the country store at Marietta, his wisdom, tact, sympathy and ready wit, served him perfectly in the six years he was at different times acting President. He has an extremely pleasing personality and winning address, but like General Jackson, he knew when to be a "son of thunder." In matters of conscience he had a childlike simplicity. He had broad sympathies which led him to protect and guide all who needed him. His habits were abstemious, his mind was clear and profound with a Scotch passion for Metaphysics. The lectures, which he delivered at various colleges and at Chautauqua, upon the "Foreknowledge of God," "The Divine Nescience" and "The Philosophy of Holiness," were afterwards published at the request of his (Cincinnati) conference. His exegetical articles, contributed to the literature of the day, were original, profound and interesting. He closed a career of great usefulness of fifty years in Ohio Wesleyan University, a conspicuous figure in its religious and educational history, from the first year of its founding.



LORENZO D. McCABE.

#### **Benjamin F. McCann,**

One of the leading members of the Bar of Montgomery County, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of January, 1861, at Zanesville, Ohio, the son of Thomas A. and Jane McKee McCann, both natives of Ohio. The grandparents came from the old country and settled in Ohio when the State was still in its childhood. Judge McCann received his education in the schools of his home county. He later studied law, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and then made a trip to Europe, visiting the various countries. Returning to his native land he opened an office in Dayton, where he soon became a prominent member of his profession. Judge McCann has always been a staunch Democrat, ever ready to serve his party in any capacity, in committees as well as on the stump. He is a forceful speaker, and his arguments are convincing and logical. In 1892 he was appointed Police Court Prosecuting Attorney, and having served with distinction during his first term of office, was reappointed for a second term, in 1895. Later he was elected by the Democrats of Montgomery County, Probate Judge. Upon retiring from office, Judge McCann devoted himself again to his private practice, which is very large and lucrative. He stands high in the ranks of his party and has been frequently mentioned as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of Ohio, for the Governorship. Judge McCann's offices are located in the U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio.

#### **Guy Ward Mallon,**

One of the leading Corporation Lawyers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 28th of April, 1864, at Cincinnati, the son of Judge Patrick Mallon, a native of Ireland, and Sophia Pitcher Beadle Mallon. The father came to the United States with his parents in



GUY WARD MALLON, CINCINNATI, O.

1825, when but two years of age. Mr. Mallon was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, at Woodward High School, Yale College, the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., and at the Cincinnati Law School. He graduated from Yale in 1885 and holds the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B. After being admitted to the bar he took up the practice of his chosen profession, giving special attention to corporation management and organization. He formerly was President of The Cincinnati Trust Company, a prominent banking institution of the Queen City. Outside of his legal profession, Mr. Mallon is interested as Director in many industrial, manufacturing and traction enterprises. He is a Director of The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, The Manss Shoe Manufacturing Co., The United States Can Company, The Bauer Ice Cream and Baking Company, The Congress Gold and Copper Co., etc. Politically, Mr. Mallon is a staunch adherent of the Democratic faith, and he has rendered his party valuable service in committees as well as on the stump. In November, 1889, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, for a term of two years, and, in November, 1907, he was elected Councilman from the 9th Ward of Cincinnati. He also is a Trustee of The Ohio State University since 1903, having been appointed to that position by Governor Nash. While a member of the General Assembly, Mr. Mallon was the author of a bill, introducing the Australian Ballot in Ohio. On the 12th of November, 1891, he was married to Miss Hannah Neil, of Columbus, Ohio. Eight children, Mary, Henry Neil, John Howard, Sophia Beadle, Patrick, Horace Taft, Hannah and Dwight Stone have been the fruit of their union. Mr. Mallon resides with his family at 234 McGregor Avenue, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Charles Franklin Malsbary,

Charles Franklin Malsbary, Attorney at Law at Cincinnati, was born on the 21st of February, 1855, on a farm in Sycamore Township, 12 miles North of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents were natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Malsbary's maternal grandfather, Price Thompson, enlisted in the Revolutionary War on the 18th of December, 1776, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was in many battles, including Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He held the rank of corporal. Mr. Malsbary's mother is now 82 years of age and is still active, both physically and mentally. Mr. Malsbary was educated in the country schools, at the Select Grammar School in charge of the late Colonel Marcellus A. Leeds and at the National Normal University, now Lebanon University, Lebanon, Ohio. After teaching several years, he attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated with the class of 1889. This marked the commencement of his career as an attorney, which has been a very successful one. Judge Malsbary is a Jurist of more than ordinary ability, thoroughly grounded in the knowledge and details of his profession, has a pleasing personality and is possessed of broad human sympathies. His name is a synonym of probity, honesty and ability. In political life, Judge Malsbary has always taken a keen and active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and has rendered that party many valuable services, particularly by his public addresses during many campaigns. His style of oratory is effective. His arguments are plain, direct and convincing, and he has the power of making a deep and lasting impression upon his audience. The first political office held by Judge Malsbary was Census Inumerator in Clermont County, in 1880. Ten years later he occupied the same position in Hamilton County. In the fall of 1904, after the death of Judge Nippert, he was appointed by Governor Herrick, Judge of the Probate Court of Hamilton County, Ohio. Having filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the people, he was elected at the November election of the same year for an unexpired term by a plurality of 39,474, the greatest plurality ever given a candidate on any ticket in Hamilton County. In November, 1905, he was elected to a full term as Probate Judge, by a safe plurality, when all of the balance of the Republican ticket was defeated. At the expiration of this term of office, Mr. Malsbary retired to private life and resumed the practice of his profession. Socially, Judge Malsbary is a 32nd degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. By request of the Noyes-McCook G. A. R. Post, Judge Malsbary has been made an Associate Member of that organization. Judge Malsbary is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but is not in sympathy with all of the doctrines of that denomination. He resides at Rossmoyne, Ohio, ten miles north of Cincinnati, on a small farm. His offices are located in the Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



CHARLES FRANKLIN MALSBARY, CINCINNATI, O.

#### Edwin Mansfield,

Judge of the Common Pleas Court and a prominent member of the Richland County Bar, was born in Ashland, Ohio, on the 9th of June, 1861, and is the son of Martin H. and Anna Saeger Mansfield, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of the State of Pennsylvania. Judge Mansfield received his education in the Ashland public schools and at Ashland College. Afterwards for some time he was in the service of the Zanesville & Southeastern Railroad Company at Zanesville, returning to Ashland in 1881. In the year following he removed to Shelby, Ohio, where he became the night clerk in the Junction Hotel. While serving in this capacity he began the study of the law with Skiles & Skiles. In 1886, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, taking up the practice of his chosen profession immediately after. Judge Mansfield was married in October, 1891, to Miss Ada E. Davis Low. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of Shelby; he served as a member of the Board of Examiners of the city schools for a number of years, part of the time as President of that body, and for many years he has filled the position of City Attorney of Shelby. Finally, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Socially, Judge Mansfield is a member of the K. of P., of the Maccabees and the National Union. He resides at Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio.



**Charles C. Marshall,**

Special Attorney in the office of the Attorney General of Ohio, was born on the 30th day of April, 1876, at Sidney, the son of A. Logan Marshall and Margaret Walker Marshall, both natives of Sidney, Ohio. Mr. Charles C. Marshall was educated in the public schools and high school of his native city, graduating from the latter school with the class of 1895, and in the fall of the same year he entered the Law Department of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, finishing the law course in June, 1898, at which time he was admitted to the bar. In November, 1906, Mr. Marshall was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Shelby County and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1907.

After the expiration of his first term of office he was re-elected to a second term in November, 1908. Mr. Marshall has always been an ardent supporter of the doctrines of the Democratic party and has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby County for three terms, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Shelby County for five terms, and Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee, 1908. He also was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, on July 7th, 1908. He is well known in fraternal circles and belongs to the following organizations: B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 786, Summit Lodge No. 50, K. of P., Miami Castle No. 6, Knights Golden Eagle, El Shereef Temple No. 32, D. O. K. K., Eagles, Sidney Aerie, and is Past District Deputy of Northern Ohio, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of America. On the 19th of May, 1903, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Alma F. Wagner, of Sidney, Ohio, to which marriage two children have been born, a daughter and son. He lives at 529 East Poplar Street, of his native city.



CHARLES C. MARSHALL, SIDNEY, O.

**James A. Martin,**

A leading member of the Bar of Columbiana County and formerly Probate Judge at Lisbon, Ohio, is of Scotch ancestry, born in Jefferson County, Ohio. His father, William McIntosh Martin, came with his parents to the United States in 1834, locating in Brush Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, on a farm which is still in the possession of the family. His mother was Isabel Uruquart Martin, also of Scotch descent. Judge Martin was not bedded on roses in his youthful days. He had to learn early to rely upon himself. His opportunity for education was meager, as he was forced to earn his own living. But, anxious to learn, he studied hard, often burning midnight oil, while laboring during the day on the farm and in the mill and mine. Saving his earnings and teaching school in winter, he worked himself through college, graduating at Mt. Union in 1876. Five years he then spent superintending union schools, three at Salineville, Columbiana County, and two at West Salem, Wayne County, Ohio. He read law in the office of Wallace & Belingsley, at Lisbon, and, in 1882, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately took up the practice of his profession at Lisbon, in which he has been very successful. In his political belief, Judge Martin is an ardent Republican. He has served the people as Justice of the Peace, Mayor of Lisbon and Deputy Supervisor of elections of Columbiana County. In the fall of 1901 he was elected Probate Judge of Columbiana County, and re-elected in 1904. After completing his second term he resumed the practice of his profession at Lisbon, Ohio. In 1908, Judge Martin was one of the delegates to the Chicago Republican National Convention, helping to nominate Wm. H. Taft for the Presidency. He was selected



JAMES A. MARTIN, LISBON, O.

by that Convention as the member from Ohio on the Committee to notify James S. Sherman of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States. Judge Martin was married to Miss Lillie Shearer, of Lisbon, Ohio, on the 21st of August, 1883. They had one daughter, Edith L., who died November 17, 1907, at the age of twenty years. Judge Martin has a large clientage and is known as one of the most successful trial lawyers in his section of the State.

**David Meade Massie,**

Lawyer, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was born on the 26th of February, 1859, at Chillicothe, and is the son of Henry and Susan Burton Thompson Massie. He received his education at Princeton, from which University he graduated in 1880, with the degree of A. M. Later, in 1893, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. Upon leaving Princeton, Mr. Massie entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1882, when he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Chillicothe, Ohio. He has served three succeeding terms as a Trustee of the Ohio State University, being appointed to that position in 1890, 1893 and 1900. Senator Massie has always been a staunch Republican. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1887, and again in 1889. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated McKinley for the Presidency, and, from 1902 to 1909, he served as a member of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission which took testimony on Cuba. He is a Director of the First National Bank, at Chillicothe, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Scioto Gazette Company and the Marcus Beggs Estate Company. On the 6th of November, 1883, Senator Massie was married to Miss Juliet Matthews, of Covington, Ky. During the campaign of 1910, Senator Massie was Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican State Executive Committee. Socially, he is a member of the Princeton Club, the Columbus Club and the Middle Bass Club. He resides in Chillicothe, Ohio.

**Judge Hugh T. Mathers**

Was born at Sidney, Ohio, May 20, 1866. He attended the public schools there and was graduated from the high school in 1884. Thereafter he attended Princeton College, taking a special course and leaving there in 1887 for the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, whence he was graduated in 1888, receiving the degree of L. L. B. After passing the bar examination in that year and being admitted to practice he returned to Sidney and opened an office. He was soon thereafter elected City Solicitor, which position he held for two consecutive terms. Towards the end of his second term he became General Attorney for the Ohio Southern Railroad, with head-



HUGH T. MATHERS, SIDNEY, O.

quarters at Springfield, where he remained for several years and until he was given charge, in the same capacity, of the Legal Department of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway and removed his headquarters to Cleveland, where he continued in that capacity for both railroads until they were absorbed by other interests. He then decided to return to the general practice of the law and removed to Sidney, where he has since resided.

In 1901 he was elected Common Pleas Judge on the Democratic ticket, to fill an unexpired term of three years, the opposing party presenting no candidate. In the fall of 1904 Judge Mathers was re-elected for a full term of five years, which was extended by force of the legislation enacted to secure the election of judges in the even numbered years, to the 1st of January, 1911. In 1910 he was again elected for a full term of six years. In neither of these elections did he have any opposing candidate. Both of his grandfathers having been lawyers of ability and his father a leading lawyer of Western Ohio at the time of his death, in 1875, it is not strange that Judge Mathers should have soon developed marked judicial ability. His judicial conduct is marked by a sense of fairness and impartiality, which, though firm, is courteous, and it seems always to be impressed with the desire to find the righteousness of a question and to decide accordingly. His grasp and application of legal principles appears intuitive and comprehensive; his rulings are prompt and his opinions clear and convincing, showing evidences of education and research that are illuminating and satisfactory.

Judge Mathers traces his lineage to sturdy Pennsylvania stock. His maternal grandfather, Judge Hugh Thompson, was one of the early settlers of Shelby County; practiced law there; represented that county in the General Assembly; was an associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas under the old Constitution, and a member of the

Constitutional Convention which reported the present Constitution. His paternal grandfather, James Mathers, was one of the prominent lawyers of Central Pennsylvania, practicing in Juniata and surrounding counties, and was a member of the State Senate. His father, John H. Mathers, was born at Mifflintown, Juniata County, and reared there under the tutelage of the latter's maternal grandfather, Rev. John Hutchinson, a Godly and devoted Presbyterian minister, the mother of John H. having died while he was quite young. John H. Mathers, the father of the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.; practiced law at Mifflintown; was elected District Attorney of Juniata County and served in that capacity for one term when the lure of the West drew him away.

Judge Mathers, on February 20, 1889, was united in marriage with Miss Louisa P. Beeson, of Uniontown, Pa., and they have two children, Hugh and Jeannette. True to the long Presbyterian line of which he comes, he is a member and officer of that church at Sidney.

In 1906 Judge Mathers was nominated by his party for Judge of the Supreme Court, and again was nominated in 1908. In both elections the vote was so close that it took the official count to decide, and, while Governor Pattison was elected the first, time, and Governor Harmon the second, none of the candidates on the Democratic ticket below governor was elected either time except the Democratic Treasurer of State elected with Governor Harmon.

Judge Mathers has a charming home on a hill, at Sidney, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Great Miami River. He has a large library of choice books and writes occasionally for the magazines. His home life is ideal. He has always been interested in public questions, and especially active in promoting the welfare of his native city. As an evidence of his public spirit he was unanimously elected President of the Commercial Club, an association of the business and professional men of Sidney for public and social purposes, he having been one of the organizers of the club.

Tall, a model of physical health, with no inclination for those convivialities which undermine manly vigor even if he had time, making the most of his opportunities and clinging with parental fondness to the home of his nativity, discharging every duty with unwavering fidelity and still in the prime of life, a long continuance of his honorable career is big with promise and is richly deserved.

#### Conrad J. Mattern,

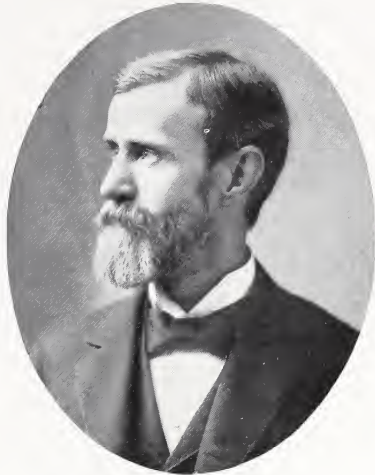
A leading member of the Montgomery County Bar, was born on the 14th of October, 1869, at Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio. His father, Conrad Mattern, was a native of Germany and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1851, settling in Meigs County, where he became engaged in the building trade. During the Civil War he served his adopted country for three years in the West Virginia Cavalry. The mother of Mr. Conrad J. Mattern, Mrs. Elizabeth Weller Mattern, was born in Ohio. Her people were farmers and they belonged to the early settlers of the Buckeye State. Mr. Conrad J. Mattern was educated in the common and high schools of Pomeroy, from which latter institution he graduated in 1888. In the same year he came to Dayton, and entered, as a law student, the office of Gottschall & Brown, one of the most prominent law firms of the Gem City. Later Mr. Mattern attended the well known Cincinnati Law School, of which Governor Cox was then dean, and graduated from that college in 1891. At the age of 22 years he started in public life as a deputy clerk of the Montgomery County Courts, remaining in that position from 1892 until 1895, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts. He served in that capacity for a period of three years. At the expiration of his term of office he took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been continuously engaged ever since and in which he became very successful. He now is a member of the law firm of Mattern & Brumbaugh, with offices in the Conover Building, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Mattern has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party as well in the committee rooms as on the stump. He is a forceful and logical speaker and his arguments carry the weight of conviction. For a number of years he has been a member of the Montgomery County Executive Committee. Socially, he is a Mason and a member of the Sons of Veterans. He was married on the 28th of June, 1893, to Miss Jesse G. Whitehurst, of Dayton. Two children have blessed their union.

#### Henry B. McClure,

A member of the well known law firm of Giauque & McClure, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of Florida, Missouri, and was born on the 9th of September, 1847. His father, Henry S. McClure was a Virginian of Scotch-Irish descent. He was engaged in the building and contracting business in Virginia and later at Lexington, Mo. Mr. McClure's ancestors on both sides came to this country many generations ago. He received his education in the private schools of Lexington, Mo., and at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1871, being one of the honor men of his class, after completing a classical course. He afterwards finished his literary training at the celebrated University of Goettingen and Leipsic, Germany. Returning to his native



country, he was elected Superintendent of the public schools of Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio, holding that position from 1875 to 1880. While thus engaged he studied law under direction of Mr. Florien Giauque, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, when he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, becoming a member of the firm of Giauque & McClure. In politics, Mr. McClure is a Democrat of the Jefferson type, and has served his party in many capacities. From 1888 to 1894 he served as Mayor of Glendale, being elected for three succeeding terms. Later he served as Solicitor of that village for one term. Mr. McClure is ranked as an able lawyer, and is joint author with Mr. Giauque of "Dower, Courtesy, Annuities," and of "Present Value Tables," works of great merit. In 1889 he was married to Anna, daughter of the late Frank Douglass, of Cincinnati, who died in 1891, leaving one child, a boy. In June, 1894, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Bowen, daughter of Enoch Bowen, of Carroll County, Indiana, by which union he has one child, a son. The family attend Westminster Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. Mr. McClure's law offices are located in the Carlisle Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



HENRY B. MCCLURE, CINCINNATI, O.

### William Roudebush Medaris,

Attorney at Law and Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, being born on the third of August, 1875, at Owensville, the son of Dr. L. H. Medaris and Mrs. Ella Roudebush Medaris. Dr. Medaris was a leading physician in Clermont County for twenty-five years and removed to Cincinnati when his son William was seventeen years of age. Mr. William R. Medaris received his early education at the high schools of Batavia, after which he



WILLIAM R. MEDARIS, CHICAGO, ILL.

attended Woodward High School, at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. He took up the study of law at the well known Cincinnati Law School, under the tutorship of Ex-Governor Cox, John R. Sage, Henry B. Morrill and other famous instructors and was graduated with honors and chosen one of three speakers at the commencement exercises of his class in 1897, receiving from this college the degree of B. A.

At the age of 24, Mr. Medaris started public life as Solicitor of the village of Milford, Ohio, at the same time practicing law with the firm of Bromwell & Bruce. In 1906 he was appointed to the responsible position of Special Counsel to the Attorney General of Ohio, being chosen by the Hon. Wade H. Ellis, for special duties in connection with the then new corporation tax measures of the state. As village Solicitor, Mr. Medaris was instrumental in increasing the territory and income of the Special School District and in his position as Special Counsel to the Attorney General he made the franchise tax laws effective against foreign corporations and added large sums of money to the State Treasury. In 1909 Mr. Medaris left his position in Ohio to accept the position he now holds as Special United States Attorney at Chicago, to which position he was appointed by Attorney General Bonaparte.

### Evan Perry Middleton,

Of Urbana, Ohio, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Second Sub-Division, Second Judicial District of Ohio, was born on the 19th of April, 1854, in Wayne Township, Champaign County, Ohio. He is the son of John and Mary McCumber Middleton, the former, native of Brown County, Ohio, the latter, native of New York State.

Judge Middleton is of English and Scotch descent. His ancestry in this country

leading back prior to the War of the Revolution, in which some of his paternal ancestors participated. Judge Middleton received his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching, and for a period of eight years taught school in Champaign County, Ohio. During this time he studied law, and, with his brother, Arthur N. Middleton, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in October, 1879. Upon his admission to the bar, together with his brother, they opened an office in Urbana, under the firm name of Middleton & Middleton. This partnership continued ten years and until the death of Arthur N. Continuing in the practice until the 5th of September, 1901, Judge Middleton was appointed by Governor Nash to succeed Common Pleas Judge Clarence B. Heiserman, who had resigned the office. Since then he has been elected twice to succeed himself.

Judge Middleton has always been a Republican. He served as Prosecuting Attorney of Champaign County from 1883 to 1889, and in November, 1899, was elected State Senator from the 11th Senatorial District. This position he resigned when appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In 1892 Judge Middleton served, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as examiner of that year's class of the Cincinnati Law School.

On the 29th of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Zeppa Rippetoe, daughter of William and Martha Rippetoe. Mrs. Middleton died on the 3rd of November, 1901, leaving three children of this marriage: Lucie E., wife of Attorney A. Jay Miller, of Bellefontaine; William R., with the W. H. Anderson Company, publishers of law books, Cincinnati, Ohio, and George S., at present a student at the Ohio State University. Judge Middleton was married a second time on the 29th of June, 1904, to Ella G. Sullivan, daughter of William and Martha Sullivan, of Norwood, Ohio.



EVAN P. MIDDLETON, URBANA, O.

**Lindley Warren Morris,**

Of Toledo, Ohio, one of the leading members of the Lucas County Bar and formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, first subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, was born on the 16th of October, 1853, in Columbiana County, near Alliance, Ohio. His father, Thomas C. Morris, was a native of Washington County, Pa.; his mother, Minerva J. Preston Morris, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio. Judge Morris is of Quaker ancestry. His great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Morris, emigrated from Wales to America in the middle of the eighteenth century, and having married Mary West, an elder sister of Benjamin West, the famous artist and President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, settled in Chester County, Pa. Judge Morris' father, Thomas C. Morris, enlisted in the Union service at the opening of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, as a member of the famous infantry regiment of Benton Cadets. When the regiment disbanded in the spring of 1862, he was second sergeant of Company B. He re-enlisted into the service and was commissioned Captain of Company K, 80th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with the Western Army under Grant and Sherman, at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and the march to the sea. When he returned home in August, 1865, after having been in constant service for four years and four months, he held the rank of colonel of the 80th Regiment O. V. I. Judge Morris was educated in the country and village schools and at Oberlin College. He worked his way through college by teaching in country schools in winter and engaging in such other work as was at hand during vacations. He graduated from Oberlin with the class of 1878, receiving the degree of A. B. Judge Morris started in public life at the age of sixteen years as Chief Deputy Sheriff of Columbiana County, Ohio, under his father, Colonel Morris, who was elected Sheriff in 1869 and 1871, holding office for a period of four years. He also served for a few months in the same capacity under his father's successor in office. Though under age and having only the experience of a

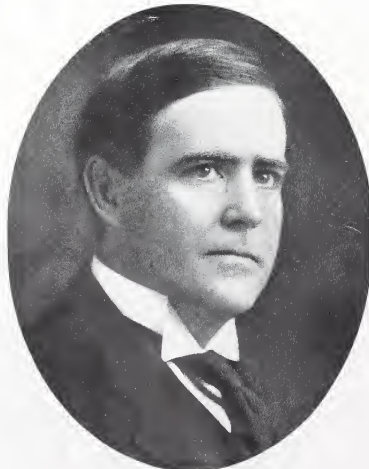
farmer boy, and being often called upon to act in matters requiring good judgment, tact and courage, no official act of his ever-received criticism or censure. After leaving college he studied law in Lisbon, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in May, 1880, and immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession at Toledo, Ohio, where he has resided since. Judge Morris has always been a Republican. He was a member of the Common Council of Toledo, from April, 1891 to October, 1894; President of Council from April, 1893 to April, 1894; he resigned from the Council in October, 1894 to take the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was elected in November, 1893. In 1898, and again in 1903, he was re-elected to the same position. He retired to private practice at the expiration of his third term of office, in 1909. His splendid work on the bench has met with great approval. He has been especially commended for reforms in trials of divorce cases and sentences of violators of the so-called Valentine Anti-Trust Laws, to terms of six months imprisonment. He passed such sentence upon twenty-two prominent and wealthy citizens in one day. Socially, Judge Morris is a member of the National Union, being a charter member of Nasby Council 2641, Toledo. On the 27th of December, 1894, he was married to Miss Fannie May Darling, a native and resident till marriage, of Hyde Park, Mass. Two children, Lindley W. Jr. and Hattie D., are the fruit of their union, one child, Willis H., having died in infancy. Judge Morris resides at 3264 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

**John Wilbur Mooney,**

Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and is the son of David C. Mooney, a farmer, and Clarissa E. Gladden Mooney, both natives of Ohio. He is of Scotch descent. Mr. Mooney was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the latter in 1879, when he took up the general practice of law at Columbus, O. He is considered to be an authority on corporation and fire insurance laws. In politics, Mr. Mooney has always been a Republican, but never aspired for office. Outside of his legal business, Mr. Mooney is a stockholder and director in a number of financial and industrial enterprises. He was married in 1895, to Miss Francis E. Hauser. Mr. Mooney resides at 1505 East Broad Street. His offices are located at the First National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

**Grant F. Mouser,**

One of the leading attorneys of Central Ohio, and former member of Congress from the 13th Ohio Congressional District, was born on the 11th of September, 1868, at LaRue, Marion County, Ohio, and is the son of Dr. J. A. and Sarah DeLong Mouser. On both sides of the family Mr. Mouser comes from pioneer stock, his grandfather, Isaac Mouser, a Virginian by birth, having settled in Marion County when the state was still in its infancy. Dr. J. A. Mouser, Mr. Mouser's father, was a surgeon in the Civil War. Mr. Mouser was educated in the public schools of Marion, at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, and at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated. Taking up the practice of his chosen profession in Marion, he soon became recognized as a very able exponent of the law. In the fall of 1892, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, and in the following year was his party's candidate for City Solicitor. In 1904, and again in 1906, he was elected to Congress from the 13th Ohio District. He has been a faithful Republican all his mature life. On the 28th of November, 1892, Mr. Mouser was married to Miss Della E. Ridgway. Three children were born to them. Fraternally, Mr. Mouser is a K. of P. and an Elk. He resides at Marion, Ohio.



GRANT F. MOUSER, MARION, O.

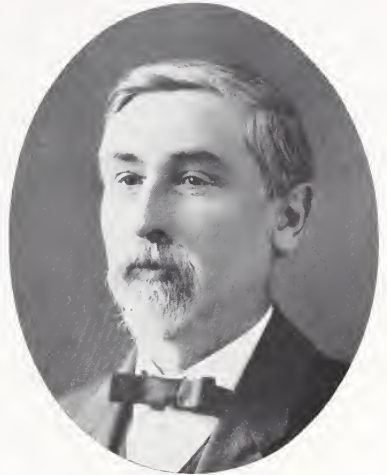


JOHN W. MOONEY, COLUMBUS, O.



**Michael Sylvester Murray,**

A prominent lawyer of Madison County, Ohio, with offices at London, Ohio, first saw the light of day on the 1st of January, 1856, in Stokes Township, Madison County. His parents, Martin Murray and Bridget Roddy Murray were both natives of Ireland, having emigrated to the United States in 1848 and 1850 respectively. Mr. Michael S. Murray was educated in the schools of his home county, at private schools in Springfield and the Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. He taught school for several years, reading law during this period and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1884. He immediately took up the general practice of law and is now recognized to be one of the most able attorneys of his native county. He also is a Director of the London Exchange Bank. Mr. Murray has always been a faithful Democrat, taking an active part in the affairs of his party. He was a candidate for Common Pleas Judge in the second sub-division of the Fifth Judicial District, on the Democratic ticket, at the election of 1908, and carried Madison County by 152 plurality, while Taft had a majority of 621, but was defeated in the whole district by a small margin. On the 22nd of November, 1881, Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Anna Gallagher. Three children, Mayme, Frank J. and John Emmet are the issue of their marriage. Mr. Murray and family attend St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at London, in which pretty city they also reside.



MICHAEL S. MURRAY, LONDON, O.

**Simeon Nash,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, is a prominent member of the younger element of the Franklin

County Bar. The name Nash has long figured conspicuously in connection with the jurisprudence in Ohio. Simeon Nash, his grandfather, in whose honor he was named, was one of the distinguished lawyers and jurists of Ohio, widely known as the author of "Code Pleadings" and other legal works; while on the bench he gained distinction as one of the ablest and most impartial jurists whose records have graced the Ohio Courts. His father, also named Simeon Nash, was a prominent lawyer of Gallipolis, Ohio. He comes of the same ancestry as the late Governor Nash. His father married Minerva Tupper Nye, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and a descendant of General Benjamin Tupper, one of the first settlers of Marietta, Ohio. It was in the Putnam Military Academy, at Zanesville, that Simeon Nash, now of Columbus, pursued his education until he completed the course by graduation with the class of 1895. He afterwards entered the Ohio State University and receiving the degree of A. B. in 1901 and in 1904 receiving the degree of LL. B. At his graduation he carried off the prize offered for the best thesis—a set of the American and English Encyclopedia—offered by the Edward Thompson Publishing House. Being admitted to the bar he took up the practice of law in Columbus. He was at first associated with the firm of Merrick & Williams, and has continued this association with the succeeding firms of Williams & Taylor, and Williams, Williams & Taylor. At present the firm name is Williams, Williams, Taylor & Nash. Mr. Nash is widely known in military circles, as a member and recently commissioned Second Lieutenant of Troop B, of the Ohio National Guard. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association and the Ohio Bar Association. He is a Mason and also holds membership in the Columbus Riding Club. His law office is located in the Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio.



SIMEON NASH, COLUMBUS, O.

**Frederick C. Niederhelman,**

Attorney at Law, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of the best known younger members of the Hamilton County Bar. He comes from German stock. His father, Mr. Ernst Niederhelman, who was a shoemaker by trade, emigrated from his native country, Westphalen, Germany, to the United States in 1858. He took part in the Civil War, fighting for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Frederick C. Niederhelman was born on the 30th of January, 1874, in Cincinnati. After pursuing a course of study through the public schools of his native city he entered actively into business life as a stockkeeper with the firm of H. & S. Pogue, remaining in that position until 1893. He subsequently took a position in the office of Judge Otto Pfleger, where he commenced the study of law. Deciding to make the legal profession his life's work, he matriculated at the Cincinnati Law School and graduated from there in 1897 with high honors, having received a prize of \$75.00 for highest average (96.9%). Mr. Niederhelman was admitted to practice in the same year. When Judge Otto Pfleger was elected to the Common Pleas bench of Hamilton County he transferred his practice to Mr. Niederhelman. The latter is a staunch Republican but has never held any political office. He is an enthusiastic member of the Stamina Republican League, of the National Union and of the Sons of Veterans, in which latter organization he has held the position of Judge Advocate for the Ohio Division. His offices are located in the Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



FREDERICK C. NIEDERHELMAN, CINCINNATI, O.

**Carl L. Nippert,**

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the leading citizens of Cincinnati, was born in 1854, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. His parents were natives of Germany.

The family emigrated from Oberndorf, near Woerth, Alsace, to America, in 1830, and settled in Monroe County, Ohio. The father, when still a young man, came to Cincinnati, where he became a minister of the gospel. Later he returned to Germany and worked



CARL L. NIPPERT, CINCINNATI, O.

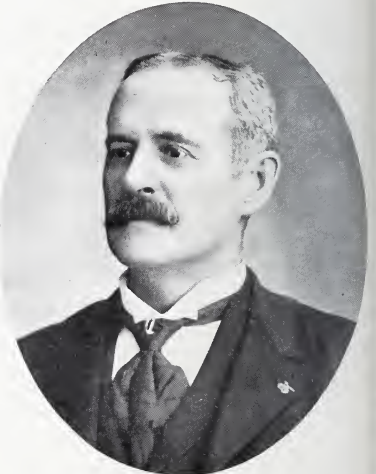
convincing in his arguments, and an ideal, public spirited citizen. His premature death caused sincere grief, not only in his native city, but all over the State of Ohio.

#### Caleb H. Norris,

One of the most prominent members of the Marion County Bar, was born on the 29th of September, 1850, in Marion County, Ohio, the son of Daniel Norris and Rosanna French Norris, the former being a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. Judge Norris was reared and educated in his native county. After his admission to the bar he took up the practice of his chosen profession in which he has been very successful. In politics, he has been a life long Democrat and has rendered his party valuable services. For eight years he filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County. In January, 1885, he was appointed Common Pleas Judge of the second sub-division, Tenth District, embracing the counties of Marion, Crawford and Wyandotte, by Governor George Hoadly. Subsequently he was elected three terms to the Common Pleas bench and served continuously until the 9th of February, 1897, when he, being elected Circuit Judge, became the incumbent of that distinguished office. Judge Norris served in that branch of the Ohio Judiciary for two terms, after which he resumed his private practice. Judge Norris is closely identified with many industrial and manufacturing enterprises in his home county. He resides in Marion, Ohio.

#### Samuel Galloway Osborn,

Judge of the Police Court of Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Columbus, born on the 27th of February, 1871. His father, Chas. L. Osborn, was a well known dry goods merchant of the Capital City of Ohio. Mr. Samuel G. Osborn was educated in the Columbus public schools and afterward entered the Law Department of the Ohio State University, from which he graduated in 1897. He was admitted to the bar the same year and was associ-



CALEB H. NORRIS, MARION, O.

ated in general practice with Congressman Taylor, until elected to the office of Police Judge. Judge Osborn was married to Miss Marietta Cole, a daughter of Mr. Wendell Cole, of Columbus. Socially, Mr. Osborn is a Mason, an Elk, a member of the Olen-tangy Club and the Buckeye Club, the Republican Club and the Phi Delta, a legal fraternity. He is also connected with the Franklin Bar Association. Politically, Judge Osborn has always been a faithful Republican. He was elected to his present position at the Municipal election of 1907. He is considered to be a model judge. Judge Osborn attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church and resides at No. 99 North Champion Street, Columbus, O.

#### Frank Van Amburg Owen,

One of the most successful and prominent lawyers of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, was born on the 17th of February, 1857, in Middlebury Township, Knox County, Ohio, and is the son of Gilbert Ray and Elizabeth Green Owen. His grandfather, Warren Owen, removed from Vermont to Ohio, early in the 18th century and settled in Middlebury Township. Mr. Owen's father, Gilbert Ray Owen, was a veteran of the Mexican War. Mr. Frank V. Owen received his education in the Waterford, Ohio Academy and at the Ohio State Normal School at Worthington, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1876. He then taught school for about three years in Waterford, Knox County, and in country schools in Delaware County. In 1879 he opened a general store at Waterford, Knox County, which he sold in 1881, and then opened a like store at Fredricktown, Ohio, but disposed of the business about eighteen months later, and having determined to follow the legal profession, read law with Cooper & Moore and Wm. M. Koons, of Mt. Vernon. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and began practice at Fred-



FRANK V. A. OWEN, MT. VERNON, O.



ericktown, where he remained five years, when he removed to Mt. Vernon, where he engaged in the general practice of law. He is said to have been attorney on one side or the other in probably a greater variety of cases than any other lawyer in Knox County. He was attorney for the defendants in the George Houck and Frank Hildreth murder trials; for the Lingerfelters, of Newark, Ohio, when tried in the famous bank-wrecking cases; for Louis Boulton, for the murder of Carl Etherington, a dry detective, who was lynched by a mob on July 8th, 1910; Boulton being acquitted, and was attorney for the plaintiff in *Chas. Sharp vs. C. A. & C. Railroad*, a personal damage case, in which he secured a verdict of \$10,000, which was upheld in all higher courts. Mr. Owen also has secured many large verdicts in personal injury cases against railroads, which have made him famous as a successful practitioner in Central Ohio. When only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Owen was elected justice of the Peace of Middlebury Township; he served as Mayor of Fredericktown during 1885-1886, and was a representative in the Ohio General Assembly from Knox County during 1888-1889. He was author of a law passed by the General Assembly known as the "Owen Sunday Closing Law," which closed saloons on Sunday. Mr. Owen has always been active in Republican politics and has served as delegate to many State and County Conventions. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and has been a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for over four years, and Chairman of the Knox County Republican Committee for twelve years. In 1908, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio Congressional District resigned almost on the eve of election and the Committee substituted Mr. Owen, and while he was defeated, made a remarkable run considering the short time in which he had to make a campaign. Mr. Owen is President of the Guaranty Savings Bank & Trust Company, of Mt. Vernon, and has made that institution a success. Mr. Owen's father died when he was but six years of age, and being poor had to make his own way in the world, and whatever he has done it has been by his own efforts. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word. Socially, Mr. Owen is a member of the K. of P. Mr. Owen was married on the 12th of December, 1894, to Bessie M. Johnson, of Mt. Vernon. Two sons, Charles S. and Robert K. Owen, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabelle Owen, have been the fruit of his marriage.

### John Shannon Parrott,

One of the leading members of the Bar of Clermont County, was born on the 4th of September, 1840, at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio. His father, Edmund Parrott, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came with his father's family to Knox County, Ohio, when thirteen years of age. His mother was born in Knox County. Judge Parrott's ancestors came originally from England, Wales, Switzerland and Alsace, Germany, then France. His great grandfather on his father's side, Adam Stigers, and his son, Baltus Stigers, served in the War of the Revolution from Hunterdin County, New Jersey. His maternal great grandfather, Minera LeFevre, enlisted in the struggle for American Independence from Morris County, New Jersey, and was badly wounded at the battle of Monmouth, near Philadelphia, in June, 1778. Christopher Columbus Parrott, a first cousin of his great grandfather, Nicholas Parrott, was Colonel of a Virginia Regiment under Washington, and was badly wounded at the battle of Monmouth. His grandfather, John Parrott, served in the War of 1812 when the British captured Washington, and his brother Andrew Parrott was killed in that war. His maternal grandfather, William LeFevre, also served in the War of 1812. He was with General Harrison on Lake Erie. It was only natural that the family took an active part in the war with Mexico, in 1846-1847, and that they were largely represented in the Union Army from 1861 to 1865. They also furnished a few soldiers for the Army of the Southern Confederacy. And when the war with Spain broke out, the Parrott family again furnished a number of soldiers for active service, among them Edmund K. and Dale K. Parrott, two sons of Judge John Shannon Parrott. The descendants of Judge Parrott's four great grandfathers, Parrott, LeFevre, Stigers and Price, now number more than 1500 living persons in the United States. Judge Parrott was educated in the district schools near Mt. Vernon, and attended Mt. Vernon High School for a period of three years, but did not graduate, as he went to teaching school in his native county at the age of twenty years. He remained in that profession until 1874, having spent the last five years of that time as Principal of the public schools of Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio. After his admission to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, having studied Blackstone law while engaged in the teaching profession, Judge Parrott entered upon the practice of law, in which he was pre-eminent successful. Judge Parrott is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian School in National politics, and he has voted for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency from George B. McClellan, in 1864, to William J. Bryan, in 1908. In local politics he is independent and votes for the best men on either ticket. He has always been ready to serve his party in any capacity when called upon, in the committees as well as on the stump. There are few men in Ohio of Judge Parrott's age, who have made as many speeches on all kinds of subjects as the Judge has done during his eventful career. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in Clermont County, in October, 1875, and filled that office from the first Monday in February, 1876, to 1879. After retiring from that office, the judge took up his private practice at Batavia, in which he remained until he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the first sub-division of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio. He entered upon the duties of that office on the 15th of October, 1898, was re-elected without opposition, in November, 1902, and served until the first of January, 1909. He then took a well earned rest, spending the winter of 1909 on the Isthmus of Panama with his daughter, whose husband is an engineer under the Canal Commission. Judge Parrott is a public-spirited man who always has the interests of the people at heart. He was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the "Home Coming" in Clermont County in 1907, at which time a cannon was dedicated at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, to the memory of General U. S. Grant at the place of his birth. Judge Parrott united with Quinders Lodge No. 316, I. O. O. F., at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1864. He joined the Batavia Lodge of F. & A. M. No. 104, in 1877, and has served in most of the stations in both orders, and was High Priest in the Batavia Masonic Chapter No. 112. During the Civil War he was elected Captain of Company G., 2nd Regiment Knox County Ohio Militia, on the 4th of July, 1863, and elected Major of the same regiment in August of 1863, duly commissioned as both by Governor Todd of Ohio. On the 20th of June, 1871, Judge Parrott was married to Miss May B. Kennedy, at Felicity, Clermont County. Mrs. Parrott passed away to eternal rest on the 13th of August, 1907. Four children blessed their union, three of whom are living: Edmund K. Parrott, a lawyer, Batavia, O., Dale K. Parrott, who is employed in the Legal Department of the United States General Land Office, at Washington, D. C., and Louise K., who married Rolland A. Norton, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama. Judge Parrott is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Batavia, Ohio, and an Elder in that church for more than twenty years, and Clerk of its Session for fifteen years. He resides at Batavia, Ohio.



JOHN SHANNON PARROTT, BATAVIA, O.



THOMAS B. PAXTON, CINCINNATI, O.

**Thomas Barbour Paxton,**

One of the best known lawyers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of June, 1835, on a farm near Loveland, Ohio. The family came originally from Virginia. The farm was settled by his grandfather, and Mr. Paxton as well as his father were born there. The grandfather took part in the war of the Revolution and was made Lieutenant Colonel. Later he served in General Wayne's army and fought in the battle of Fallen Timbers, which destroyed the Indian Supremacy in Ohio. Mr. T. B. Paxton was educated in the public schools of Clermont County and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated. He then taught school for one year, studying at the same time law in the office of Tilden, Bairden & Curwen, at Cincinnati. He later attended the Cincinnati Law School and graduated in 1858. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Paxton immediately became engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and associated with Isaac B. Matson. The young firm occupied the old office of George H. Pendleton, who transferred his business over to them. The firm continued until 1874, when Mr. Matson was elected Probate Judge of Hamilton County. In 1875, Mr. Paxton associated with Mr. John W. Warrington, under the firm name of Paxton & Warrington, which firm became most prominent among the legal profession of Cincinnati. The partnership continued until 1909, when Mr. Warrington was appointed Judge of the United States Court of Appeals. Mr. Paxton has always been a staunch Democrat and has served his party in many capacities. In 1873 he was elected County Solicitor, defeating Mr. Nicholas Longworth. Later he served on the Board of Aldermen and as a Director of the Cincinnati Workhouse. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Foraker a member of the Board of Trustees of the O. S. & S. O. H., at Xenia, serving many years. He also was President of the Board part of that time. In 1887 he was appointed a mem-

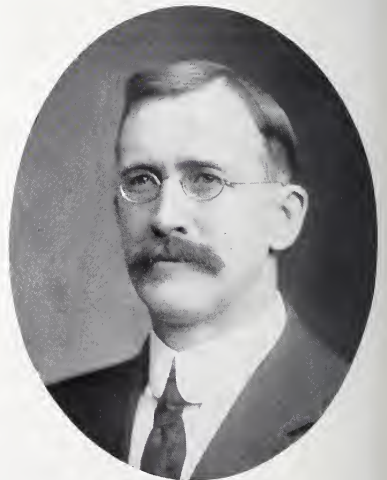
ber of the Board of Trustees which had charge of the building of the Cincinnati City Hall. It was an honorary position, as the trustees received no compensation for their arduous labors. In 1874, Mr. Paxton was married to Miss Mary Wharton. Two children, Thos. B. Paxton and Florence W. Paxton were the fruit of their union. Mr. Paxton's law offices are located in the Citizens' Bank Building, Fourth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Elliott Hunt Pendleton,**

Lawyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 8th of December, 1859, in Cincinnati, the son of Mr. Elliott Hunt Pendleton and Mrs. Emma Gaylord Pendleton, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Pendleton was educated in Europe, at the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and at Harvard University, graduating from that institution in 1882, with the degree of A. B. Outside of his legal duties, Mr. Pendleton is interested in the Citizens' Bulletin, Cincinnati, a weekly journal devoted to the betterment of municipal government, of which he is editor and proprietor. Mr. Pendleton is independent in politics. For a number of years he has been one of the Trustees of the University of Cincinnati. On the 4th of June, 1885 he was married to Miss Isabella Gibson Eckstein. Three children have blessed their union, Mrs. Harriet Pendleton Hunt, Isabella Eckstein Pendleton and Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Jr. The family attend the Second Presbyterian Church, now Church of the Covenant, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Buchanan Perin,**

Law and General Shorthand Reporter, was born on the 3rd of November, 1860, at Newport, Ky. His father, Lyman Perin, was a native of Perin's Mills, Ohio, while his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Buchanan Perin was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, but living in Newport, Ky. at the time of her marriage. The first of the Perin's who settled in the new world was John Perin, who came from England in 1635. The family lived in the New England States, and some of Mr. Buchanan Perin's ancestors took part in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Mr. Perin was educated in the Cincinnati public schools and at Woodward High School, graduating from the latter in 1880. He then attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1882, with the degree of L. B. He has followed his present profession since 1883, and has been employed in many important cases. From 1905 to 1908, Mr. Perin was Official Reporter for the United States Courts, Eastern District of Kentucky. In politics, Mr. Perin is a Republican; socially, he belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows Fraternities. During the existence of Troop B., First Ohio Cavalry, Mr. Perin was connected with that organization. On the 23rd of April, 1896, he was united in marriage with Miss Lulu E. Carson, of Cheviot. Mrs. Perin died, leaving one son, Louis Carson Perin. In January, 1900, Mr. Perin was married to Miss Lamonde Harding, of Cincinnati, who departed some years ago. His third marriage was with Miss Lauda E. Williamson, of Hartwell, to whom he was married on the 15th of April, 1909. The family reside in Hartwell, Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. Perin's offices are located in the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



BUCHANAN PERIN, CINCINNATI, O.

**William H. Phipps,**

Attorney at Law at Paulding, Ohio, and former Ohio State Inspector of Oils, was born on the 16th of August, 1864, at Caldwell, Ohio. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. His mother's father was the oldest Free Mason in the world when he died, he having been a Mason for eighty years. His father was one of the men who organized the Republican party in Ohio, and he has always taken a very active interest in the affairs of that party. In 1879 he campaigned Southeastern Ohio with Garfield. He is still living. Mr. Phipps obtained his education at the common schools and North Western Ohio University. He studied law, and in 1889, was admitted to the bar. He immediately took up the practice of his profession in Paulding, in which he has been pre-eminently successful. Before his admission to practice he was superintendent of schools for a period of three years. Mr. Phipps has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party in many capacities. For four years he



was Chairman of Paulding County Republican Central Committee, and for the same length of time chairman of the County Executive Committee. He also served for four years as a member of the State Executive Committee, and for five years as a member of the State Central Committee. At present he is Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. Socially, he belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Mason. He is a member of the Toledo Consistory, Defiance Commandery No. 30, Dayton Shrine and of the Defiance Lodge B. P. O. E. He was married to Miss Nora K. Cooper. One daughter, Helen, graces their home. Mr. Phipps is the author of about one hundred published poems. His law office is located at Paulding, Ohio.

#### Washington Tullis Porter,

One of the most prominent members of the Cincinnati Bar, was born on the 22nd of February, 1850, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of James Porter and Margaret Tullis Porter, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. He was educated at the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the Law School of Cincinnati College, graduating from the former in June, 1868, and from the latter in May, 1871. He began the study of law in October, 1868, with Hon. E. A. Ferguson, the author of the act under which the Cincinnati Southern Railway was constructed. The act was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, on the 4th of May, 1869. He has thus been associated with the Cincinnati Southern Railway since its inception. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Porter took up the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Porter has compiled and edited Laws and Decisions, relating to the Cincinnati Southern

Railway, and he also wrote and published a historical sketch of the Railway. Mr. Porter has been a staunch Republican all his mature life. He started in public life at the age of thirty years, in 1880, when he was elected Alderman of the city of Cincinnati, filling that position until 1884. From 1886 to 1890, inclusive, and from 1903 to 1908, inclusive, he was a member of the Board of Law Examiners, having been appointed to that position by the Supreme Court of Ohio; from 1891 to the present time, save for a period of three years, he was a Trustee of the Public Library of the school district of Cincinnati, being appointed by the Directors of the University of Cincinnati. On the 10th of November, 1908, Mr. Porter was appointed a Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, after having served the Board of Trustees of the Railway as attorney, since May, 1873. Socially, Mr. Porter is a member of Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 369, Cincinnati Chapter No. 2, Cincinnati Council R. & S. M., Cincinnati Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, Ohio Consistory, Scottish Rite, Syrian Temple, Mystic Shrine, the Ohio Library Association and the American Library Association. He also is a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment Fund of the American Library Association. Outside of his legal profession, Mr. Porter finds great enjoyment in music. He has played the organ for many years and has written and published much sacred music. On the 20th of December, 1871, he was married to Miss Flora Robinson. Six children were born to them; E. A. Ferguson Porter, Howard R. Porter, W. T. Porter, Jr., Fletcher Day Porter (died on the 1st of April, 1883), Forrest B. Porter and Lillian Porter, now Mrs. Chester S. Mirick. The family attend St. Paul's M. E. Church, Cincinnati, O. Mr. Porter resides at 308 Hearne Avenue, Avondale, while his law offices are located at 909 Fourth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



WASHINGTON T. PORTER, CINCINNATI, O.

#### Richard A. Powell,

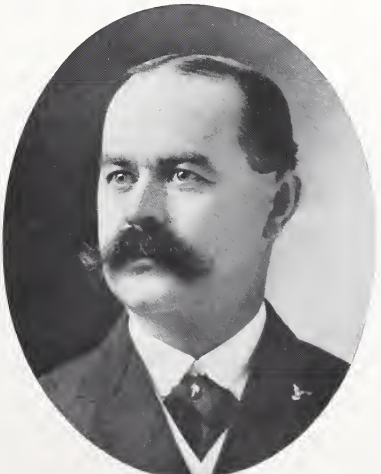
Lawyer and senior member of the firm of Powell & Smiley, with offices in the Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of July, 1869, at Bridgetown, Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents, Richard and Mary Nolan Powell, were natives of Ireland. Mr. Powell was educated in the public schools, after which he attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1893 with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Powell started in the practice of law in 1893, and the following year became associated in the practice of law with the late Lieutenant Governor Carl L. Nippert. The partnership was continued until 1902, when Mr. Nippert was appointed Probate Judge of Hamilton County. For a number of years Mr. Powell has been associated with Mr. Smiley. The firm is considered to be one of the leading law firms of Hamilton County. Mr. Powell is prominently connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being at present Exalted Ruler of Cincinnati Lodge No. 5. He is also a member of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, and several other organizations. Mr. Powell is married and resides at Bridgetown, a suburb of Cincinnati.

#### Thomas E. Powell,

Of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most representative lawyers of the State of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the 20th of February, 1842. His father, Thomas W. Powell, was for many years a recognized leader at the Delaware Bar. He was a native of South Wales, and when a child, was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in New York. He obtained his education in that State and removed to Ohio about the time he was admitted to the bar. The mother of Mr. Thomas E. Powell was born in Ohio and was of Scotch ancestry. Thomas E. Powell received his early education in the common schools of Delaware, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University at the age of thirteen years and graduating in 1863. He then enlisted in the 84th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer



WILLIAM H. PHIPPS, COLUMBUS, O.



RICHARD A. POWELL, CINCINNATI, O.



THOMAS E. POWELL, COLUMBUS, O.

Powell has been one of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He also occupies the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the Ohio Medical College. His residence and offices are located at Columbus, Ohio.

#### Chas. E. Prior,

Attorney at Law at New York City, and a prominent member of the Ohio Colony in the Metropolis of the East, was born on the 16th of January, 1861, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his education in the Cincinnati public schools, attended college and later matriculated at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the same in 1882, with the degree of B. L. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, which gradually increased. He was a member of the firm of Foraker, Outcalt, Granger & Prior, of which United States Senator Foraker was the senior member. A few years ago, Mr. Prior removed to New York, where he has continued in the practice of the law ever since. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. During Governor Foraker's administration, he was Executive Clerk to the Governor. For a period of seven years he was a member of the Norwood High School Board, and in 1899 and 1901 he occupied the position of Mayor of Norwood. He is married to Sophia M. Roever, a daughter of Mr. Frederick W. Roever, of Cincinnati. Five children have blessed their union. Mr. Prior's offices are located at 42 Exchange Place, New York City.

#### David Franklin Pugh,

Lawyer, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 23rd of August, 1846, at Franklin, Ohio, the son of David Pugh, a farmer, and a native of Ohio. Mr. Pugh's grandfather came from Wales in 1803, and settled in Delaware County, Ohio. Four years later, in 1807, he moved on a farm in Franklin County, on which Mr. David Franklin Pugh was born and reared. Like other farmer boys, David F. Pugh toiled the ground between school times. He obtained his education at the common schools, at the Select School at Reynoldsburg, and at the Ohio State University, at Athens, working on the farm during vacations. He left Ohio University when twenty-one years old and took up the study of law. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar in West Virginia and immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, following the same for a period of twelve years in that State. In 1870 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Tyler County, and filled that position from 1870 to 1880. In 1872 he was a member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention which made the present Constitution, and in 1874 and 1875, he represented Tyler County in the West Virginia State Legislature. Returning to Columbus, Ohio, in 1880, Judge Pugh resumed the general practice of law in his native county. In 1887 he was appointed Common Pleas Judge by Governor Foraker to fill the unexpired term of Judge Bingham, who had resigned his office to become Chief Justice of the District of Columbia. In 1888, and again in 1893, Judge Pugh was elected to the Court of Common Pleas. He retired from the bench in 1898 and became senior partner of the firm of Pugh & Pugh, with offices at 25 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio. In September, 1861, when but fifteen years of age, Judge Pugh enlisted in Company C., 46th Ohio Infantry, and served throughout the Civil War, all told, three years and ten months, taking part in about twenty-five battles and skirmishes, the more important engagements being the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and around Atlanta. Judge Pugh is a member of the J. C. McCoy Post, G. A. R., Columbus, Ohio. Socially, he is a Mason and I. O. O. F. In politics he is a staunch Republican, having served his party as Delegate to State Conventions and on the stump. He was married to Miss Ida Swan, of Virginia, in 1869. Two children were born to them. Judge Pugh resides at Neill Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Harry C. Pugh,

Attorney at Law and Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum County, was born on the 16th of December, 1872, in Washington County, near Marietta. His parents, John L. Pugh and Mary Cook Pugh, were natives of Ohio. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. John L. Pugh was a member of Co. F., 148th O. V. I. Mr. Harry C. Pugh was educated in the Zanesville, Ohio public schools and at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, graduating from that institution in 1894, receiving the degree of A. B. During his vacations at school and the first year or two after school, Mr. Pugh worked as a laborer in the potteries of Roseville and Zanesville. Later he worked as bookkeeper for the First



HARRY C. PUGH, ZANESVILLE, O.



National Bank at Zanesville, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. Admitted to the bar before the supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Pugh entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, which has been very successful. He has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party well. In April, 1903, he was elected City Solicitor of Zanesville, and having served with distinction, was re-elected in November, 1905. He was elected to his present position in November, 1908. In 1901, Mr. Pugh was nominated for Police Judge of Zanesville, but was defeated at the election. He is a member and Past Exalted Ruler of the Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, B. P. O. E. Outside of his official duties, Mr. Pugh is interested in the Adams Brothers Contracting Company, of Zanesville, Ohio, being a member of the Board of Directors of that concern. He was married on the 12th of June, 1904, to Miss Vivia M. Turner, of Lancaster, Ohio. His residence is located at 871 Moxahala Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

#### John Murphy Pugh,

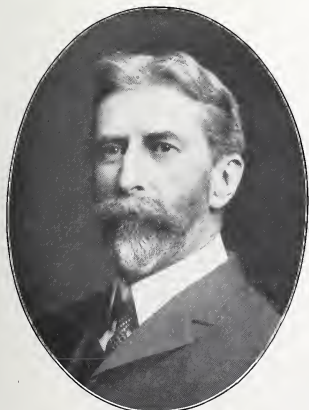
Deceased, who during life of usefulness was one of the most prominent members of the Columbus, Ohio Bar, was born in Truro Township, Franklin County, Ohio, on the 7th of November, 1823, a son of David and Jane Murphy Pugh, natives of Wales, England and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. David Pugh came from Wales to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1801, and after living there for a number of years came to Ohio and founded the Welsh settlement of Radnor, Delaware County, in the midst of the wilderness. The first white child born there was his nephew, who died some years ago at the age of eighty-seven. In 1814 the family moved to Truro Township, where Jane Murphy Pugh died, in March, 1857, and David Pugh in October, following. Mr. John M. Pugh received his early education in a typical log school house and was for a time a student at Central College. When he was about twenty years old he began teaching school on the Black Lick, East of Columbus, for eight dollars a month and his board, which latter had to be taken at the houses of his pupils. He located in Columbus, in 1848, and immediately after began the study of law under the tutorship of Major Samuel Brush, who was a leading lawyer in his day. In 1851, Mr. Pugh was admitted to the bar of Ohio. For four years, in the period before and after his admission to practice, Mr. Pugh filled the positions of Clerk in the County Auditor's office, and in the office of the County Treasurer. His first political position was that of Township Clerk, to which he was elected as a Democrat in a Whig Township. In 1853 he was chosen to the office of County Auditor, which he filled for four years. He then retired from official life to practice law, in association with Major Brush, and they were partners until 1858, when Major Brush removed to New York. After that he was associated with Mr. L. J. Critchfield, this partnership lasting until 1863, when Mr. Pugh was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Franklin County. He held this office continuously by re-election until 1879, when he resumed the practice of the law. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for six years and during two years of that time was its president. For a period of eleven years he was Treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and for three years he was President of that organization. Mr. Pugh was appointed by Governor Allen and re-appointed by Governors Hayes and Bishop, Trustee of the State Reform School for Boys, at Lancaster, Ohio. For two years Mr. Pugh was a member of the Intermediate Penitentiary Board. Largely through Mr. Pugh's efforts, while he was a member of the County Agricultural Society the present Franklin Park was bought for County Fair purposes, and to Mr. Pugh as a member of the State Board of Agriculture is due the credit of having secured the permanent location of the Ohio State Fair at Columbus. On Christmas Eve, 1851, Mr. Pugh married Martha F. Cook, who died on the 16th of November, 1881. They had eight children. On the 22nd of July, 1885, Mr. Pugh married Elizabeth M. Bradley, of Steubenville, Ohio, and they have one daughter. Mr. Pugh was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having filled all the chairs in the subordinate bodies of that order. Mr. Pugh departed this life on April 24, 1908.



JOHN MURPHY PUGH

#### Patterson A. Reece,

One of the leading members of the Cincinnati Bar, was born on the 19th of August, 1851, near Dayton, Ohio. His father, Patterson Reece, and his mother, Mary Andrews Reece, were both natives of Ohio. His mother's grandfather, Hugh Andrews, was Captain of Light Horse in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and came on a flat boat from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, in 1797, and in a smaller flat boat up the Big Miami River from Cincinnati to Dayton, Ohio, when Dayton consisted of about a dozen log houses. Mr. Reece's father was a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Reece attended Princeton College, graduating in 1875 and taking the Political Science Honors of his class. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1877, taking the second honors for a Thesis on Charitable Trusts. He holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Princeton, and A. B. from Cincinnati Law School. Being admitted to the bar in 1877, he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. He especially has met with marked success in the Supreme Court of the State. He is considered to be one of the ablest corporation and insurance lawyers of the Queen City. In politics, Mr. Reece is a Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Reece was married to Miss Nellie F. Drought, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Three children have blessed their union: Paul Drought, John Andrews and Florence Anderson Reece. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Reece's residence is located at 2318 Ashland Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, while his offices are in the Johnston Building, that city.



PATTERSON A. REECE, CINCINNATI, O.

#### Silas S. Richards,

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, first sub-division, Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, was born on the 8th of August, 1857, in Townsend Township, Sandusky County, Ohio, the son of Archibald Richards, a farmer, and Mary George Richards. The father came



SILAS S. RICHARDS, CLYDE, O.

from Connecticut and was of Welch descent, while the mother was a native of Ohio. Judge Richards was educated in the country schools and at Clyde High School, graduating from the latter in the class of 1875. After a year spent in California he devoted himself to the study of law, and, in 1879, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession at Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, continuing in same until 1905, when he was appointed Common Pleas Judge to succeed Judge Wildman, who had resigned to go on the bench of the Circuit Court. Judge Richard's political affiliation is with the Republican party, he having served the latter in many capacities. He was Clerk of the village of Clyde, Clerk of Green Creek Township, and President of the Clyde Board of Education. On the 3rd of July, 1905, he was appointed Common Pleas Judge, and was nominated and elected to fill out the unexpired term, in the fall of the same year, and re-elected to the same position for a full term of six years, in 1906. Outside of his professional duties, Judge Richards is a member of the Board of Directors of the People's Banking Company, The Citizens Building and Loan Company, and of The Clyde Kraut Company, all of Clyde, Ohio. He is very fond of books and reading, and outdoor life and travel. He has been abroad with his family twice. Judge Richards was married to Miss Jennie Harding, on the 7th of June, 1882. Mrs. Richards departed this life on the 8th of January, 1910. Three children have been born to them, Robert G., who is in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co., at Norwalk; Miss Rena, Librarian of the Clyde Public Library, established by Carnegie, and William M., a student of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Judge Richards and family attend the First Presbyterian Church at Clyde, in which city they also reside.

### George W. Rightmire,

Of Columbus, Ohio, Professor of Law at the Ohio State University, is a native Buckeye. He received his education at the Ohio State University, graduating in 1895, with the degree of B. Ph. In 1898, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the title of A. M. From 1895 to 1902, Professor Rightmire filled the position of teacher at North High School, Columbus, Ohio, and from 1902 to 1903, he was instructor in American History and Political Science at the Ohio State University. He was appointed Instructor in Law in 1903, serving in that capacity until 1906, when he was appointed to his present position as Professor of Law. Professor Rightmire has always been a staunch Republican. In 1907 he was elected President of Council and Vice-Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, on the Republican ticket. Professor Rightmire is married and resides at 262 Nineteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

### John C. Rogers,

Lawyer, was born in Newport, Ky. His home is now in Cincinnati, Ohio. He attended Cincinnati Law School and graduated in 1895 and took a post-graduate course in Law at Yale University, winning a degree of Master of Laws in the class of 1909. Formerly Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Hygeia Medical College of Cincinnati.

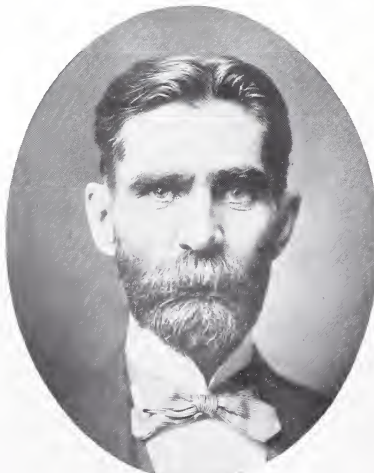


JOHN C. ROGERS, CINCINNATI, O.

### James Allen Runyan,

Was born in Butlerville, Warren County, Ohio, July 16, 1852. His father, Henry Runyan, was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 14, 1825, and on November 4, 1847, was united in marriage to Rebecca Jane Frybarger, who was born May 15, 1831, in Warren County, where they ever afterwards continued to reside.

The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days in the little country village, the public school and boyhood amusements occupying the time of this introductory period. At the age of fifteen years he attended for a period of six months, a private school at Goshen, Ohio. In November, 1868, he entered the University at Lebanon,



AMES ALLEN RUNYAN.

then known as the National Normal School, and remained a student there until about June 14, 1871. Afterwards, and without further attendance, he was enrolled as a graduate of that institution.

After leaving school he engaged as a salesman for a Cincinnati Mercantile firm for a period of about three years, and while so employed, he began the study of law. In 1876 he attended a course of law lectures at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He located in Lebanon, May 29, 1877, entering the law office of Hon. A. G. McBurney, and on April 16, 1878 was admitted to the bar. Shortly thereafter, he opened an office in Lebanon and at once entered upon an active career at the bar which has continued to the present time. He has been engaged as counsel in most of the important cases tried in the county since his admission to the bar. In 1881 he formed a law partnership with W. L. Dechant, which continued until about January 1, 1885, at which time he formed a partnership with the late Judge Walter S. Dilatash. This partnership continued until October, 1891, when he was appointed by Governor James E. Campbell to the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court, in which capacity he served until February 9, 1892. Upon retiring from the bench, he entered into a partnership with Hon. G. W. Stanley, which has since continued.

Judge Runyan is a member of the Masonic Order and for many years has been a Knight Templar. He is not a member of any church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was nominated as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial



District, August 29, 1890. In 1904, he was named as candidate for Congress from the Sixth Ohio District, and although he ran more than six thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he failed of an election. On the 28th day of May, 1908, he was selected as a delegate to represent the Sixth Congressional District in the Democratic National Convention, held at Denver, July 7, 1908. At that Convention he was selected as a member of the Committee from Ohio to notify Hon. J. W. Kern of his nomination as the candidate for Vice-President.

Judge Runyan was united in marriage with Marietta Cawley on October 21, 1874. They have resided in Lebanon since May 29, 1877. Their beautiful home has been the scene of many hospitable entertainments and social functions. Notable among them, was the celebration of their Twentieth Anniversary, October 21, 1894; the entertainment of Governor Nash, Senator Hanna and many other distinguished guests at luncheon and dinner at the Centennial Anniversary of Lebanon, September 25, 1902; a banquet given July 24, 1902 to the officers and members of "The Runyan Rifles," the local military company named in honor of Judge Runyan, and the entertainment of the officers of the Rapid Railway and other invited guests upon the completion of that road from Cincinnati to Lebanon, October 1, 1903. Judge Runyan is still actively engaged in the law practice. He is President of the Citizens' National Bank, of Lebanon, Ohio, and is largely interested in manufacturing and other concerns.

#### Joshua Edward Russell,

Of Sidney, Ohio, ranks among the most prominent members of the Bar of Shelby County. He was born on the 9th of August, 1867, near Sidney. He obtained his education in the public and high schools of Sidney, after which he taught school for one year and then took up the study of law in the office of former Congressman G. A. Marshall. On October, 1893, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and since this time he has been engaged in the general practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Russell is a staunch Republican. He has rendered his party and the people in general very valuable services, having always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He has served two terms as City Solicitor of Sidney, and is a member of the Board of Education. He also occupies the position of Secretary of the Shelby County Agricultural Association. Socially, he is a member of the Sidney Commercial Club, a Scottish Rite Mason, Past Chancellor of Supreme Lodge No. 50, K. of P. and a Red Man. In the fall of 1905, Mr. Russell was elected to the Senate of the General Assembly, representing the Counties of Darke, Miami and Shelby. His election was a surprise to all political parties, Governor Pattison having carried the district by 2,325 votes. No higher tribute can be paid Senator Russell than having carried the 12th District as a Republican under the conditions of the campaign of 1905. During his term of office he took an active part in all legislative affairs and was a very valuable member of some important committees. He is the author of one of the most important bills which passed the legislature, of which he was a member. The law provides for the regulation of Building and Loan Associations, organizations which come closer to the commonpeople than do even banks themselves. Mr. Russell was appointed as Supervisor of Census for the third Census District in Ohio, and he had the unanimous indorsement of all the Republican political organizations of his district and state. Mr. Russell was married in 1894 to Miss Jennie C. Laughlin. They have one child. The Senator lives in the pretty city of Sidney, where also his offices are located.



JOSHUA EDWARD RUSSELL, SIDNEY, O.

#### John Elbert Sater,

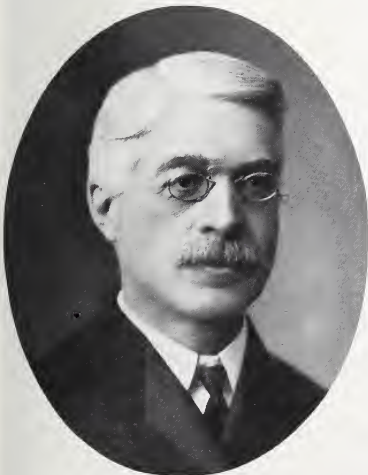
Of Columbus, Ohio, United States District Judge for Southern Ohio District, was born on the 16th day of January, 1854, in Crosby Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents, John J. and Nancy (nee Larason) Sater also were natives of the Buckeye State. The ancestry of Judge Sater's parents is traced back to the days of the Revolutionary War and to colonial times in New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. For generations they were connected with agricultural pursuits and the father of Judge Sater also followed the same calling. Judge Sater spent his early life with his father's family on the farm, but at the age of ten years he was thrown largely on his own resources by the death of his parents. Later he made his home for several years with an uncle, Joseph Sater, a prominent farmer of Hamilton County.

Eager for an education, young Sater attended the public and select schools of Hamilton County, and, while fitting himself for college, commenced teaching at the age of sixteen years. In 1871 he entered Miami University, and, on account of the temporary closing of that institution in 1873, matriculated the same year at Marietta College, from which institution he graduated with high honors in the year 1875, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1878 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the age of twenty-one years Judge Sater became superintendent of the schools at Wauseon, Ohio, and, while occupying that position served also as County School Examiner. He filled those positions so acceptably that he was offered the Principalship of the high schools at Toledo and Cleveland, both of which he declined.

In 1881 he was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the State School Commissioner of Ohio, and while occupying that position commenced the study of law under the direction

of Mr. J. H. Collins, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most prominent members of the Ohio Bar. He was admitted to the bar June 3rd, 1884, and immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Columbus, Ohio, which he continued with marked success for twenty-three years.

Although appreciating to the fullest extent the fact that the law is a jealous mistress, he served three terms as a member of the Board of Education of Columbus, in 1892 was elected a member of the Charter Convention which drafted a Charter law for that city, for three terms was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Columbus Public Library and was President of that Board for several years and until his appointment to the bench. In 1899 he was appointed City Solicitor of Columbus, but declined to accept the appointment. In 1903 he was tendered the nomination in the Columbus District for State Senator, when a nomination was equivalent to an election, but also declined that honor.



JOHN ELBERT SATER, COLUMBUS, O.

Affiliating with the Republican party, he early became one of its most active and influential members in Central Ohio, served repeatedly on its committees, and distinguished himself as an able speaker in several of its most important campaigns. Judge Sater is a 33rd degree Mason, a member of the K. O. T. M., K. of P., the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club and the Queen City Club of Cincinnati. In 1889 he married Miss Mary L. Lyon, of Wauseon; three children have been the fruit of this and his earlier marriage. His church relationship is with the Congregational denomination.

The following sketch of Judge Sater, both at the bar and on the bench, has been prepared by a member of his profession who has had unusual opportunities for forming a correct estimate of his career from the time he was admitted to the bar:

In natural talents, general scholarship, learning in the law and the valuable experience which is acquired only by great industry in the general practice, John E. Sater stood in the front rank of his profession in this state when he left it to accept his appointment to the bench. By merit alone he acquired a large and lucrative practice. He had a large office business, and during his last ten years at the bar was personally engaged in as much important litigation as any lawyer in Central Ohio, his clientele including many members of his profession who called upon him for assistance in the most important causes. While his practice was largely on the civil side of the court he was employed also in a considerable number of important criminal cases. He had not only a large practice in all of the courts of record in this state in civil actions, equity cases, special proceedings, and important criminal cases, both in courts of original jurisdiction and in the reviewing courts, but also an extensive practice in the Federal Courts in this and other jurisdictions. No member of the bar had a more evenly balanced practice, his clients including a large number of individuals as well as manufacturing industries, banks, coal companies, churches, fraternal societies, educational institutions, insurance companies and local public utility companies. As a lawyer he was patient, careful and tireless in the investigation of both facts and law, thorough in his preparation for trial, a skillful examiner of witnesses, an eloquent advocate and was logical, earnest and persuasive in presenting questions of law and practice to the courts. Notwithstanding his large practice and exceptional ability as a trial lawyer, he was noted none the less for his familiar knowledge of business affairs. No one had a keener appreciation of the ethics of his profession nor observed more conscientiously its rules prescribing the relations between counsel and client, counsel and the court, and the reciprocal duties and obligations between members of the bar. He was a delightful associate, and at the same time a most honorable and very formidable opponent. No member of the Columbus Bar ever enjoyed more fully the appreciation of his clients, the respect of the courts and the confidence of the general public. A client gained was a client retained. His acceptance of employment assured to his client all of the fruits of extraordinary industry, an intimate knowledge of human nature, great learning, a thorough knowledge of the practice, the skill of the advocate and the courage in asserting or defending his clients' interests which is an essential quality of every great lawyer.

He was appointed by President Roosevelt as District Judge of the Southern District of Ohio on the 18th day of March, 1907, and took his place on the bench on the 25th day of that month. No action having been taken on the appointment, he was re-appointed on the 30th day of May, 1908, and was confirmed by the Senate on the 1st day of March, 1909. During his comparatively short career on the bench he has held court in both Districts of Ohio and the Western District of Michigan, and has displayed qualities which have made him conspicuous in all classes of judicial work, in both the Circuit and District Courts. To unusual administrative ability and legal learning he adds the *suaviter in modo et fortiter in re* which distinguish the judge who commands respect for his decisions while expounding the law faithfully and fearlessly. He has already had a wide and varied experience on both the law and equity sides of the Circuit Court, and appreciates to the fullest extent the great importance of promptly deciding all classes of cases tried before him, whether civil actions or equity causes. Many voluminous records, involving complex and novel questions of law have been submitted to him and decisions announced, the most important of which have been reviewed and affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. His decisions, a number of which have been officially reported, contain expositions of the law which are a credit to the Federal Judiciary.



JOHN SCHLATTER, TOLEDO, O.

#### John Schlatter,

A prominent member of the younger element of the bar of Toledo, Ohio, is a native of Lucas County, born on the 1st of October, 1877, in Spencer Township. His father, Henry Schlatter, a farmer, was a native of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, having emigrated to the United States in 1858, while his mother, Mrs. Barbara Weiller Schlatter was born in Alsace, Germany, and had come to this country when a child, in 1854. Mr. Henry Schlatter, the father, served three years as a private in Company I, 6th Kentucky Regiment Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. Mr. John Schlatter was educated in the public schools of his home county, at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and at Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. He started in public life at the age of twenty years as Superintendent of the public schools of West Toledo. Since 1900, Mr. Schlatter is a member of the Lucas County Board of School Examiners, being appointed by Judge I. I. Millard; at present he is president of that body. Since he became of age, Mr. Schlatter has always been a hard worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Lucas Lodge, K. of P.; Golden Rule; Chapter American Insurance Union; The Lincoln Club and Rutherford B. Hayes Camp, Sons of Veterans. His law office is located in 708-709 National Union Building, Toledo, Ohio.

#### Thomas P. Schmidt,

Of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the best known younger lawyers of the Forest City, is a native Ohioan, born in Cleveland. He comes from German stock that fled to this country in 1848, owing to the Revolution prevalent in Germany at that time. His grandfather, C. W. Schmidt, was one of the originators of said revolution, which was in the interests of liberty and public welfare for the German people. His uncle was Ex-Lieutenant Governor Jacob Mueller, with whom his father, Gustav Schmidt, former Mayor of West Cleveland, was engaged in the practice of law at Cleveland. Mr. Schmidt received a careful education in the public and high schools of his native city, after which he attended Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Upon his graduation from that well known institution of higher learning, where he had taken a law course, and being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Schmidt engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in which he has been very successful. For a number of years he has been associated with E. L. Hessenmueller in the practice of law at Cleveland. Since his early manhood, Mr. Schmidt has been identified with the Democratic party. He has inherited a spirit for politics and it was only natural for him to become active in the affairs of Democracy. He is greatly interested in the study of municipal government and



other economical questions, and was a close friend of the late Mayor Johnson of Cleveland. In the fall of 1905, Mr. Schmidt was elected State Senator from Cuyahoga County. While he was one of the youngest members of the Senate, yet his strong personality made him a potent member of that body and he rendered valuable services on the floor as well as in the committee rooms. He was a member of the committee selected by the Senate to investigate the affairs of Cincinnati. During his entire term as Senator, Mr. Schmidt has endeavored to act in the capacity of a representative of the people for the people's good. He is married and has one son. Mr. Schmidt resides at Cleveland.

#### **William E. Scofield,**

Of Marion, Ohio, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of the most representative members of the Marion County Bar, was born on the 3rd of September, 1860, in Marion, Ohio. He spent his boyhood and youth in his native city and received his education in the Marion schools, graduating from high school in 1877. He then served as Deputy County Clerk for two years. Taking up the study of law for several years in the office of his father, Captain William E. Scofield, he was admitted to the bar on the 1st of November, 1881, and became a member of the firm of Scofield & Scofield, which was dissolved by his father's death, in July, 1883. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Charles Garberson, which continued for a short while. In 1888, after George B. Scofield had been admitted to the bar, the firm of Scofield & Scofield was formed. In 1894, Mr. E. B. Durfee became a member of the firm, which then became known as Scofield, Durfee & Scofield. Mr. William E. Scofield remained a member of this firm until he was appointed to his present position on the Common Pleas bench. Judge Scofield has always been a staunch Democrat. In 1884 he was elected Solicitor of Marion, continuing in that important office until Marion became a city, in 1891, when he was elected the first City Solicitor. On the 7th of July, 1886, Judge Scofield was married to Miss Martha L. Johnston, of Marion. The family reside at Marion, Ohio.

#### **Amor William Sharp,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most prominent business men and lawyers of the Capitol City, was born on the 6th day of February, 1865, at Groveport, Franklin County, Ohio. His parents, Abram Sharp, and Harriet Rees Sharp, were natives of Ohio, and their parents were of the first settlers of Franklin County. The members of the family have always been known as thrifty, law abiding and substantial citizens, prominent in all affairs of the community.

Mr. Sharp was educated in the public schools and at The Ohio State University. He graduated as one of the honor men of the class from Starling Medical College in 1889, with the degree of M. D. In 1892 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School with the degree of LL. B., upon which occasion he had the honor to represent the college on one of the forensic debaters. Mr. Sharp has a high rank as a public speaker, his efforts both in and out of court having frequently attracted the highest encomiums of the Press. He is known as a splendid lawyer, and in the domain of Medical Jurisprudence his position is unique. Concerning one of the famous criminal trials at the Franklin County Bar, the Columbus Press Post published a very enthusiastic commendation of his special knowledge under these headlines. "Insanity expert himself, is Mr. Sharp. The Local Dr. O'Sullivan."

In a recent issue of the Columbus Press Post under the title of "Columbus Who's Who," the following article appeared:

A man of wealth and culture, noted for his extremely social qualities and democratic ways—such is Amor Sharp, lawyer, linguist, man of the world and noted baritone singer. Mr. Sharp combines about all the requisites and qualities which are usually considered as contributing to man's happiness.

It matters not to Mr. Sharp how cold the day, how gloomy or how bright it may be, the same smile and the same cheerful face he carries with him everywhere. Dyspepsia flees from him in terror and gloom betakes himself to his caves and caverns. Nervous prostration has never heard of him and the infirmities of ordinary men molest him not. He lives joyously as a bird and care has never been close enough to him to hand him a touch of crow's feet.

Mr. Sharp is one of those whose contributions to the growth and upbuilding of his home city is tangible, visible and substantial; not problematical or indirect—for they may be seen in the several hundred beautiful dwellings he has erected which are examples of the finest artistic taste.

Besides being a lawyer of special attainments and a good business man, Mr. Sharp has found time to perfect himself in the fine arts. He is a most accomplished musician. From many articles published in the Columbus papers we find the following from the Columbus Dispatch: "Mr. and Mrs. Amor W. Sharp are unique as musicians. Only one other pair have given such delightful concerts in Columbus, as they; and those singers were none other than Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, of London, England. Mrs. Sharp has a soprano voice of lovely quality, a gracious personality and the natural charm of the true musician."

Mr. Sharp is an exceeding versatile musician, being a fine organist, an excellent accompanist, possesses a rich baritone voice which he uses with admirable taste. The program Mr. and Mrs. Sharp gave at the "Twilight" a year ago, composed of duets and solos, Mr. Sharp accompanying each number, the entire program given from memory, not a sheet of music being in evidence, will long be remembered as one of the most delightful concerts ever given in Columbus."

Though not a professional musician, Mr. Sharp is the President of the Ohio Music Teachers Association. We quote from a magazine article appearing in the August number 1909 of "Progress:" "Mr. Amor Sharp, President, is a well known lawyer and capitalist and takes his music as a recreation and brain tonic. He and his wife are known not only in their own state but in adjoining ones, by their artistic recital work. They have a number of delightful programs and are much sought after for this style of entertainment; in fact they are frequently referred to as the "Henschels of Ohio."

In political belief, Mr. Sharp is a Republican who is well known for his active work by the people of his city and county. On June 14th, 1893, Mr. Sharp was married to Lillian Bailey Windle, who is a name sake of Mrs. Georg Henschel. Three children are the issue of this marriage. Amor Windle, Hinman Windle and Lillian Windle Sharp. The family home is located at 1262 E. Main Street.

#### **David B. Sharp,**

Attorney at law at Columbus, Ohio, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, on the 25th of February, 1871. His father, John Sharp, also a native of the Buckeye State, was a son of John Sharp, Sr., who represented Holmes County in the State Legislature for two



AMOR WILLIAM SHARP, COLUMBUS, O.

terms and held other offices there. The latter was a son of Joseph Sharp, who in the closing years of the eighteenth century removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and became a resident of what is now Harrison County but was then Belmont County. Reared in this state, John Sharp, father of David B. Sharp, followed farming in early manhood and afterward turned his attention to merchandising in Holmes County. He served for two years as Treasurer of Holmes County and was also a member of the village council and of the School Board of Millersburg. Mr. David B. Sharps' mother, Martha M. Ingram, is a native of West Virginia and of Irish extraction. Mr. David B. Sharp obtained his education in the public schools at Millersburg, at the high school, at Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, and at the Ohio State University, graduating from its Law Department in June, 1893. He was interested in the work of the literary societies, being a member of the Philozetian at Baldwin and of the Alcyone Society in the State University. Before his graduation, in December, 1892, Mr. Sharp was admitted to the bar but continued his studies until the following June in order that he might receive his degree. The day after his graduation he took up the practice of his chosen profession in which he still continues. Mr. Sharp is a Democrat. In 1899 he served as First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County under A. L. Thurman; was Attorney for the State Fire Marshal under the administration of D. S. Creamer and now occupies the same position under State Fire Marshal John W. Zuber. In 1905 he was nominated for the House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket, but with the entire legislative ticket was defeated. Mr. Sharp has delivered many campaign addresses during the past fifty years, both locally and for the State Committee.

#### William G. Sharp,

Elyria, Ohio, has a front place in the ranks of the Democratic party of the state. To be elected twice a member of Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District of Ohio, to be able to overcome the tremendous Republican majority in that Republican stronghold, is an accomplishment any man might be proud of. Mr. Sharp has done more than this, he has represented his district to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, Democrats as well as Republicans, and this is far more than a number of his predecessors in office are able to say of themselves. Mr. Sharp was born on the 14th of March, 1859, in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and reared and educated in Loraine County. Taking up the study of law at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the year of his graduation, 1881, when he took up the practice of his chosen profession at Elyria, Ohio, remaining in the same for a number of years with marked success. He has been a staunch Democrat all his mature life and has served his party often and well, in the councils and on the stump. He filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Loraine County for two terms, and, in November, 1908, was elected a member of Congress for his first term of office. He was re-elected to a second term, breaking all records for a Democrat in the Fourteenth Ohio Congressional District, in November, 1910. Mr. Sharp is a public spirited man. He is interested in many industrial and business enterprises of his home city and county. He is the owner of the Sharp Block, one of the substantial business structures of Elyria. He also fills the position of Vice-President of the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Company, and is a member of the Board of Library Trustees. Mr. Sharp resides at 301 Washington Avenue, Elyria, Ohio.



WILLIAM H. SHARP ELYRIA, O.

was married on the 1st of January, 1895. Mrs. Sharp's maiden name was Almeda Riddle. They reside at 82 Sixteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, and at their country place near Sugar Grove, Ohio. Mr. Sharp's offices are located at 906 Harrison Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Melville Day Shaw,

One of the Democratic leaders of Western Ohio, residing at the pretty little city of Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, was born on the 4th of October, 1852, in Van Wert, Ohio. His father, John Shaw, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, was a man prominent in the affairs of the Western part of the State, having filled the positions of County Surveyor, Auditor and Representative to the Ohio General Assembly. When Mr. M. D. Shaw's parents got married they went into the wilds of Van Wert County. Here, Mr. Shaw, who was an experienced Surveyor, layed out the towns of Van Wert and Delphos. He also helped to clear up the county. He became very prominent in politics, and, in 1874, was a candidate for Congress. Mr. Melville D. Shaw obtained his education in the county schools, at Van Wert High School and at Bryan & Stratton's Business College, in Cleveland, Ohio. He later studied law with General Isoah Pillars, while he was

#### William Hale Sharp,

A prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 29th of September, 1865, near Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, Ohio, the son of Robert Lee Sharp and Rose Anne Stuckey Sharp, natives of Ohio. Mr. Sharp was educated in the Sugar Grove public schools, at the Pleasantville Academy, the Heidelberg University and De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, graduating from the latter in 1889, receiving the degrees of B. S. and M. A. Being admitted to the bar, Mr. Sharp took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. Outside of his legal duties, Mr. Sharp is interested in a number of industrial enterprises. He is President of The R. L. Sharp Stone Co., a member of the Board of Directors of The Springfield Light, Heat and Power Company. The R. L. Sharp Stone Company is the successor of the business operated by W. H. Sharp's father. The Hocking Valley sand stone quarries, which are located near Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, Ohio, were first opened by Robert L. Sharp in the year 1850 and were constantly operated by him until his death, in 1891, at which time his three sons, Robert H. Sharp, Lee S. Sharp and William H. Sharp organized The R. L. Sharp Stone Company and the business has since then been conducted by said Company. Great quantities of this stone has been quarried for various uses, including locks in the old Hocking Canal and masonry for railroad, county and city bridges. In politics, Mr. Sharp is a Democrat; he is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, The Columbus Country Club and The Ohio Club. Mr. Sharp



MELVILLE D. SHAW, WAPAKONETA, O.



Attorney General, and, in 1878, Mr. Shaw was admitted to the bar at Lima, Ohio. In 1879, Mr. Shaw went to Wapakoneta, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession, associating himself with General Pillars, under the firm name of Pillars & Shaw. Later Mr. Shaw went in partnership with Mr. Layton, of Wapakoneta, the firm name being Layton & Shaw. After the dissolving of the last named partnership, Mr. Shaw has practiced alone. He also is engaged in the handling of timber and coal lands in the Southwest and in Mexico. Mr. Shaw has always taken a great interest in the affairs of his home city and is connected with many business enterprises. He is Vice-President of the Wapakoneta, Ohio Telephone Company, a Director in the Shreveport, La. Telephone Company, and a stockholder in numerous telephone companies in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. In politics, Mr. Shaw has always been a staunch Democrat, and he has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. He began his political career at the age of twenty-five years, as a Township Clerk in the city of Lima, Ohio. His next political position was that of Assistant Clerk in the Ohio State Senate, in 1878; from 1885 to 1889 he served as a Representative from Auglaize County in the lower house of the Ohio General Assembly. In 1890 he was elected Senator from the 32nd Ohio Senatorial District, comprising the counties Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams. He served two terms as State Senator. In 1897 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. While a member of the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Shaw was connected with the standing Committees on Judiciary, Public Works, Railroads and Telegraphs, Elections, Corporations and a number of special committees. Senator Shaw was the author of "Senate Bill 373"—the original Australian ballot bill that became a law and was the foundation for our present election laws. Senator Shaw has taken a great interest in the military affairs of the state. He organized a military company, which was known as the "Shaw Guards." At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War this company enlisted and took part in the war. On the 24th of May, 1894, Senator Shaw was married to Miss Theresa Bausch. They have one boy, Melville D. Shaw, born on the 21st of December, 1902. The family reside at 412 West Auglaize Street, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

### Hiram Luther Sibley,

An able lawyer, was born May 4, 1836, in Gustavus Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Ezekiel Sibley, was a Methodist minister and native of Westfield, Mass., while his mother, Phebe Simons Sibley, was born in Colebrook, Conn. On his father's side Judge Sibley traces his ancestors to John Sibley, who came over in the "fleet," in 1629, was a select man of Salem, Mass., where he settled and went to the general court at Boston. The judge's education was obtained in common and private schools and by home study. He never graduated from college or university, but holds the honorary degree of M. A., conferred in 1878, by the Marietta (Ohio) College, and the honorary degree of LL. D., which Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., conferred in 1885. Always a staunch Republican, Judge Sibley has served his party and the people in general in various capacities. He began public life at the age of 25 years, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Meigs County, Ohio. For three terms he was nominated by acclamation for Common Pleas Judge of the Seventh District, and elected. He also was elected and served a term of six years as Judge of the Fourth Ohio Circuit Court. In December, 1906, Judge Sibley was appointed by the Governor of Ohio one of three commissioners to "Revise and consolidate the statute laws" of the State. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in the 116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company B. Near Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, he was captured in battle and held a prisoner of war in Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina, until the 10th of December, 1864. January 11th, 1865, he was honorably discharged by reason of disability thus incurred. The judge is a Knight Templar, a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, Ohio Commandery. He is the author of a volume on the Organic Law of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of a legal work on the "Right to and cause for Action," and editor and reviser of Nash's (Ohio) Code Pleading and Practice. In 1858, Judge Sibley married Miss Esther A. Ellis. They have three children. His older son, William G., served for a short time as State Librarian of Ohio, and now owns and edits the Gallipolis (Ohio) Tribune. Frank L., occupies the position of foreman in his brother's printing office. The only daughter, Myrtus R., studied piano in Berlin, and is now a music teacher. Judge Sibley is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Marietta, Ohio, in which city he also resides. He has been a member of two Constitutional Commissions of that church, a delegate to two of its General Conferences, and to an Ecumenical Conference of Methodists, held in Washington City, in 1891.



HIRAM L. SIBLEY, MARIETTA, O.

### Fredrick Nicholas Sinks,

Attorney at Law at Columbus, Ohio, is a native of the Capitol City of Ohio, born on the 24th of August, 1872. He received his education in the Columbus public schools, after which he prepared himself for college at the Columbus Latin School, and finally entered Yale University, graduating from this famous institution in 1894. He afterward attended Law School at the Ohio State University, graduated in 1898, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Since he reached the age of majority, Mr. Sinks has been active in the ranks of the Republican fighters, and when Governor Nash was elected in 1899, he was appointed Private Secretary to the Chief Executive. He served in this capacity during the two terms of Governor Nash. After his retirement from his official duties as Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Sinks took up the practice of his profession in which he has been very successful. In June, 1899, Mr. Sinks was married to Miss Katherine De Ford Thurman, daughter of Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus.

### Josiah Wilson Smith,

Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Ohio, and a member of the military staff of Governor Harmon, was born on the 21st of May, 1873, in Brown County, Ohio, the son of Manley B. Smith and Abbie Pickerell Smith, both natives of the Buckeye State. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Smith received his education in the public schools, at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio,



FREDRICK N. SINKS, COLUMBUS, O.



JOSIAH W. SMITH, OTTAWA, O.

graduating from Chickering Institute in 1876, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1882. After having been admitted to the bar, Judge Smith entered the law office of Lincoln & Stephens. Upon the death of Mr. Timothy D. Lincoln, Judge Smith became a member of the law firm of Lincoln, Stephens & Smith. He has been a faithful Republican all his mature life and has rendered his party very valuable services. In 1896, and again in 1901, Judge Smith was elected to the Common Pleas bench. His election to the Circuit Court bench occurred in 1906. Judge Smith is married and resides on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

#### Van A. Snider,

A prominent member of the younger element of the Fairfield County Bar, residing at Lancaster, Ohio, was born on the 27th of October, 1869, on a farm in Walnut Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, the son of Rev. A. Snider, D. D., and Effie E. Trovinger Snider, both natives of Ohio. The father is a minister of the United Brethren Church and is at



VAN A. SNIDER, LANCASTER, O.

Holland, only child of Judge E. F. and Mary Holland, on the 10th of June, 1896. Two children, Mary Vaneta and Effie Miriam, have blessed their union. Lieutenant Snider was detailed on the 11th of January, 1909, as a member of Governor Judson Harmon's Personal Military Staff. He resides at 149 West Mulberry Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

#### Charles S. Sparks,

Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, founder of the Agnostic Sunday School of that city, was born on the 10th day of June, 1868, at West Union, Adams County, Ohio. His father, Salathiel Sparks, a native of Ohio, followed the profession of law; his mother came from Winchester, Ky. The early antecedents of Mr. Sparks were of English origin, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in the younger days of the State's history. Mr. Sparks was educated in the West Union public schools and at the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution of legal training he graduated in 1890 with the degree of B.L. At the age of twenty-two years he began the practice of his profession under his own name. Three months after his admission to the bar he was acting Prosecuting Attorney and frequently

from which latter institution he graduated with the degree of B. S. At the age of sixteen years he started in life as a school teacher, in which he remained for a number of years, filling the positions of teacher and superintendent. While thus engaged, he took up the study of law, and in due time was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio. Upon his admission to the bar he opened an office at Ottawa. Outside of the legal profession, Mr. Smith is also interested in the newspaper business as past owner and director of a paper. In politics, Mr. Smith has always been a staunch Democrat, and he has been an active party worker. He was a member of the Board of School Examiners of Putnam County for a number of years. In 1908 he was elected to the position of Prosecuting Attorney of Putnam County. Socially, he is a 32nd degree Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the K. of P., the I. O. F. and the Elks. For many years he has been connected with the Ohio National Guards. He now occupies the rank of Major of the Second Ohio Infantry and he is the Ranking Personal Aid on Governor Harmon's staff. Major Smith is married and has two children.

#### Sam W. Smith, Jr.,

Judge of the Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of the Queen City, and a son of Mr. Sam W. Smith, a wholesale liquor dealer. He received his education in the Cincinnati public schools, at the Chickering Institute, the Brown University and at the Cincinnati Law School,



SAM W. SMITH, JR., CINCINNATI, O.

present actively engaged as the pastor of the U. S. Church, at Galion, O. He has been in the ministry for forty years and has held many positions of honor in the church, among them the Presidency of the General Sunday School Board, and as Presiding Elder. The Ohio Northern University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Van A. Snider was educated in the common schools of Fairfield County and at the high schools of Baltimore and Canal Winchester, Ohio. He started in public life at the age of nineteen years, teaching school, remaining in that profession for a period of three years. He then served for the same length of time as Deputy Sheriff of Fairfield County, under Sheriff E. M. Messerly, and at that time and afterwards read law under the direction of Judge John G. Reeves. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the 15th of October, 1896, and immediately after opened an office in Lancaster, Ohio. Since that time he has been engaged in that profession, building up a large clientele. On the 9th of February, 1900, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and by the United States Supreme Court on the 5th of March, 1909. Mr. Snider has been a staunch Democrat since he became of age, and he has served his party on the stump as well as in the committee rooms. In 1908, he was appointed Clerk of the Board of Public Safety, a position he still holds. On the 7th of September, 1909, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for City Solicitor of Lancaster, and on November 2nd, 1909 was elected, carrying ten out of twelve precincts. Mr. Snider for many years has been connected with the Ohio National Guard and at present holds the rank of First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the Second Battalion, 7th Regiment, O. N. G. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; Elks; K. of P.; U. R. K. P.; Pythian Sisters; I. O. of R. M.; Royal Arcanum; and of the Past Chancellors Association of Fairfield County, O. He was married to Miss Cora A.



Police Judge, being the youngest judge ever presiding in the Police Court in Cincinnati. In political affairs he takes a keen interest and belongs to the Republican party. He is a member of the Blaine Club and of the Stamina Republican League, of Cincinnati, Ohio. As a public speaker, Mr. Sparks' services are in great demand during the different campaigns and he has been a delegate to a number of State Conventions.

Mr. Sparks is very positive in his likes and dislikes, and in early manhood concluded that the foundations of the church, erected by those living in utter darkness and ignorance long years ago were not capable of enlightening people of this age upon any subject of scientific import, and he often said that he didn't believe the dead were alive, although such belief opened the door of heaven. Mr. Sparks is a lecturer of national prominence on agnosticism and kindred scientific subjects. He is also an orator of great ability and is gifted with ease and forcible style of expression. He enjoys a large and lucrative law practice, his specialties being divorce and criminal law. While Mr. Sparks is a firm believer in the sanctity of the home and that there is no state of existence out of which more real happiness can be obtained if the parties are properly mated, he is still firmly of the opinion that children of mismatched couples, consequently not born of affection, are a menace to the community and that such couples, upon discovery of their inability to live happily together, should be divorced for the mere asking. Mr. Sparks has secured a greater number of divorces than any other lawyer in the world.

As a practitioner of criminal law, Mr. Sparks has had wide experience and is thoroughly conversant with the subject. As early as 1901, Mr. Sparks publicly declared that he is opposed to capital punishment, not only because it is brutal and barbarous, but is illogical, and while it satisfied the old Mosaic law, it fails to make good to the dear ones of the victim the loss they sustain in his death, and if that more good may be done by allowing the murderer to live, he should not be executed; that the culprit should be imprisoned, and if he be without a trade, he should be taught one, and, all that he might earn in excess of the amount necessary to pay for his keep and clothing should go to those depending upon the victim, providing the prisoner had no one depending upon him. In that case, his earnings should be equally divided between them so that neither side would become dependent upon the state. If there were no dependents, what he would earn should go to the public school fund of the state, and the infamous contract labor, now in vogue at our penal institutions should be abolished, and all the prisoners be allowed a scale of wages equal to those established by the various labor organizations. As it is now, the only persons to derive any benefit from a prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary are those who have contracts with the government for the kind of labor in which the prisoner is skilled, and these persons, as a matter of course, are overjoyed when they can get a skilled laborer for 60 cents per day whose earnings are worth \$3.50.

On the 26th of November, 1896, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Buckley, of Oldham, England, descendant of members of the House of Lords in England. The family reside in Covedale, a pleasant suburb of Cincinnati. To this union five children were born, viz: Dorothy Grace, born April 15, 1898, Charlotte Ingersoll, born November 16, 1900, Temple Tolstoi, born August 15, 1902, Ophelia Celene, born September 15, 1905, Mary DeCamp, born October 4, 1907, all of whom survive and each of whom were born on Friday, and three of them on the 15th day of the month.



CHARLES S. SPARKS, CINCINNATI, O.

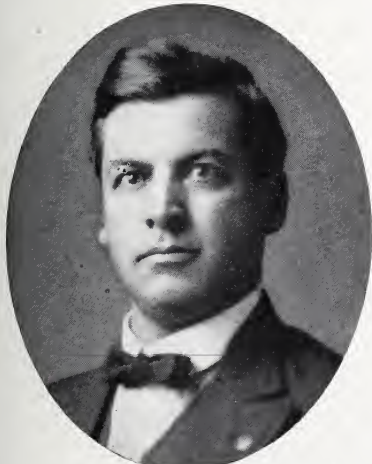
#### Edward P. Speidel,

Mayor of Alliance, Ohio, and a prominent member of the Bar of Stark County, was born on the 17th of March, 1870, at Hanoverton, Columbiana County, Ohio. His father, John B. Speidel, emigrated from Germany to the United States at the age of eighteen years. His mother, Catherine Speidel, was a native of Hanoverton, Ohio. The parents raised a family of nine boys and four girls. Mr. John B. Speidel is still living, but has retired from business. Mayor Speidel was educated in the Hanoverton public schools, at Lincoln College, Rogers, Ohio, and at the O. S. U. Law School, from which latter institution he graduated in 1893, when he took up the practice of his chosen profession at Hanoverton. Before his admission to the bar he had worked as a printer on the Ohio Patriot, Lisbon, Ohio, and also had taught school for several years. He came to Alliance in 1905. Mayor Speidel has been a staunch Democrat all his life. In 1902-1903 he filled the position of Deputy Sheriff of Columbiana County. On the 2nd of November, 1909, he was elected Mayor of Alliance, taking charge of that office on the 1st of January, 1910. He was a candidate for Representative in 1903, in the strong Republican County of Columbiana, and was defeated. Mayor Speidel is a member of the County Executive Committee. Socially, he is a K. O. T. M., P. H. C., Modern Woodman of America and an Eagle. He is married and the father of three children. Mayor Speidel is a self-made man and owes his success in life so far largely to his own efforts.

#### Philemon Beecher Stanbery,

Lawyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with offices 1516 First National Bank Building, was born on the 18th of April, 1877, in Pomeroy, Ohio, the son of Philemon Beecher Stanbery

and Margaret Hart Stanbery, natives of Lancaster, Ohio and Sharon, Pa., respectively. Mr. Stanbery was educated at Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio, 1891-1894; Kenyon College, 1895-1898, graduating from the institution in the latter year. He then entered Cincinnati Law School and graduated from there in 1901. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. Being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Stanbery immediately took up his life work in his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. Outside of his legal duties he is Director, Secretary and Treasurer of The Kaps-Brehm Company, Engineers and General Contractors. He is a Republican in National Politics but independent in local affairs. Socially, Mr. Stanbery is a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Society and Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal denomination and attends Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.



EDWARD P. SPEIDEL, ALLIANCE, O.

**A. E. Burnside Stephens,**

Attorney at Law at Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 3rd of June, 1862, at Crosby Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. His father, S. Kyle Stephens, was a well known educator in Hamilton County and a native of Virginia, while his mother, Mrs. Minerva Smith Stephens was born in Ohio. Mr. Stephens, maternal great grandfather, Daniel Wilkins, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He came to Ohio in 1798 and settled in Crosby Township, near Cincinnati. His grandfather on his father's side, Thomas C. Stephens, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and located in Virginia, where Mr. Stephens' father was born. Mr. Stephens received his education in the Cincinnati public schools and at Chickering's Institute. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in the profession of teaching. Later he served as principal of schools at Cleves, North Bend and at Venice, Butler County, Ohio. During this time he devoted himself to the study of law and in due time was admitted to the Bar of Ohio, after which he became engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He has served as Solicitor of the villages of Cleves and North Bend, Ohio. Mr. Stephens has been a faithful Republican all his mature life. From 1892 to 1898 he was Deputy County Treasurer of Hamilton County; from 1898 to 1901, United States Internal Revenue Stamp Agent, and from 1902 to the present time, Deputy Clerk of Hamilton County. He was Mayor of Cleves, Ohio, from 1890 to 1892. Socially, Mr. Stephens is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; of the K. of P., being Past Chancellor Commander of Cleves Lodge; he is Past Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans of Ohio, and was National Counsellor of that organization in 1906. He was President of the Stamina Republican League of Cincinnati, in 1907. From 1900 until 1903 he served as Captain Quartermaster of the First Regiment, O. N. G. He was married in 1884, to Miss Mary M. Carlin, daughter of Captain James Carlin, late of the 83rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one of the pioneers of the Miami Valley. Four children have blessed their union. Mr. Stephens resides in the little suburban village of North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio.



A. E. BURNSIDE STEPHENS, CINCINNATI, O.



GILBERT H. STEWART, COLUMBUS, O.

**Gilbert H. Stewart,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, lawyer, was born on the 15th of March, 1847, at Boston, Mass., the son of Alonzo and Isabella Ireland Stewart. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to East Cambridge, Mass. In the public and high schools of that city he received his education, graduating from high school in 1864, when he matriculated at Harvard. He remained in the college until the middle of his junior year, when he entered the Law Department of Harvard College where he studied one term. After leaving Harvard he continued his law studies at East Cambridge and Galion, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar before the District Court of Franklin County, in 1869. He practiced in Galion until 1873 when he came to Columbus, in which city he has resided ever since. In 1884 he was elected one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Ohio, for the Second Circuit, and on expiration of a four years' term he was re-elected for a term of six years. In 1892 and 1893 he was elected Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Ohio. At the close of his second term he refused renomination, and on the 9th of February, 1895, resumed his private practice. From March, 1884, until May, 1907, Judge Stewart was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Starling Medical College of Columbus. From February, 1904 to June 1909 he was Professor of Law at the Ohio State University, occupying the chair of Federal practice. From 1880 to 1882 he was a member of the Columbus Board of Education, and in 1884 he was elected to the City Council, resigning that position upon his election to the Circuit bench. In 1897 he was President of the Board of Trade, and in 1898, President of the Ohio State Board of Commerce. He was married on the 22nd of June, 1875, at Worthington, Ohio, to Miss Clara Landon Ogden, a daughter of the eminent educator Prof. John Ogden. His law office is located at the

Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio, where he is engaged in practice with his son, Gilbert H. Stewart, Jr., under the firm name of Stewart and Stewart.

**Stanley Struble,**

Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 7th of February, 1865, at Miami, Hamilton County, Ohio, the son of Royal Struble, a well known physician, and Almira Luse Struble, both natives of Hamilton County. The family on his father's side is of German origin, while his mother is of Scotch descent. Mr. Struble received his education in the common schools of Hamilton County, at Oberlin College and at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the latter in 1892, when he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of the State. Before that time he had taught school for a period of four years. Upon his admission to practice, Mr. Struble became engaged in his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. Outside of his legal duties he is interested in the Hamilton County National Bank, Cleves, Ohio, being a Director of that institution. Mr. Struble has always been a staunch Republican. He has been a member of campaign committees a number of times and also was chairman of same. In 1904 and again in 1908, he was elected County Commissioner, and now is President of that Board. He also has occupied a number of positions in his home town, Cleves. Mr. Struble is a Mason, a member of the Blaine Club and of the Stamina Republican League. On the 30th of October, 1905, he was married to Miss Alice Argo. They have three children. Mr. Struble resides at Cleves. His offices are located at 519 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dudley V. Sutphin,**

Former Assistant City Solicitor of Cincinnati, and a prominent member of the younger element of the Bar of Hamilton County, was born on the 25th of October, 1875, at Dayton, Ohio, the son of Isaac V. Sutphin and Mrs. Katherine P. Brady Sutphin, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Sutphin was educated in the public schools and at Woodward High School, at Cincinnati, after which he attended for two years the private school of White & Sykes, to prepare himself for college. He then matriculated at Yale University, and, after



a four years' course, graduated from that well known institution of higher learning in 1897, with the degree of B. A. Returning to Cincinnati, Mr. Sutphin attended the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati for three years and graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his admission to the bar he took up the practice of his chosen profession in which he has been very successful. For three years he was associated with the law firm of Kittredge and Wilby and afterwards undertook the practice by himself. Mr. Sutphin has always been an active working Republican. On the 1st of January, 1908 he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, a position he occupied in a very able manner. On January 1, 1910 he retired from the Solicitor's office and formed a law partnership with Walter A. DeCamp, under the firm name of DeCamp & Sutphin, with offices in the Traction Building. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and while in law school of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. On the 14th of November, 1901 he was married to Miss Mary P. Harrison, of Cincinnati. One daughter has been the issue of their union. Mr. Sutphin resides at 2915 Vernon Place, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### James B. Swing,

Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the First Ohio Judicial District, and one of the foremost members of the legal profession of Cincinnati, was born on the 15th of May, 1854, in Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was George Light Swing, and his mother Elizabeth Naylor Swing, and he comes from the illustrious family of Swings whose members have filled the bench of the Ohio and United States Courts for several

generations. After going through the public schools of his native village, young Swing entered Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, from where he graduated with honor. He at once began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, opening an office in Batavia, and soon advancing to a leading position. That this position was recognized was proven in 1881, when he received the Republican nomination to the office of Judge of the Probate Court, and was triumphantly elected. So satisfactorily did he serve the people of Clermont County during his incumbency that he was renominated and re-elected. At the expiration of his second term of office, Judge Swing came to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with Judge Howard Ferris, which partnership was continued until Judge Ferris was chosen Probate Judge of Hamilton County. Judge Swing then became associated with Mr. Frank R. Morse, a lawyer of high standing. In the fall of 1903, Judge Swing was nominated to the Republicans of Hamilton County to the important office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and re-elected to the same position at the expiration of his first term. He is a faithful Republican, a man who has served his party often and conscientiously. He was one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated President Harrison.

### William W. Symmes,

A prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 17th of February, 1850, at Hamilton, Ohio, the son of Americus and Martha Frances Scott Symmes, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Americus Symmes was born in Bellefonte, Mo., and was a son of Captain John Cleves Symmes, Jr., a United States Army officer, who served in the war of 1812. He was a son of Timothy Symmes, who was a brother of Judge John Cleves Symmes, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the North-

western Territory. Judge Symmes served as Colonel in the War of the Revolution. Later he became Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and a member of Congress. He afterwards settled in Ohio, where he served as United States Judge of the Northwestern Territory. It was the brilliant mind of Judge Symmes that conceived the idea of sub-dividing the public lands into sections and ranges, and the plan, adopted first in the territory of the Miami, was sanctioned by the Government and thereafter this simple and convenient method of surveying was used and is still employed. Captain John C. Symmes, Jr., the grandfather of Mr. William W. Symmes, was author of "The Theory of Concentric Spheres and Polar Voids," a work which created a great sensation at its time. He died in Hamilton and was buried in one of the parks of that city. A daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes and sister of Mr. Symmes' great grandfather became the wife of General William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, and grandmother of the late President Benjamin Harrison. On his maternal side, Mr. Symmes' family was also one of distinction. The mother was a native of Boone County, Ky., where the family had settled upon their removal from Virginia. Mrs. Symmes coming from the same branch of the Scott family that produced that grand old hero, General Winfield Scott Hancock. Mr. William W. Symmes received a thorough education in the public schools and at the University of Louisville, Ky., graduating from that institution in June, 1868, he being the valedictorian of the class. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Ky. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Symmes came to Cincinnati, where he took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has continued ever since. In politics, he is a Democrat. In October, 1896, Mr. Symmes was married to Miss Anna Hurd, a daughter of Mr. Edward Hurd, of Cincinnati, and grand-daughter of Dr. Alexander Duncan, a very prominent figure in Democratic politics of Ohio. Mr. Symmes law offices are located in the Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. He resides on Walnut Hills, that city.



DUDLEY V. SUTPHIN, CINCINNATI, O.



JAMES B. SWING, CINCINNATI, O.



WILLIAM W. SYMMES, CINCINNATI, O.



FREDERICK L. TAFT, CLEVELAND, O.

**Frederick L. Taft,**

Of Cleveland, was born in Braceville, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 1st, A. D., 1870. His parents were from New England, and his father was Newton A. Taft, descended from the same family as President Taft, and his mother was Laura A. Humphrey. A great uncle, Matthew Birchard, was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the early days, and one of the leading lawyers of Northern Ohio. Graduated from the Newton Falls High School in 1886, and from Mt. Union College in 1889. Taught school a short time and attended Cincinnati Law School. Admitted to the bar December 1st, A. D., 1891, when he was twenty-one years of age.

In May, 1898 was appointed Assistant County Solicitor and continued in this office until October 1st, A. D. 1901, when he resigned to enter the general practice of law. Is now a member of the well known firm of Smith, Taft & Arter. In 1906, Governor Harris appointed him as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill a vacancy, and he was nominated by the Republican Convention by acclamation. Judge Taft served with general satisfaction in the short time he was on the bench but was defeated with the ticket at the election, although he ran several thousand votes better than the other judicial candidate.

He was Chairman of the Twenty-First Congressional Committee in 1896 and of the Republican City and County Executive Committees in 1897. Was a member of the State Central Committee in 1900, and has served many times as a delegate to the City, County and State Conventions. Was Chairman of the last two conventions of the Republican party in Cleveland. In 1908 Judge Taft was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago and assisted in nominating President Taft.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner. Is District Deputy of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Sons of Veterans. A member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity, and of the Phi Delta Phi Law Fraternity; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Belongs to the Union Club of Cleveland and to the Columbus Club, Columbus, Ohio. Is a Trustee of Mount Union College, his Alma Mater.

Judge Taft was married October 28th, 1901, to Mary Alice Arter, daughter of Frank A. Arter, of Cleveland, and a sister of his present partner. He has a family of three sons, consisting of Kingsley Arter, born July 19th, 1903, Charles Newton, December 14th 1904, and Frederick L., Jr., born August 15th, 1906. He has always been active in the ranks of the Republican party.

**Henry Waters Taft,**

A prominent lawyer of New York City, and President of the Ohio Society of New York, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th of May, 1859, the son of the Hon. Alphonso Taft and Louise Maria Torrey Taft. He is a brother of President William H. Taft, Horace D. Taft and half brother of Chas. P. Taft. He was educated at Yale, graduating in 1880, with the degree of A. B., and receiving the honorary degree of A. M. in 1905. Upon leaving Yale, Mr. Taft attended the Cincinnati Law School and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and since that time has practiced his profession in New York. He is a member of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader. Mr. Taft filled the position of Special Assistant to Attorney General of the United States in the investigation and the prosecution of the tobacco trust, resigning this office in January, 1907. Mr. Taft is a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Director of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, a member of the New York Public Library Board since 1908; Chairman of the Council University Settlement; member of the Bar Association of the City of New York; the State Bar Association; Skull and Bones Psi Upsilon, University Club, Century, Yale, Garden City Golf, Shinnecock Hills Golf, Down Town, Midway and Republican Club. From 1896 to 1900, Mr. Taft was a member of the Board of Education of New York; in 1901 he was a member of the Charter Revision Commission, to revise the Charter of Greater New York; and from 1903 to 1905 he was Trustee of the College of New York. Mr. Taft was married to Miss Julia W. Smith, of Troy, N. Y., on the 28th of March, 1883. He resides at 36 West 48th Street, New York. His offices are at 40 Wall Street.



HENRY WATERS TAFT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**John Robert Tanner,**

Probate Judge of Madison County, Ohio, and a prominent member of the Madison County Bar, was born on the 2nd of October, 1874, at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, the son of Courtney and Esther J. McDowell Tanner, both natives of the Buckeye State. His father was a farmer. Mr. J. R. Tanner was educated in the public schools of Mt. Sterling. Later he attended the Ohio State University, taking a law course, and graduating from that institution in 1900, with the degree of LL. B. Being admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Tanner immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been very successful. An ardent Republican and an active worker in the ranks of his party, he was, in 1905, nominated for the office of Judge of the Probate Court, and he was duly elected. His administration of the duties of this important position has been marked by fidelity, ability and thorough satisfaction to the people, and so much was he appreciated, that he was re-elected to a second term of office in 1908. Judge Tanner also is interested in Banking and Farming. Socially, Judge Tanner is connected with Sterling Lodge, I. and A. M. No. 269; Circleville Chapter, R. A. M. No. 20; Garfield Commandery, K. T. No. 28. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.;



the K. of P. and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On the 21st of February, 1895 he was married to Miss Alice Ingram. One daughter, Esther Margaret, and two sons, John Robert and Charles Courtney Tanner have blessed their union. Judge Tanner resides at London, Madison County, Ohio.

#### Edward L. Taylor, Jr.,

Congressman from the Twelfth Ohio District, and one of the leading members of the Franklin County Bar, is a native of Columbus, being born on the 10th of August, 1869. He is the son of Edward L. Taylor, one of the most prominent lawyers of the Buckeye State. Congressman Taylor was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school in 1887. The following year he began preparation for admission to the bar, and was a student under his father, who was a member of the firm of Taylor & Taylor, at Columbus. On the 3rd of December, 1891, Mr. Edward L. Taylor, Jr., was admitted before the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, taking up the practice of his chosen profession immediately after. In politics, Congressman Taylor is an ardent Republican, and he has served the party and the people in general in many capacities. In November, 1899, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, his opponent being Albert Lee Thurman, a grandson of the Hon. A. G. Thurman. At the close of his first term, having performed his duties with great ability, he was re-elected by a largely increased majority over that of his first election. Mr. Taylor served as Prosecuting Attorney until the 3rd of March, 1905. At the November election of 1904, he was, after having been nominated for Congress without opposition, elected to represent the Twelfth District in the Lower House of the National Congress. He still holds that position, having been re-elected in 1906, 1908 and 1910. On the 4th of January, 1894, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Marie A. Firestone, of Columbus, a daughter of Hon. C. D. Firestone. Mr. Taylor is a prominent member of the Masonic bodies, the Elks and other well known secret organizations. He resides in Columbus.



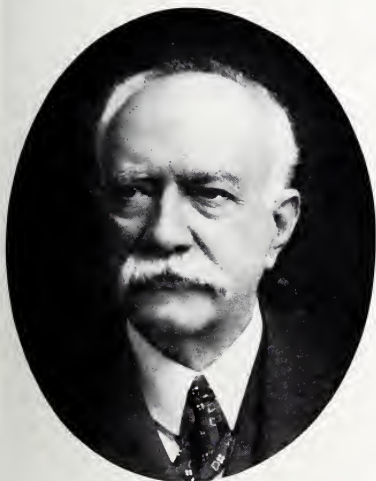
EDWARD L. TAYLOR, JR., COLUMBUS, O.

#### Albert Clifton Thompson,

Judge of the United States District Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born January 23, 1842, in Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa. His parents were John J. Y. and Agnes Kennedy Thompson.

Judge Thompson, when seventeen years old, began the study of law in the office of Captain W. W. Wise, at Brookville, continuing for a period of two years, until the Civil War broke out, when on April 23, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army and marched with Captain A. A. McKnight's "three-months" men to join the army under Patterson in the valley of Virginia. Before the expiration of his three months' term he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant of Company I, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

When the country realized the fact that the War could not be brought to a successful conclusion within three months and President Lincoln issued his call for three years, Judge Thompson on the 27th of August, 1861, again offered his services and enlisted as a private in Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Rapid promotion followed, First Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, and on the 26th of November, 1861, he was transferred to Company K of the same regiment and promoted Captain. He was wounded at the battle of Fiar Oaks, receiving a bullet in the back under the right shoulder. He had just turned to give his company the command to advance when the ball struck and fortunately was deflected, making a severe but not a dangerous wound. He spent sometime in the hospital and at home, and having recovered from his injuries he again joined his regiment at Harrison's Landing and was with it in every subsequent engagement, including the second battle of Bull Run, where he received a wound which at that time appeared to be fatal and from the effects of which he is still suffering. The ball



ALBERT C. THOMPSON, CINCINNATI, O.

struck him in the right breast, fracturing the second and third ribs, passing through the upper part of his right lung and lodging in the walls of the body beyond, where it still is. He was removed to Washington, where under the careful nursing of his mother, he partially recovered.

Afterwards he entered the office of W. P. and G. A. Jenks and resumed the study of law. Was admitted to the bar of Jefferson County, Pa., in December, 1864, and in the following year moved to Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1869 he was elected Probate Judge of Scioto County, and in 1881 was elected Common Pleas Judge and served until he was elected to Congress as a Representative of the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio. He served in the Forty-Ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-First Congresses. During the Fifty-First Congress he served on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs Committees. As a member of the Judiciary Committee he was made Chairman of a sub-committee to investigate certain alleged illegal practices in the United States Courts, in various parts of the country and made a report which was printed by the House and which brought good results. He also took an active part in framing the McKinley bill; he wrote the 24th section of that bill.

Upon his retirement from Congress, Judge Thompson was appointed a member of the "Ohio Tax Commission," serving as Chairman. The report of that Commission, prepared by him, is now to be found in all libraries as a book of reference, respecting systems of taxation. Later he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the "Commission to Codify the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States." That code was adopted by the Sixtieth Congress and constitutes the Criminal Code of the United States today.

In 1898 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Southern Ohio. Judge Thompson died January 26th, 1910, from effects of a wound received at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29th, 1862. Judge Thompson was regarded by the bench and bar as an "ideal judge," fearless and just in the performance of duty.



FRANCIS W. TREADWAY, CLEVELAND, O.

**Francis Willcox Treadway,**

One of the most prominent Republicans of Ohio, and leading attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Connecticut, born on the 7th of January, 1869, at New Haven, the son of Augustin R. Treadway and Mary L. Mansfield Treadway. He is of New England stock, his ancestors having settled in those states long before the Revolution. They, on both sides of the family, engaged in all the Colonial Wars and as early as King Philip's War; they took part in the struggle for independence, and, on mother's side, in the civil War. One grandfather served in thirty-three sessions of the Connecticut State Legislature and others served in various civil capacities. Mr. Treadway received his education from Worcester, in 1890, with the degree of B. S. and from Yale two years later with the degree of LL. B. After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Treadway took up the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. At present he is a member of the well known Cleveland law firm of Treadway & Marlatt, with offices in the Society for Savings Building. Mr. Treadway started in public life at the age of thirty-three years, when he was appointed United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Ohio. He has always been a staunch Republican, ever ready to serve his party and the people in general with all his ability. He was a member of the Ohio General Assembly during the years 1904 and 1905. During this session he served on the Committee for Schools, Cities and Girl's Industrial Home, and was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking. He introduced a number of important bills, the most prominent being the following: School Code, Bank Inspection, Police Pension Fund (making levy compulsory) and City Depository Law. In 1907 he was nominated by the Republicans of Cleveland for the office of President of City Council, but was defeated with the balance

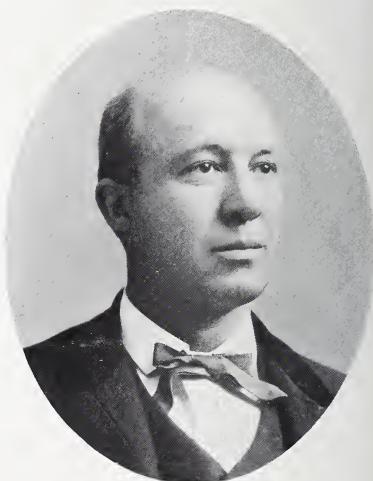
of the ticket. In 1908 he was honored by the Republican State Convention with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and this time he was elected at the November election. In 1910 he was renominated for the same position, but was defeated with the balance of the Republican State ticket the same year. Mr. Treadway is a member and director of the Republican Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland; Treasurer of the Cleveland Bar Association; Trustee of the Jones Home for Friendless Children; Trustee of the Cleveland Newsboy's Association, and a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He is a Trustee, though not a member of Pilgrim Congregational Church at Cleveland. He also is a Director of the Auto Supply Specialty Company and of the Cleveland Phonograph Record Company. With Mr. Marlatt he is joint author of "Treadway & Marlatt on Mechanics Liens." On the 5th of January, 1897, Mr. Treadway was joined in marriage to Miss Esther Sutliff Frisbie. Two children, Frances Sessions Treadway and Augustin Russell Treadway have blessed their union. Mr. Treadway resides at Lakewood, Ohio, a beautiful suburb of Cleveland.

**William Henry Tucker,**

Attorney at Law and Postmaster of Toledo, Ohio, belongs to the best known men of his home city. He was born at Laporte, Lorain County, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1849, the son of John Alexander and Elizabeth Brush Tucker, natives of Ohio and Connecticut respectively. Mr. Tucker is of Scotch-Irish-German-English extraction, his ancestors having lived in this country for many generations. His education was obtained at Baldwin University, from which he graduated in 1875, and for one year at Cornell University. He later studied law under Judges George R. Haines and Mr. Emory D. Potter, of Toledo, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1876, after which he immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession. He practiced law until 1899, when he was appointed to the office of Postmaster of Toledo, a position he still occupies. He also is a stockholder of the East Side Banking Company and Vice-President of the Toledo Title and Trust Company. Politically, Mr. Tucker is a staunch Republican, and it can be truthfully said that he has served his party in many capacities. For four years he was a member of the Board of Education and for one year President of that body. For twenty years he was a member of the Lucas County Republican Executive Committee and chairman of that organization for three terms; for ten years he belonged to the Congressional Committee and for years to the Judicial Committee. In 1892, Mr. Tucker was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Socially, he is President of the William McKinley Club; President of the East Side Improvement Association; President of the Toledo Board of Trustees, of Toledo University; a member of the Lincoln Club; a Mason; Knight Templar and K. of P. On the 10th of April, 1883, he was married to Miss Harriet Van Gorder. They have six children. Mr. Tucker resides at 516 Sixth Street, Toledo, Ohio.

**Emmett Tompkins,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, ranks among the foremost exponents of the law in Central Ohio. He is the son of Hon. Cydnor B. and Mary N. Fouts Tompkins, the father having been a very distinguished lawyer of his time. Mr. Emmett Tompkins attended the public schools at McConnellsville until he was twelve years of age, when his parents died, and his guardian, Mr. William Vorhees, took charge of him. He later pursued a scientific classical course at the Ohio State University, at Athens. Like his distinguished father, Mr. Emmett Tompkins selected the law as his vocation in life, and studied Blackstone under the preceptorship of Judge John Welsh, and afterwards under that eminent lawyer, General C. H. Grosvenor. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at once began the practice of his chosen profession. He is and always has been a strong supporter of the principles and doctrines of the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected City Solicitor of Athens, and two years later, in 1878, Mayor of Athens. Before the expiration of his term of office he resigned to accept the position of Prosecuting Attorney, to which he had been elected. Having served with great distinction, he was re-elected to a second term for the same office. In 1885 and in 1887, Mr. Tompkins was elected to represent Athens County in the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly. During these terms he was Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and a member of the standing Committees on Judiciary, and Railroads and Telegraphs. He was a very valuable and



WILLIAM H. TUCKER, TOLEDO, O.



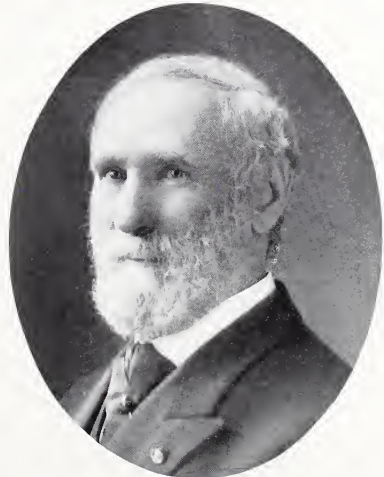
active member of the Legislature and took a great interest in shaping of legislation, having always the interest of the people at heart. In 1900 he was elected to represent the 10th Ohio District in the National Congress, having, in 1889, removed from Athens to Columbus, Ohio, where he became a member of the firm of Merrick & Tompkins. The 10th Ohio District was at that time strongly Democratic, but the popularity of Mr. Tompkins brought it within the Republican columns. Upon his retirement from Congress, Mr. Tompkins devoted himself exclusively to his extensive private practice. His offices are located in the First National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Arthur I. Vorys,

Of Columbus, Ohio, a Republican leader of national reputation, is a native of Fairfield County, where he was born on the 25th of November, 1856, at the county seat, Lancaster. His father, Isaiah Vorys, was also born and reared in Lancaster, while his mother, Mrs. Emily Webb Vorys, was a native of Hocking County. Mr. Arthur I. Vorys secured his education in the Lancaster schools, from which he graduated with high honors. He supplemented his education by attending the Ohio State University for one year. Upon leaving school he worked in his father's planing mill for some time and then went to Toledo, where he was engaged in the office of an architect for one year. Returning to Lancaster he began the study of law under John S. Brasee, an eminent member of the Fairfield County Bar, and in 1879 was admitted to practice his profession. In 1884 he was chosen City Solicitor of Lancaster, and served two terms to the satisfaction of the people of that city. His active career in State affairs was begun in 1900, when the late Governor Nash called him from his large practice in Lancaster, to assume control of the Insurance Department of Ohio to fill the unexpired term of W. S. Matthews. Governor Nash, in 1902, appointed him for a full term of three years, ending in June, 1905, when he was named for another term by Governor Herrick. Before the expiration of this term of office, on the 16th of December, 1907, Mr. Vorys resigned his position to take charge of the preliminary Taft campaign. This work brought Mr. Vorys prominently into the public eye of the state and nation. When the name of the that time Secretary of War was mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination, Mr. Vorys was placed in charge of the Ohio Bureau. With the progress of the ante-nomination campaign, he assumed a higher position in the councils of Secretary Taft's friends. His operations in behalf of the Ohio candidate became national in scope, they were marked with rare discretion and success and consequently Mr. Vorys became a national figure. After the election of Mr. Taft to the Presidency, Mr. Vorys retired to private life, he having refused important positions in the gift of the National Government. While at the head of the Insurance Department of the State, Mr. Vorys was recognized as one of the great insurance authorities of the country, and Ohio, through his administration, was placed in the very fore front of the other states of the Union, whose insurance interests were in intelligent and popular hands. Mr. Vorys was the author of the code of insurance laws passed by the second session of the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly, although a special committee of the Senate and House were popularly supposed to have that work in charge. Mr. Vorys was married to Miss Heanny M. McNeill, of Lancaster, in 1891. They are the happy parents of four sons.

#### William R. Warnock,

Former United States Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Champaign County. He was born in Urbana, on the 29th of August, 1838, in the same house in which his mother was born, on the 8th of January, 1814. His father, David Warnock, was of English descent, though born in Ireland, while his mother, Sarah A. Hitt, was of German extraction. His paternal great grandfather was a Rector in the established church of England; his grandfather removed to County Monaghan, Ireland, and became an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and it was in that county were David Warnock was born. At the age of eighteen the latter came to America, located in Ohio, later entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was connected with the Ohio and Cincinnati Conferences until his death, in 1882. The ancestors of his mother came to Virginia in 1730, and members of the family have obtained prominence in many states. The maternal grandfather of Judge Warnock, Samuel Hitt, was also a minister of the gospel. Mr. William R. Warnock's early education was obtained in the public schools of Urbana. Upon leaving school he began teaching himself and in this way earned the money with which to equip himself with a collegiate education. Entering Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, he pursued his studies at this well known institution and was graduated with the class of 1861. After this he studied law in the office of Judge Corwin, but after a few months abandoned them for service in the Union Army. He recruited a company and was commissioned Captain in July, 1862, and assigned to the 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was twice promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, first as Major and then as Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. He was slightly wounded in the right ear in one action, and in another had a horse killed under him while making a charge on a Confederate battery. Judge Warnock served three years and two months, and took part in every battle, skirmish or march in which his regiment participated during the war. He was mustered out in August, 1865, returned to Urbana, resumed his law studies with Judge Corwin, and in May, 1866, was admitted to the bar. He at once took up the practice of his chosen profession, connected himself with George M. Eichelberger, and remained in partnership with that gentleman until 1879, when he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court. From 1868 to 1872 he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate, serving in 1876 and 1877. When Governor Hayes was about to leave Columbus for Washington to be inaugurated as President of the United States, Senator Warnock was selected to make the farewell address in behalf of the Senate. He served two terms on the Common Pleas bench, declining a renomination for a third term. In 1900 Judge Warnock was elected for Congress in the Eighth Ohio Congressional District, serving also two terms. He now holds the Federal office of Pension Agent at Columbus. In his political faith he is a Republican; in his religious creed he is a member of the Methodist Church. Socially, Judge Warnock belongs to the Masonic Fraternity; to the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. He was married on the 20th of August, 1868, to Miss Kate Murray, of Clark County. Three children have blessed their union; Clifford M. Warnock, Elizabeth M. and Ann K. Warnock. While the Judge's office is located at Columbus, he still claims Urbana as his residence.



WILLIAM R. WARNOCK, COLUMBUS, O.

#### John W. Warrington,

Of Cincinnati, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, was born on the 22nd of July, 1846, in Clark County, Ohio, the son of Rev. Charles B. Warrington, a Methodist minister. Judge Warrington received his education in the public scho o



JOHN W. WARRINGTON, CINCINNATI, O.

of the Cincinnati Law School in 1900, but owing to continued illness of his wife, with whom he had to be away from home so much, he was compelled to give up that work and resigned in 1905.

#### Holland C. Webster,

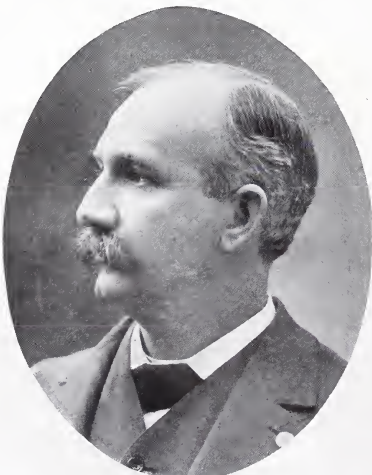
Of Toledo, Ohio, Prosecuting Attorney of Lucas County, is a native Ohioan, born on the 31st of December, 1876, at Marion, the son of Lorin C. Webster, a retired Clergyman, and Angeline B. Dillon Webster. Mr. Webster's ancestors came to America many generations ago, one of them, John Webster, was the fifth Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Webster received a careful education at the public schools of Delphos, Kenton and Toledo, at Toledo and Carey, Ohio high schools and Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which latter institution he graduated in 1898, with the degree of A. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, having taken a law course at Ohio Wesleyan University and studied law at Kenton, Ohio, with the eminent lawyer, George E. Crane. After his admission he took up the practice of his chosen profession at Toledo. Mr. Webster has always been a staunch and active Republican. On the stump as well as in the committees he has served his party in a very effective manner. He was a member of the Lucas County Republican Executive Committee and Chairman of the Sixth Judicial Circuit Committee. He filled the position of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in the years of 1904-1905. On the 3rd of November, 1908, after a hard struggle, he was elected to his present office by a large majority. Since he took hold of the office he has "made things lively" in Lucas County and has proven himself to be an official of extraordinary ability. Socially he is a member of the Elks, in which organization he holds the office of Past Exalted Ruler, and a Mason. On the 23rd of July, 1903, he became connected with the Ohio Militia. He now is Captain of the First Company, Signal Corps, to which rank he was elected on the 7th of January, 1904. He was married on the 25th of July, 1903, to Miss Esma Kutz. He resides at the Vendome Flats, while his offices are located at the Court House of Lucas County.



HOLLAND C. WEBSTER, TOLEDO, O.

#### Edward Joseph West,

Of Wilmington, Ohio, one of the Common Pleas Judges for the Third sub-division of the Second Judicial District of Ohio, composed of the counties of Clinton, Greene, Montgomery and Warren, was born on the 8th of December, 1851, at Blanchester, Clinton County, Ohio. His father, Joseph H. West, was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, while his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Stroud West, came from Williamstown, Grant County, Kentucky. The father was for many years a practicing attorney at the Bar of Wilmington and a highly respected citizen of his home county. In his boyhood, Judge West resided upon a farm and obtained his education at the common country schools and the Wilmington High School. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, remaining in that profession for two years. In the meantime he had engaged in the study of the law, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, January 29, 1873, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Wilmington. He has always been a faithful Republican. In October, 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton County. His term began on the 1st of January, 1877, and he served with such distinction that he was re-elected four times, holding the office for twelve successive years. On the 4th of February, 1907, Judge West was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy for Clinton County by Judge Albert C. Thompson, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio. He resigned that position to accept the office of Common Pleas Judge, on the 4th of September, 1908, having been appointed to that position by Governor Andrew L. Harris. In the fall of 1908 he was elected to the office. He was also a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, that



EDWARD J. WEST, WILMINGTON, O.





WADE CUSHING, CINCINNATI, O.

nominated William McKinley for the Presidency. Outside of his official duties, Judge West is interested in the Citizens National Bank at Wilmington. Socially, he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry (or Grangers), the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen of America, B. P. O. E., Royal Arcanum and Daughters of Rebecca. For four years Judge West was a member of the Board of Law Examiners, appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, serving one year as Chairman of the Board. On the 3rd of January, 1878, he was married to Miss Katherine Elizabeth Bowshier, at Columbus, Ohio. His wife was born in Pickaway County and was a school teacher by profession. Two children were the fruit of their marriage, one of whom, Mrs. Kathleen Carlisle West Weller, of Lynchburg, Virginia, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. West attend the Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, of which he is an Elder. They reside at 482 West Locust Street, Wilmington Ohio.

#### Wade Cushing,

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.

#### Julius Whiting, Jr.,

A prominent lawyer of Canton, Ohio, was born on the 6th of June, 1855, in Canton, and is the son of Julius Whiting, Sr., and Mary K. Stidger Whiting, both natives of Ohio. The mother was the daughter of General George Stidger, who emigrated from Baltimore to Canton, in 1806, where he died in 1826. He was a veteran of the

War of 1812. The Whiting family was founded in America in 1636, where Rev. Samuel Whiting was installed a pastor of the church of Lynn, Mass., he having been the representative of a distinguished family long established at Lincolnshire, England, where his father was Mayor from 1600 to 1608, and his brother John filled the same honorable position in 1655. Through a line of ancestry distinguished throughout the colonial period and the early days of the Republic comes Julius Whiting, Sr., who spent his youth and was educated at Colebrook, Conn. He taught school one year and then became engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Amherst, Mass., until 1841, when he located in Canton, where, with the late Isaac Harter, Martin Wickidal and Peter P. Trump he organized the Savings Deposit Bank, which has furnished so much of the substantial aid essential to the establishment of the eminent standing of Canton as an industrial center. He died on the 14th of June, 1896, universally esteemed as the dean of financiers of Canton. In 1861 he purchased the present family home-stand, opposite the McKinley Home. Two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, died in infancy, and Helen Francis was the wife of Frederick S. Hartzell, Canton. She died on the 28th of January, 1901. Julius Jr., is the only surviving child of Julius Whiting, Sr. He received his early education in the Canton public schools. At the age of twelve years he entered the Springfield Military Academy, and later attended a select school at Painesville. In 1872 he matriculated in the Western Reserve University, Hudson, from which institution he graduated four years later, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received the Master of Arts degree in 1879, from the same institution. He finally took a two years' post graduate and law course at Harvard, and, in 1879 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Canton and has met with marked success. Mr. Julius Whiting, Jr., has for many years been a most conspicuous figure in Republican politics in Ohio, and has rendered valuable services to his party. For years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee; he was presidential elector and has taken an important part on the stump as well as in the councils of his party. He was a close personal friend of President McKinley and the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna. On the 9th of November, 1881, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Gregory, of Hudson, a daughter of Dr. Edwin S. and Clara Baldwin Gregory, representatives of the old American families of Baldwin, Gregory and Hudson, which latter founded the town of Hudson, Ohio. Mrs. Whiting is a direct descendant from Hendrick Hudson, the explorer, famed in early American history. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have one child, Helen A. The family reside at Canton, Ohio.

#### Curtis C. Williams,

Of Columbus, Ohio, one of the most able and learned leaders of the Franklin County Bar, was born on the 13th of August, 1861, at Hanoverton, Columbiana County, Ohio, the son of Dr. R. G. Williams, a well known physician, and Elmira Frost Williams. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother is a native of Ohio. Mr. Williams is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, with an intermingling of Welsh. The family resided for generations in the country. Joseph F. Williams, his grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Columbiana County. He served one term in the House of the State Legislature and two terms in the Senate. Judge Williams spent his youthful days in Alliance where he removed with his parents when a child. He obtained his education in the public and high schools of Alliance and at Mt. Union College, graduating from the latter institution in 1883, after which he followed for a while the profession of teaching and serving as Superintendent of schools. Later he came to Columbus, studied law with Converse, Booth Keating, thoroughly acquiring the knowledge of his chosen profession. In 1886, when twenty-six years of age, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and immediately entered upon the practice of law, in which he became pre-eminently successful. In political belief, Judge Williams has always been a Democrat. In 1891 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, and, having served with great distinction he was renominated by his party for a second term, but lost the election by 109 votes, when the Republican majority for the balance of the ticket was between 2000 and 2500. In 1897 he was nominated for the Common Pleas bench, and this time he was triumphantly elected, running 500 votes ahead of his ticket. He served as an impartial judge for one term and then retired to private practice. Judge Williams is a prominent member of the Ohio State and the Franklin County Bar Association,



CURTIS C. WILLIAMS, COLUMBUS, O.

he is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the K. of P., the I. O. O. F. and the Elks. In 1893 he was married to Miss Margaret Owen, of Columbus. They have three daughters and two sons. His office is located in the Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Emmett Melville Wickham,**

Common Pleas Judge for the first sub-division of the Sixth Judicial District, was born in Genoe Township, Delaware County, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1859, and is the son of Kitredge Havens and Marinda Rose Sebring Wickham. The ancestors of Judge Wickham came to Weathersfield, Connecticut, in 1648. Jonathan Wickham, a great-great-grandfather of Judge Wickham, served in the revolutionary war. After the war he moved to New York State, settling in Plattsburg. Judge Wickham's father, a shoemaker, basketmaker and stone cutter by trade, was born in Essex County, New York, and came to Delaware County in 1850. He died in 1899. Judge Wickham received his education in the Township schools until he was twenty years of age. In 1880 he secured a teacher's certificate and followed that profession for a period of twelve years. In the meantime he had studied law, and, on the 3rd of December, 1891, he was admitted to the bar, taking up the practice of his chosen profession in the summer of 1892. Three years later he formed a partnership with the Hon. F. M. Marriott, under the firm name of Marriott & Wickham, which partnership lasted until 1896, when Mr. Wickham was elected to the Common Pleas bench. In 1901 he was defeated for a second term, whereupon he formed a partnership with Messrs. Marriott and Freshwater in July, 1902. In 1906, Judge Wickham was again elected to the Common Pleas bench. He is now serving his second term of office. Judge Wickham was first married on the 14th of August, 1888, to Joanna Ekelberry, of Delaware. Of this marriage there was one son, Joy Carroll. The Judge was married for a second time on the 23rd of July, 1903, to Anna A. Reichert. Two children, Frederick Reichert and Susanna were born to them. Socially, Judge Wickham is a K. of P. and an Elk. The family reside at Delaware, Ohio.

#### **Henry Archer Williams,**

Attorney at Law and one of the best known Republicans in the State of Ohio, was born on the 4th of December, 1864, at Cincinnati. His father, Rev. Charles H. Williams, was a native of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, while his mother, Mrs. Harriet Langdon Williams was of Ohio parentage. His ancestors on both sides of the family served in the War of the Revolution. His great grandfather was killed in the Battle of King's Mountain, and his maternal ancestors took part in the battles of Lexington, Concord, etc. During the Civil War, Rev. Charles H. Williams was Chaplain of the 138th Regiment, O. V. I. Henry Archer Williams received his education in the common schools of Springfield, Ohio, the Springfield High School and at Wittenberg College, graduating from high school in 1881 and from college four years later. He holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. When twenty-two years of age he entered public life as Commission Clerk in Governor Foraker's office. In 1894 he was appointed First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, Ohio, and in 1900, President McKinley appointed him Supervisor of the Census for Franklin, Fairfield and Licking Counties. In 1908 he received the appointment by Mayor Bond as Trustee of the Columbus Public Library. During all his mature life, Mr. Williams has been a staunch Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. During the campaign of Mr. William H. Taft for the Presidency, Mr. Williams had charge of the work in Ohio under Mr. Vorys. In the campaign of 1908 he was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio. In 1910 he was appointed National Bank Examiner by President Taft, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and also a Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity, in which organization he has held the position of National College Secretary and as a member of the Board of Trustees. He has been Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Ohio Society, S. A. R. and President of Benjamin Franklin Chapter, S. A. R. On the 24th of November, 1887, he was married at Springfield, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth L. Thomas; three boys, Morris Holliday, Langdon Thomas and Gordon Early Williams have been the fruit of their marriage. Mr. Williams is a member of the Eastwood Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio.



HENRY A. WILLIAMS, PITTSBURG, PA.

#### **Hermann Witte,**

A prominent attorney at law at New York City, with offices at 25 Broad Street, is a born Cincinnatian. He first saw the light of day in the year of 1860. His father, a wholesale butcher, was a native of Germany, having emigrated from Cologne, the ancient city on the Rhine River, to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, where he became one of the substantial business men of the Queen City. Young Witte received a very careful education at St. Xavier's College, at Cincinnati and the St. Louis, Mo. University. After graduating from the latter institution of learning, Mr. Witte entered the United States Army and for a number of years saw active duty on the Western frontier. Having received an honorable discharge upon expiration of his time of service, Mr. Witte returned to his native city, entering the police department, serving from the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards was transferred to the Detective Department, where he showed an extraordinary ability. During the time of his service as a detective, Mr. Witte took up the study of law. Upon being admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Witte resigned as detective and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in which he is pre-eminently successful. He practiced for a number of years at Cincinnati, and then joined the Ohio Colony in the Metropolis of the country.



**Oliver P. Anderson,**

A well known Capitalist of London, Madison County, Ohio, was born on the 12th of April, 1853, at Vandalia, Montgomery County, Ohio. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer and a veteran of the War of 1812, while his mother was born in Staunton, Virginia. Mr. Anderson was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of sixteen years he started in public life as assistant teacher in the Montgomery County public schools. He then entered the railroad business, and for a period of twenty years filled positions in the General Passenger Agent Departments of the L. E. & W. and Big Four Railroad Companies. He now is engaged in Industrial and Mining Investments. Mr. Anderson is one of the original incorporators and a member of the Board of Directors of The Peoples Commercial and Savings Bank, just organized at London, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Anderson is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. On the 12th of June, 1889, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Laura Kinney, of London, a daughter of the late John Kinney, for many years a leading merchant of London. Mrs. Anderson died in December, 1894. Mr. Anderson is a public-spirited man, broadminded, upright in all his dealings, of a kind, lovable and generous nature, and always willing to assist in worthy causes. His unostentatious benefactions are gratefully held in memory by many whom he has quietly aided, most materially, his particular line of activity in this respect being the education of deserving boys whose talents and general worth give promise of development which will be of benefit to humanity, but his work in this line is done on his own initiative, thus enabling him to be relieved of the annoyance of mendicants. Many most able young men today gratefully attribute to Mr. Anderson, credit for their progress, due entirely to his love for his fellow man. The local Post of the G. A. R. is possessed of a handsomely embossed Roster and Record Book given by Mr. Anderson as a memorial of his wife, Laura Kinney Anderson, the book being one of the most handsome of its kind ever produced. Mr. Anderson had the work quietly presented. He is a member of the Church of Friends, or Quakers. Mr. Anderson resides at Second and Union Streets, London, Ohio.



O. P. ANDERSON.

**Edmund Frederick Arras,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 7th of July, 1875, at Dayton, Ohio. His father, John D. Arras, was a native of Columbus and was proprietor of The Columbus Awning and Tent Company for twenty-one years. He was a 32nd degree Mason. His mother was Clara H. Schneider Arras. She was born in Columbus. Her parents came from Germany with the great grandfather of our subject, Frederick Jaeger, who was one of the pioneers of Columbus. The paternal grandfather, John Nicholas Arras, was a pioneer settler of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Edmund F. Arras' father died on the 21st of December, 1907; the mother is still living. Mr. E. F. Arras received his education in the public schools of Dayton and at the Columbus high schools. In 1895 he graduated from the Law Department of Ohio State University when but twenty years of age. Being too young to be admitted to the bar he took a post graduate course and was admitted to practice on the day following his 21st birthday. After leaving high school he was Secretary to the late Judge Eli P. Evans, who for twenty-five years was a Judge of the Common Pleas Court. The association with the judge had a very beneficial influence on Mr. Arras. In 1891, while attending the university, he established and conducted a rental agency, and after graduation also practiced law for four years. In the meantime the rental agency had grown to such proportions that he thereafter gave it his entire attention. Mr. Arras' agency is now one of the largest in Ohio, representing among other large interests and important buildings many of the largest trusts and estates in the city of Columbus. In 1897 Mr. Arras was married to Miss Elizabeth P. McDermont, of Columbus, daughter of James P. McDermont, a pioneer of Columbus, who conducted an extensive

wholesale and retail feed business on West Broad Street for over thirty-five years and was for years State Treasurer of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Arras is a public-spirited and model citizen. He is a member of the Columbus Board of Trade; President and Director of the Universalist Church; President of the Men's Club of said church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is also Vice-President of the Franklin County Inter-denominational Sunday School Association and President of the Central Ohio Universalist Churches. During his course at the University, Mr. Arras was President of the Horton Library Society and class historian of the Law Department. His offices are located in a well appointed suite of rooms at 11½ North High Street, in the historic Deshler Block, Columbus, Ohio.

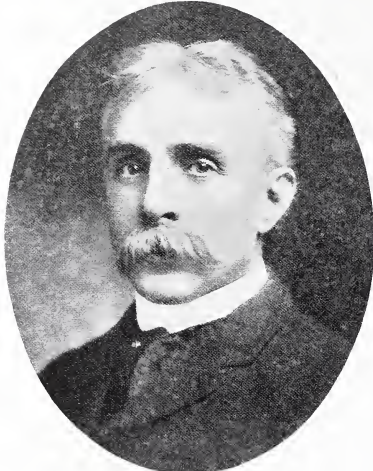
**Charles Robert Atherton,**

General Secretary, Treasurer and Editor of the Metal Polishers International Union, Cincinnati, Ohio, ranks among the best known leaders of organized labor in Southern Ohio. He has devoted his life to the betterment of the men who toil, and has been active in many reforms that benefit the masses. He was born on the 4th of August, 1871, at Watertown, N. Y., the son of Levi and Charlotte Thomas Atherton. The father was an inventor and prominently connected with the Remington Typewriter Company, at Ilion, N. Y. Mr. Atherton was educated in the public schools of his home state and also attended a business college. Later he learned the trade of metal polisher and buffer. He started in public life at the age of twenty-seven years, when he was elected a member of the Ohio



C. R. ATHERTON.

State Legislature, representing Montgomery County in the lower house of the 74th General Assembly. While a member of the Legislature, he was a member of the committee on Labor and of the Committee on S. & S. O. H. He took an active part in the shaping of Legislation and was the author of a bill, placing conductors on all street cars. He also was interested in many bills for the uplift of the workingman. Politically, Mr. Atherton is a staunch Democrat. He has always been an active political worker and has made many speeches in behalf of his party. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Modern Woodmen of America and an Eagle. On the 29th of November, 1899, he was married to Miss Susie McCandless. They have two children. The family reside at 2231 Kenton Street, Cincinnati. Mr. Atherton's offices are located in the Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



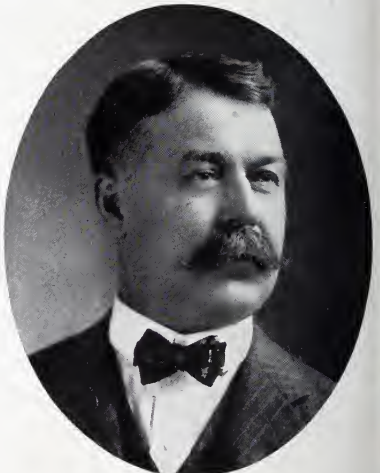
H. T. ATKINS.

#### Harry T. Atkins,

One of the leading business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 26th of March, 1849, in this country. Mr. Harry T. Atkins was educated in the Cincinnati public and high schools, graduating from Hughes High School in 1866. He started in business life at the age of seventeen years, as a bookkeeper. In 1875 he became engaged in the cotton manufacturing business, in which he has continued ever since. He now is President of The Atkins & Pearce Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, and President of The Deer Creek Manufacturing Company. He also is interested in various other industrial enterprises, being a stockholder in a number of companies. In politics, Mr. Atkins has always been a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Ohio State Board of Commerce; Cincinnati Business Men's Club; Cincinnati Manufacturers' Club and The Cincinnati Associated Organizations, in which organization he now fills the office of President. For two years he was President of the Ohio State Board of Commerce; he filled two terms as Vice-President of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, and one term as President of the Cincinnati Manufacturers' Club; he is also Trustee and Secretary of the Ohio Mechanics Institute. In 1875 he was married to Miss Anna Pearce. Two sons and two daughters have blessed their union. The family reside at 2311 Highland Avenue, while Mr. Atkins place of business is located at Fifth and Eggleston Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Levi Addison Ault,

Manufacturer, and President of The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 24th of November, 1851, at Mille Roches, Ontario, Canada. His parents, Simon William Ault, a manufacturer of Woolen Cloths, and Caroline Brownell Ault, were natives of that country. The Aults originally came from the town of Ault, Picardy, France, and were Huguenots. They fled from their native country into Holland, and at the time of the murder of the Duke of Guise and the terrible massacre of the Huguenots, and resided in that country, until Mr. Ault's great grandfather emigrated to Canada in 1782. His ancestors on his mother's side were United Empire Loyalists (Tories) who would not take up arms against the king and fled from Connecticut into Canada at the outbreak of the War of the Revolution, in 1776. Mr. Ault was educated in the common schools at Mille Roches, and at Cornwall Grammar School, graduating from the latter in 1869. Later he came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, in 1873, and in 1878 organized The Ault & Wiborg Company, of which concern he was and still is President. Mr. Ault is also interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises of the Queen City. He is a public-spirited man who has the interests of his home city at heart. He is a Republican in National politics, but independent otherwise. When the Board of Park Commissioners of Cincinnati was organized in 1908, Mr. Ault was appointed a member of that Board and was elected President of same. On the 23rd of October, 1878, Mr. Ault was married to Miss Ida May Holtzinger. One son, Lee Brownell Ault, is the issue of their union. The family reside at "Mille Roches," East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. The home office of The Ault & Wiborg Company is located at Cincinnati with branches at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Toronto, Canada, Havana, Cuba, Mexico City, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, S. A., Paris, France, and London, England.



L. A. AULT.



JOHN S. SCHNEIDER.

#### Baker Art Gallery,

Columbus, Ohio, is the name of a photographic gallery, well known all over the United States. Many of the excellent likenesses of prominent people, appearing in this history of Ohio, were made in "Baker's." The institution is the oldest of its kind in the country, founded in 1860, by Mr. L. M. Baker, one of the foremost photographers in his day. The firm is now headed by Mr. D. H. Baker, a son of the founder, who has charge of the business end of the institution, and Mr. John S. Schneider, the head of the operating department. Mr. Schneider is of German descent, as his name indicates. He was born and educated in Crawford County, Ohio, and upon leaving school became engaged in the photographic art, in which he has gained a national reputation. He has been President of the National Photographer's Association and is President of the Ohio State Photographers' Association. The Baker Art Gallery is famous for its splendid artistic work. It makes a specialty of Theatrical, Political and Commercial trade, and, above all, is a favorite of the "Folks at Home," the people of Columbus, who take a natural pride in their famous institution of photographic art. There is hardly any celebrity who lives or



comes to Columbus and has not his or her "picture taken at Baker's." Among the noted people who posed at Baker's Art Gallery are Presidents Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft; all of the Governors of Ohio since Hayes, with the exception of Governor Pattison, who died shortly after his inauguration; United States Senators Sherman, Hanna, Foraker, Burton and Dick; Mr. William Jennings Bryan, etc., etc., and among the celebrities of the stage, W. J. Florence, Thomas W. Kean, Maggie Mitchell, Mademoiselle Rhea and others of equal fame. Baker's Art Gallery has found merited reward at many professional and International Expositions. It received the Gold Medal at the Exposition of the Photographers' Association of America, in Boston, 1889; the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893; the grand prize, Photographers' Association, Chicago, 1893; Gold Medal, Photographers' Association of America, St. Louis, 1894; highest award, Photographers' Association of Ohio, 1895; grand prize, Chataqua, 1895 and 1896, Photographers' Association of America; Gold Medal, Photographers' Association of Germany, 1897; grand prize, Photographers' Association of America, Put-in-Bay, 1900; Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; Medal, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, and a medal at the St. Louis World's Fair, in 1904.

#### Edwin Louis Barber,

Of Wauseon, Fulton County, Ohio, a prominent banker of his home city, has, perhaps, done more to develop the extensive Telephone System of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, than any other man in that business, having to his credit the building of not less than sixty-five different exchanges. Mr. Barber is a native of Wauseon, born on the 5th of February, 1862. His father, Mr. Epaphras Barber, was a prominent banker of that locality. He received his education in the Wauseon public schools and at Cornell University, but did not graduate from that celebrated institution of learning. At the age of 18 years, Mr. Barber entered into business life in the capacity of a clerk with the Standard Oil Company, where he obtained a splendid business training. Later he started in the banking and telephone business, in which he has been pre-eminently successful. In politics he is a follower of the doctrines of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity (32nd degree), and the Mystic Shrine. On the 2nd of May, 1888, Mr. Barber was married to Miss Mary E. McConnell. Two children, Harold M. Barber and M. Louise Barber have been the fruit of their marriage.



E. L. BARBER.

#### Ohio C. Barber,

President of the First National Bank of Akron, Ohio, was born on the 20th of April, 1841, at Akron, and is the son of George and Eliza Smith Barber. Mr. George Barber was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, but was reared in Onondago County, New York, where he learned the coopering business. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Ohio and found employment as a cooper in Middlebury, remaining in his trade until 1847, when he embarked in the match manufacturing business, being one of its pioneers in this territory. This was the beginning of the great combination of capital now known as the Diamond Match Company, of which his son, Ohio C., is the President. Mr. Ohio C. Barber, at the age of sixteen years, became connected with his father in the match business, assuming entire management in 1862. Six years later, in 1868, the business was organized as the Barber Match Company, with George Barber as President, Ohio C. Barber as Secretary and Treasurer, and John K. Robinson as General Agent. In 1881, the great corporation, known as the Diamond Match Company, came into existence through the combination of twenty-eight match companies, its capital then being six million dollars. Ohio C. Barber was the first Vice-President and was made President in 1888. Mr. Barber has been and still is deeply interested in many great enterprises, representing wide and varied interests. He has always been one of the most enterprising citizens of Akron, and with all his vast outside interests has never been indifferent in the welfare of his native city. On the 10th of October, 1865, Mr. Barber was married to Laura L. Brown. Two children were born to them, of whom Anna Laura survives. The family reside at Akron, Ohio.



CHAS. E. BARKER.

#### Charles Edmund Barker,

Of Columbus, Ohio, Editor and Manager of The Sample Case, the leading publication in America, devoted to the interests of Commercial Travelers, was born on the 17th of April, 1869, in Hocking County, Ohio, the son of David G. and Martha Dollison Barker, both natives of Perry County, Ohio. Mr. Barker's father, Rev. David Goodin Barker, was for twenty years a leading Elder in the Primitive or Old School Baptist Church, and held a number of prominent charges in Ohio. His father, John Barker, was a pioneer settler of Perry County, and prominent in that locality. His mother's father, James Dollison, was also a Perry County pioneer. Mr. C. E. Barker was educated in the public schools of Logan and Columbus, Ohio. He left school early to help support his mother and the younger children, after the early death of his father. His best schooling he received in the newspaper office, especially under Osman C. Hooper of the Columbus Dispatch and Sunday News. He was connected at different times with the Ohio State Journal; the Columbus Dispatch; the Columbus Sunday News; The Cincinnati Tribune and the Zanesville Times Recorder. Previously to his newspaper work, and again before he took charge of his present position, in 1902, Mr. Barker sold goods on the road for some five years, all told. Mr. Barker is the author of a large number of short stories of Commercial Travelers' Life, a collection of which will shortly be issued in book form. He has written extensively on commercial salesmanship and advertising subjects, contributing to all the leading commercial and business magazines. He is also a contributor to literary magazines, principally of short stories and sketches. His present position makes him a prominent member of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America. He also belongs to the Cleveland Commercial Travelers Association and the Royal Arcanum. On the 2nd of August, 1893, he was married to Miss Annetta P. Bagley, daughter

of former Postmaster Fenton Bagley, of Zanesville, Ohio. Four children have been born to them: Frances J., Isabella P., Virginia D. and Frederick Fenton Barker. Mr. Barker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attends with his family, the Third Avenue M. E. Church, Columbus, Ohio. He is Assistant Superintendent of the Church's Sunday School. He resides at 63 Clark Place, Columbus, Ohio.



JOHN G. BATTLE

**John Gordon Battelle,**

One of the leading business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 12th of May, 1845, in Clarksburg, Virginia, the son of Reverend Gordon Battelle and Maria Louise Ticker Battelle. The father was a native of Newport, Washington County, Ohio, and the mother, of Windsor, Vermont. Mr. John G. Battelle was educated in Prof. W. R. White's Academy at Fairmount, Va.; in the public schools of Wheeling, W. Va., and at the Lancastrian Academy at Wheeling. Upon leaving school he started upon his business career, in which he has become pre-eminently successful. He is a manufacturer of pig iron, President and Director of the Columbus Iron and Steel Company and Director of the National Manufacturers' Association. In politics, Mr. Battelle is a Protectionist. He has been a member of the School Board of Piqua, Ohio, and Colonel in the Ohio National Guard and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Nash of Ohio. Socially, he is a member of the Loyal Legion; the Sons of the Revolution; Society of the Colonial Wars; the Columbus Board of Trade; Ohio State Board of Commerce; National Tax Association; Columbus Industrial Alliance; American Rifle Association; Columbus Gun Club; Arlington Country Club; Columbus Club; Ohio Society of New York; Columbus Riding Club; Sportsmen Association of Cheat Mountain; National Geographical Society; National Business League; National Association of Manufacturers, and is an honorary member of the Columbus Rifles. Mr. Battelle was married to Miss Annie M. Norton, born in Montgomery, Ala. They have one son, Gordon Battelle II. Mr. Battelle resides at 662 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.

**Chas. W. Bieser,**

Of Dayton, Ohio, one of the prominent business men of that city and widely known in political circles of the State, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th of July, 1867. When one year old he came with his parents to Dayton, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Bieser received his early training in the public schools, supplementing his experience with a thorough course in Prof. Wilt's Business College, from which he graduated. Mr. Bieser afterward engaged in business with his father, continuing the association until 1893, when he was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court of Montgomery County by Judge Obed M. Irvin, and served in that capacity for a period of six years. In 1900 Mr. Bieser was elected to the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and remained the incumbent of that important office continuously until 1905. In that year he was chosen chairman of the Republican County and City Committees, and thus officiated until his recent resignation. At the present time he is serving as Chairman of the Third District Congressional Committee. Mr. Bieser is prominently connected with various commercial and financial enterprises in the city of Dayton. He is Vice-President of the First Savings and Banking Company, Treasurer of the Dayton Iron Store Co., Secretary of The Dakota Land Co., proprietor of Everybody's Book Shop, and Director in numerous other corporations. Mr. Bieser's marked success in business and political life is undoubtedly the practical sequence of a thoroughly broad training which natural aptitudes have shaped to fruition. Unusual constructive ability makes him facile in planning and organization—real initiative—while an alert discrimination and keen judgment of men are characteristic factors which have uniformly aided to bring his efforts to an effective conclusion. On the personal side, Mr. Bieser's engaging manners, warm sympathies and unflinching tact have won for him an active appreciation from a wide circle of friends. He is one of the best known men in Southern Ohio.



C. W. BIESER.

**Lewis G. Bernard,**

Well known Journalist, Lawyer and Political Leader of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of October, 1845, in New York. His parents were Gustavus and Betsie Judah Bernard. The father was a distinguished Rabbi and closely associated with the noted Rabbi, Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, O. Mr. Bernard was educated in the public and high schools of New York, after which he took a course at the Albany, N. Y. Normal School. After his graduation from that well known institution, he attended the Albany Law School, reading law under the prominent judge, Ira Harris. He graduated and came to Cincinnati in 1865, where for a period of ten years he was engaged in the iron business, taking an active part in Democratic politics. In 1875 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Improvements, and served as such for one year, when he was elected clerk of the Hamilton County Courts, filling that office for three years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people in general. Retiring from that office, Mr. Bernard entered the field of journalism and has since then been on the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. In 1883, Mr. Bernard was elected Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton County and has been chosen to fill the same office at every election held since then. There has been no political campaign during the last twenty-five years in which he has not taken an active and conspicuous part. As a public speaker he has rare tact, power and eloquence; as a party leader he is by no means confined to the limits of Ohio. He was married to Miss Julia Furst, daughter of Jacob Furst. Four children, of whom three survive, have blessed their union. Mr. Bernard resides on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.



L. G. BERNARD



**William J. Berning,**

One of the Charter Members and Past Worthy President of Cincinnati Aerie No. 142, Fraternal Order of Eagles, is a native Cincinnati, born on the 7th of February, 1865. His father, William Berning, was a native of Germany and had emigrated to the United States when a young man, settling in Cincinnati, where in later years he was a member of the police force for twenty-four years. He died in 1888. Mr. Berning's mother died when William J. was but one year old. Mr. Berning received his education in the Catholic and Cincinnati public schools, in the Intermediate Schools and one year at high school. At the age of seventeen years he started in business life, filling an office position with one of the largest wholesale and retail grocery stores in Cincinnati. Five years later he became connected with the office force of the Adams Express Company, at Cincinnati, and at present holds the position of Clerk in the Auditor's office of that Company at Cincinnati. Mr. Berning is a staunch Democrat. Socially, he is a prominent member of the Eagles, having gone through all the chairs of the Cincinnati Aerie. The latter, with a membership of over 1600, is one of the strongest fraternal organizations in Cincinnati, and Mr. Berning has done more than his share to make it such. In October, 1887, Mr. Berning was married to Miss Annie Gabelman, of Portsmouth, Ohio. One boy, William H. Berning, now sixteen years old, was born to them.



W. J. BERNING

**Bissinger's**

Is a name well known in Cincinnati, and, in fact, all over the country, for it is a synonym of what is most excellent in the line of French candies and sweet-meats. The firm, the factory and the headquarters, of which are located in Cincinnati, was founded a half a century ago by Mr. Fred Bissinger, who introduced for the first time in this country French candies of a superior quality. Mr. Bissinger was born in Mannheim, Germany, of Alsace-Lorraine descent, the son of a prominent cake baker in Kaiserslautern. From the beginning his business has met with well merited success. His production has been since then imitated all over the country, but never equalled, for, nevertheless, the Bissinger candies still stand foremost in their line of delicacies, and are, today, the finest in the United States. At the head of the firm are at this time Mr. F. W. Cooper and Mr. Fred Bissinger. The factory is located at the N. W. Corner of Pearl and Main Streets, Cincinnati, and the store at 434 Main Street, that city.

**James Boyle,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 28th of November, 1853, in Essex County, England, he being the son of James Boyle and Sarah Bowen Boyle. His education was obtained principally by personal efforts. At the age of fifteen years he came with his parents to America. He learned the printing trade and afterwards became an expert stenographer, he being for one session an official reporter of debates in the Canadian Parliament, at Ottawa. For many years Mr. Boyle was in the newspaper business, as reporter, correspondent and in an editorial capacity, he having been connected in turn with the Toronto (Canada) Mail, the Montreal Herald, the St. Louis Globe Democrat (under the famous "Joe" McCullagh, the "father of interviewing"), and the Cincinnati Gazette, and afterwards with the combined Commercial Gazette. He was on the latter paper for over a dozen years, as reporter, political correspondent, and as assistant editor, his chief being the distinguished Ohio Journalist, Murat Halstead. In 1886 Mr. Boyle was appointed by Governor Foraker a member of the non-partisan Board of Police Commissioners of Cincinnati, to reorganize the force on a civil service basis, he serving from December, 1886 to March, 1890. He took an active part in the suppression of public gambling, which at that time was rampant in Cincinnati. Among other reforms he initiated were the establishment of "places of detention" (instead of the common lockup) for women and children under arrest, the appointment of police matrons, the use of covered instead of open patrol wagons, and the institution of police gymnasiums and baths and recreation rooms for members of the force. From 1893 to 1896 (inclusive) Mr. Boyle was Private Secretary to William McKinley, through both of his gubernatorial terms. He also acted as Mr. McKinley's Secretary all through the succeeding year,

including the campaign for the Presidency; and he went to the inauguration with the new President and acted as his confidential non-official Secretary for several months at the White House. From 1897 to 1905 (both inclusive), Mr. Boyle was American Consul at Liverpool, England, and subsequently he was Chairman of a company in the same city to coal ships automatically with an American invention. In politics, Mr. Boyle has always been a staunch Republican, and outside of newspaper writing his political activity has been manifested mostly in club organization. He is one of the founders of the noted Young Men's Blaine Club of Cincinnati, and of the Buckeye Republican Club of Columbus, Ohio. He is known as the "Father of the League," from the fact that the league idea in club organization originated with him. He was the founder of the first State League of Republican Clubs—that of Ohio, in 1885-1886, and was one of its early Presidents. The National League of Clubs sprang from this movement, and he was the Chairman of the Constitution of that organization at its first convention, at Chickering Hall, New York, in 1887. At the second convention of the Ohio State League (in 1887), there was started, on Mr. Boyle's action, a National movement for the annual celebration of Lincoln's birthday, which celebration has since developed outside of party lines. Socially, Mr. Boyle is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He is the author of a manual on the duty of the police, particularly in criminal matters; he was one of the joint compilers of a volume of McKinley's speeches, and in conjunction with Hon. Robert P. Porter (Editor of the New York Press, and Director of the United States Census) he wrote the standard campaign life of William McKinley. While United States Consul he wrote a great many government reports on trade, commercial and social conditions in England, and he now occasionally contributes to American and English newspapers and reviews on foreign and domestic political, social and economic subjects; he also occasionally makes public addresses, a notable one being on the occasion of a memorial service to the late King Edward the VII, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Boyle was married in 1887 to Jessie C. Farquhar. They have one child. Mr. Boyle and his family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church.



JAMES BOYLE



C. W. BRANDON.

the best Company has always been the aim of Mr. Brandon, who admirably fills the office of President of that organization. In politics, Mr. Brandon has never been connected with any special party. Ever since he was a voter he has voted a mixed ticket, and on account of his wide personal acquaintance of candidates he pursued the plan of voting for MEN. He has never been nominated or sought the nomination for any office. On the 18th of September, 1877, he was married to Miss Josephine S. Archard. Four children, all living, have blessed their union: William T., Harry P., Mary Josephine and Archard Brandon. Mr. Brandon is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Mr. Brandon resides at 118 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located at 401-407 The Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### William David Brickell,

A prominent business man of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 19th of November, 1852, at Steubenville, Ohio. His father, Captain David Z. Brickell, a well known river man and owner of steamboats, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., while his mother, Mary Ann McCarthy Brickell, was a native of the Buckeye State. Mr. W. D. Brickell was educated at Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa., graduating in 1874. Immediately upon leaving school, Mr. Brickell entered business life, learning the trade of a printer in a newspaper office. Later he worked as a pressman, after that as a reporter and finally he became Night Manager of the then St. Louis Democrat, under Mr. Houser. Coming to Columbus, he bought the Columbus Dispatch, which he run for a period of thirty-seven years, and which, under his management became one of the most influential newspapers in Ohio. Mr. Brickell is a public-spirited citizen and is interested in various manufacturing and industrial enterprises of his home city. He is President of The Iron-clay Brick Co.; of the Columbus, New Albany & Johnston Ry.; the Eclipse Manufacturing Co., and of The Columbus Casualty Company. Socially, he is a member of various secret Orders. Mr. Brickell is married and resides at 715 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.



W. D. BRICKELL.

#### Carroll Brookfield,

General Manager of the American Liability Company, of Indiana, with offices in the Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 14th of February, 1872, in Cincinnati. His father, Edward Vanderbilt Brookfield, a native of New Jersey, was President of the Washington Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and of the Fidelity F. & M. Insurance Company, of Cincinnati. His mother, Elizabeth Carroll Brookfield, was born in the Queen City, her father and mother being pioneers of Cincinnati. Mr. Carroll Brookfield obtained his education in the Cincinnati public schools and at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind. At the age of twenty years he started in business life as a clerk in his father's Insurance office. He has continued in that business ever since, and now holds the position of Director and General Manager of the American Liability Company. This Company, a general Casualty Insurance Company, was organized by Carroll Brookfield, Edward J. Tousey and John Pitman, on the 1st of January, 1909, and was launched in the insurance field for the general casualty business, something that had never been undertaken by anybody in the city of Cincinnati. It is made up by some of the most influential business men in Cincinnati. The Directors are M. E. Moch, George Zehler, W. D. Henderson, H. K. Shockley, J. W. Crothers, W. D. Schmid, H. M. Ziegler, Carroll Brookfield, John Pitman, E. J. Tousey, Edward V. Brookfield, Judge Wm. Littleford, S. D. Warner, Thos. P. Strack and Anthony H. Walburg. Its capital is \$300,000, and its headquarters are located in the Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



C. BROOKFIELD.



**Chester Edwin Bryan,**

Editor and Publisher of The Semi-Weekly Madison County Democrat (published by father and sons for 54 years), was born on the 29th of October, 1859, at London, Ohio. His father, Marcellus Leroy Bryan, was a native of Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, while his mother, Martha Sidney Masterson, was born in Castle Bar, County Mayo, Ireland. Professor Ormond Masterson, Mr. Bryan's grandfather, taught languages at Trinity University, Dublin, and came to America in 1831, settling in Columbus, Ohio, where he established the first private school. Mr. C. E. Bryan's father, Marcellus L. Bryan, was editor and founder of The Madison County Democrat, which paper he published from 1852 until 1898. He died May 26, 1902. He was succeeded by his sons, Chester E. and Ormond M., the latter since deceased. The business is now owned and controlled by Mr. C. E. Bryan. Marcellus L. Bryan was born at Batavia, on the 23rd of March, 1829, and was the son of David Chester Bryan, County Auditor at that time. His father's name was also David Chester Bryan, who was prominent in State affairs, serving four terms, from 1807 to 1811, as a member of the House and Senate of the Ohio Legislature. He founded the town of Batavia, in 1814. Mr. C. E. Bryan was educated in the London public schools and at London high school, graduating from the latter in 1878. Upon leaving school he commenced work in the Democrat office, with which he is still connected. Mr. Bryan has been a staunch Democrat all his mature life, and he has served his party in many capacities. He served as Chairman of the Madison County Democratic Executive Committee and also as a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1902 he was a candidate for member of Congress in the Seventh Ohio District, and in 1900, and again in 1904, he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. He now is President of the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf, and also is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library at London. Socially, Mr. Bryan is connected with the Masonic Fraternity. From 1908 to 1910 he was President of the Buckeye Press Association, and from 1906 to 1908 he filled the same position in the Ohio Editorial Association, until the latter was merged with the former organization. For the past ten years he is a member of the Executive Committee for Ohio of the National Editorial Association, and has been elected a life member of that organization. On the 25th of February, 1886, he was married to Miss Maria Daley. Four daughters: Hazel, Beulah, Uarda and Naomi are the issue of their marriage. Mr. Bryan resides at 136 East First Street, London, Ohio.



C. E. BRYAN.

**James Buckingham,**

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the most influential business men and citizens of Zanesville, Ohio, was born in that City on the 22nd of October, 1831, and was a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of Ohio. His father, Alva Buckingham was a native of New York State, while his mother, Anna Hale Buckingham, was born in Connecticut. The father came to Ohio when but nine years old, when his parents settled near the present site of Coshocton, and later moved to Athens County. In 1810, Mr. Alva Buckingham came to Putnam, now a part of Zanesville, where he established in business with his brother, Ebenezer Buckingham. In the course of time he became an influential factor in the business world of Zanesville, and died in that city at the ripe old age of 76 years, in 1867, honored by all who knew him. His son, James Buckingham, was educated at Marietta, Ohio, and at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, but on account of ill health was forced to leave college before completing the regular course, in 1852. In the following year he located on his farm at Duncan Falls, Ohio, where he made his home until his return to Zanesville, in September, 1861, when he again took up his abode in the house where he was born. During the Civil War, Mr. Buckingham was a member of Company A, 159th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the spring and summer of 1864, and was stationed in Virginia and Maryland. He always took an active interest in public affairs and has been prominently identified with many enterprises which have had for their object the upbuilding of the city in which he lived. From 1865 until 1873 he was a Director of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, serving as its Treasurer for four years, and as its President in 1873. He was President of the Zanesville and Ohio River Railroad, from its beginning to its completion, and has devoted



JAS. BUCKINGHAM.

considerable attention to real estate dealings, being interested in ranches and other farm property in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. He was one of the trustees to finish, furnish and open the Central Insane Asylum of Ohio. During his long residence in Zanesville he gained a wide acquaintance and was universally esteemed for his fine traits of character. On the 5th of November, 1851, he was married to Miss Jane P. Wills, of Chillicothe, who survives her husband. Five children blessed their union. Mrs. Buckingham resides at 205 Moxahala Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

**John W. Burk,**

President of The Ansted & Burk Company, Springfield, Ohio, manufacturers of the highest grade of flour produced in the United States, and a representative business man of Southern Ohio, was born in 1850, in Canada, where he was reared and educated. At the age of nineteen years he emigrated to the United States. Before leaving his native land, Mr. Burk acquired a knowledge of milling. He followed this vocation for some years in Michigan, at Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Coldwater and other points, and at different places through the West. In July, 1897, he came to Springfield, purchasing the Warder & Barnett Mill plant which is the oldest one in that section. In 1902 the business was reorganized, and was incorporated under the name of The Ansted & Burk Company, of which Mr. John W. Burk became President. The plant is equipped with modern machinery of the most improved kind and has a capacity of over 1000 barrels a day. Mr. Burk is a public-spirited man and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was President of the Millers' National Federation, and for two years President of the Springfield Board of Trade. In 1875, Mr. Burk was married to Miss Ida Negus, of Massachusetts. They have two daughters. Mr. Burk is a Mason and a Knight Templar. He resides at Springfield, Ohio.



B. W. CAMPBELL.

**Braxton W. Campbell,**

A prominent manufacturer of harness and saddlery, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of November, 1851, at Covington, Ky., the son of Morgan and Sallie Campbell, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a merchant tailor. Mr. Campbell's great grandfather was William Campbell, of Virginia. He took a prominent part in the early wars of the Republic, and Congress voted him a sword for bravery, while the Virginia Legislature presented him with a Horse Montur for the same reason. His maternal great grandfather was one of the first settlers of Boone County, Kentucky. Mr. Campbell received his education in what was known as the "Morgan Academy," in Boone County, Kentucky. When a boy, he worked on a farm in his native county. He came to Cincinnati in 1868, started as an errand boy in a candy factory, worked at that trade and then served as a traveling man, remaining in that business for a period of five years. He then went into the harness business, traveling for a concern for four years, after which he started the firm, of which he now is President. He also is interested in Steam Boat Lines and Street Railroad and Traction Companies, etc. In politics, Mr. Campbell has independent views. He is a public-spirited man and has served the people in many capacities. He started in public life at the age of thirty years, when he was elected Mayor of Delhi, Ohio, an office he held continuously for twenty years. He also served as a member of the Delhi City Council and as a Commissioner to the Jamestown Exposition, representing the State of Ohio, to which position he was appointed by Governor Pattison. The other members of the Board, recognizing Mr. Campbell's fitness and executive abilities, elected him President of the Board. In spite of his many years service in public positions, Mr. Campbell has never held an office, with which a salary was attached.

Some years ago he was nominated by the Democrats of the First Ohio Congressional District as their candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Mr. Nicholas Longworth. Socially, Mr. Campbell is connected with the Masonic Fraternity in its various branches, being a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar. He served as Master of Monitor Lodge, F. and A. M., Delhi, Ohio. He is a contributing member of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guards. In July, 1879, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Ada DeGarmo, at Florence, Ky. His wife died four years later, and, on the 13th of March, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie DeGarmo, a sister of his first wife. Two children, sons, have blessed their union. The family reside at 2333 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Perkins-Campbell Company, of which Mr. Campbell is President, is located at 622 to 626 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**W. S. Cappeller,**

One of the foremost citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, editor and publisher of the Mansfield News, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and, after attending the public schools finished his education at Farmers College, located near Cincinnati, after which he entered business life. He resided in Cincinnati for a number of years, from 1877 to 1883, filled the office of Auditor of Hamilton County, and during this time he became the author of "The Taxpayers' Manual," a work on taxation of individuals, banks and corporations which was highly endorsed by the leading judges and lawyers of the state. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Cappeller came to Mansfield and established the Daily News, the first daily paper published in that part of the state. The beginning was a modest one, the way was beset with obstacles, but the indomitable will of Mr. Cappeller would not bend, and by perseverance, patience, and application of good business principles and capable management, the Daily News secured a firm footing, and today occupies its own home, a four story brick building especially erected by him for its own use, and equipped with type setting machines, fast Web color perfecting presses, and receives Associated Press Reports direct to operators in the office. The News is one of the leading Republican newspapers in North Central Ohio, is a live, up to-date sheet, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the most widely quoted papers in Ohio. In politics, Mr. Cappeller is a staunch Republican and has served his party in many capacities, as a public official, as political writer, as stump speaker of great force, and in the councils of the party. He was the Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1880, 1886, 1887 and 1888, during which time his management of the campaigns was characterized by great executive ability. He was State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraph of Ohio, in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and while in office he amicably adjusted satisfactory to all concerned, matters of difference between railroads and employees, alleged freight discriminations and other complicated questions referred to his department for arbitration. In 1886, Mr. Cappeller headed the call for the organization of the Ohio Associated Dailies and was chosen President of the organization several years. He was President of the National Editorial Association in 1892 and 1893, and, with George W. Childs, took part in the opening exercises of the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs, in May, 1892. He is now serving his second term as Postmaster of Mansfield, having been appointed to that office by President Roosevelt. Mr. Cappeller is a gentleman who has obtained honor in the State of Ohio by his personal merit, his integrity of character and a strict adherence to the highest standard of principles. He has done a great deal for his home city and is in the front rank for everything that represents good citizenship, public enterprise and business ability.



W. S. CAPPELLER.

**The Cincinnati Reduction Company.**

One of the most useful semi-public institutions of Cincinnati is The Cincinnati Reduction Company, contractors for the city to collect and dispose of all the city's garbage, dead animals, etc. In a large modern city the disposal of garbage, dead animals, etc., is a vital question, as the health of the city largely depends upon a proper and thorough removal and disposal of such disease breeding matter. Formerly, stuff of that kind was simply dumped in convenient spots and left there to decay. The result was the occasional outbreak of dangerous epidemics caused by the germs and bacilli that found a superior breeding place in those so-called, dumps. Since the Cincinnati Reduction Company came into the field, eight years ago, the health statistics of Cincinnati show a



remarkable improvement. The collection of garbage and dead animals is made according to modern ideas. The stuff is gathered in non-leaking steel boxes, which, when filled, are closed air-tight. At the plant of the company, located at Anderson's Ferry, outside of the city limits, the material is reduced into different vegetable and animal greases, oils, acids, glycerine and other articles to be used in the manufacture of candles, dynamite, lubricating oils, soaps, etc., and the balance of the stuff, which cannot be used for above mentioned articles, is changed into fertilizing matter. Thus everything is made use of, nothing is wasted. The Cincinnati Reduction Company collects and refines about forty thousand tons of raw material every year. The process of reducing garbage and animal matter is according to scientific principles. Twenty-four hours from the time it was gathered the raw material is reduced—without detriment to health—and is ready for industrial use. After the steel boxes have been emptied they are thoroughly cleaned, before being returned to the city. The firm also manufactures tankage for fertilizing purposes. The officers of The Cincinnati Reduction Company are M. H. Chamberlain, President, a prominent business man and former Mayor of the City of Detroit, Mich.; Talton Embry, Treasurer, a well known commission merchant of Cincinnati, and a member of the firm of Green & Embry, and S. E. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Secretary and Manager. The latter is directly connected with the business for over twenty years, and is considered to be an expert on the collection and disposal of city garbage. Together with Mr. Chamberlain, he has established and put in operation garbage disposal plants in Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio, all of which, with the exception of Columbus, are still in operation under the system invented and inaugurated by Mr. S. E. Wilson.

#### Jesse Redman Clark,

President of The Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born October 31, 1854, in Cincinnati. He is the son of Bishop Davis W. Clark, D. D., LL. D., and Mary J. Redman, natives of Mount Desert Island, Maine, and Trenton, New Jersey, respectively.

Mr. Clark was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1873. He was married September 19th, 1883, to Miss Carrie Marqua. Five children have blessed their union; Jesse Redman, Jr., Augusta, Marianne, Philip Jerome and Rogers.

Graduating at the age of nineteen, Mr. Clark accepted a clerkship in the office of The Union Central Life Insurance Company. He was advanced from one position to another, appointed Cashier, a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, and on January 18th, 1886, was elected Treasurer of the Company. For many years he had entire charge of the finances of the Company, and practically developed its peculiar features, which today consist of 34,950 mortgages on improved farms in the Middle West, aggregating over \$57,000,000.00, the average rate of interest exceeding 6%. On account of his long experience in the Financial Department and his ability in building up and controlling the Company's large number of financial agents all over the country, he was the logical successor of the late Governor John M. Pattison, and at his death was unanimously elected President of the Company by the Board of Directors.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company was organized in 1867. It now has \$275,000,000 insurance in force, and over \$85,000,000 in assets, ranking among the great financial institutions of the country. During the last ten years it has doubled the amount of insurance in force and nearly trebled its assets.

President Clark is in the prime of life, and under his able and conservative management, the future success of the Company is assured.



J. R. CLARK.

#### Charles Crichton Clark,

General Agent, Passenger Department of the Big Four Route (New York Central Lines), at Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 1st of April, 1872, at Loveland, Clermont County, Ohio. His father, Daniel Clark, was a native of Ireland, and had emigrated to the United States at an early age. His mother, Sarah Elizabeth Paxton Clark, was born in Ohio. Mr. Clark's great grandfather, Colonel Thomas Paxton, was a Revolutionary War hero, and afterward commanded the advance guard of General Anthony Wayne's Army into Ohio. He later settled in what is now Loveland, Clermont County, Ohio. Mr. C. C. Clark was educated in the Loveland High School and at St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio. When nineteen years of age he started in public life as a clerk in the Car Accountant office of the Queen & Crescent Route, at Cincinnati. He went with the Big Four Railroad in August, 1895, as Soliciting Passenger Agent. Since then he has been successively Assistant City Ticket Agent, Traveling Passenger Agent and General Agent, at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. In politics, Mr. Clark is an adherent of the Democratic faith. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Royal Arcanum, the Ohio Society and of the Elks. On the 19th of November, 1901, he was married to Miss Jeannette Lucille Ivie, of Cincinnati, formerly of Atlanta, Ga. They reside at 3346 Burnet Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati.

#### Jacob Cotner, Jr.,

One of the prominent business men of Detroit, Mich., belongs to those Ohioans who have emigrated to other states and become a credit to their native commonwealth. He was born on the 14th of September, 1860, at the pretty little city of Mansfield, the son of Jacob Cotner and Katherine Hartman Cotner, both early pioneers of Ohio. His education was received at the public schools of Mansfield. Later he left Ohio and settled at Detroit, in which city he now is Secretary and Treasurer of the Sprague Publishing Company, publishers of The American Boy, The American Legal News, The Law Students Helper, etc.,



C. C. CLARK



JACOB COTNER.

John S. Crowell was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th of January, 1850, and was the seventh child born to his parents. His father, S. B. Crowell, was a member and one of the founders of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church at Louisville, of which he was elected a Deacon for life. John S. Crowell attended the public schools of his native city, and showed such aptitudes in his studies that he was placed in classes with older pupils, among whom he ranked first. He completed an eight year course in six years. Ambitious and self-reliant, even in his boyhood days, at the age of eleven years, contrary to the wishes of his parents, he became a newsboy, his original capital invested being five cents which he obtained in 1861, by holding a soldier's horse. For two years he sold papers in the early morning and attended school during the day. At fifteen years of age he secured a situation in a small printing office at \$2.50 per week. Contrary to the wishes of his parents and the advice of teachers, he refused to enter college and continued in the printing business. Within six months a larger job printing office offered him \$12.00 per week, and he soon was made assistant foreman, and at seventeen years was made foreman. His energy, industry and ability were so marked, his fellow workmen at that time predicted that in the future he would have a large publishing house of his own. That he possessed rare presence of mind and was capable of quick thought, enabling him to grasp a trying situation on the spur of the moment, was demonstrated while employed in this printing office. A workman was caught by the arm and held between the ceiling and a pulley making 150 revolutions per minute. While others were looking on in horror, expecting to see him crushed, young Crowell grasped a belt with one hand, was instantly hurled to the ceiling, where, securing a footing, he released his companion who fainted in his arms. Thus an arm and perhaps a life was saved. In October, 1869, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for work for a time. About an inch of his right thumb was mashed off while attending a power paper cutting machine; he quickly adjusted the severed portion of his thumb while the man who caused the accident shut his eyes and called for help, but young Crowell was able to go alone in search for a doctor. While thus disabled he invented an elastic hand stamp, and the rubber-like material out of which it was made, and while he deemed the invention scarcely worthy a patent, commenced their manufacture. He employed his three brothers in the work, and did a very prosperous business until the panic of 1873.

After a visit to a few states and the Northern Lakes, he entered the office of B. F. Avery & Sons, the well known plow manufacturers of Louisville, and was connected with their agricultural journal, "Home and Farm," which prospered under his management. On a trip in the interest of "Home and Farm" he first met Mr. P. P. Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, to whom he afterward suggested the idea of publishing an agricultural journal, with the result that in August, 1877, Mr. Crowell, being twenty-seven years of age, moved to Springfield and established the "Farm and Fireside," which was owned by the firm of Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, which had a long and prosperous career, but later became The Crowell Publishing Company. Early in its career they established "The Woman's Home Companion," which grew in size and influence until it reached a circulation of over six hundred thousand copies. "The Woman's Home Companion" and "Farm and Fireside" were probably the first cheap periodicals or publications to prosper and obtain a National circulation and reputation, the two having a circulation of over a million copies under his management. He may feel a just and pardonable pride in the success attained by these publications, as they were probably the pioneers to demonstrate that newspapers and magazines could be made profitable when sold at a price one-third to one-fourth the price charged previous to 1877.

At an early age John S. Crowell became a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church at Louisville, and during his residence there was active in church and Sabbath School Work. At the age of seventeen years he was elected Librarian; at twenty became Assistant Superintendent, and at twenty-one years became Superintendent of the Sabbath School. At twenty-five years of age he was chosen a Deacon for life of the Walnut Street Church. He and his wife are now, 1911, members of the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, which they joined in November, 1877. Mr. Crowell, at the age of twenty-seven, was joined in marriage, November 20, 1877, with Miss Ella C. Mangold, who comes of an old and prominent Louisville family.

and of The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, institutions which are well and favorably known all over the United States. While Mr. Cotner takes a great interest in the affairs of his adopted city, he still preserves the love for his native state in his heart. He was one of the founders of The Ohio Society of Detroit and was its Secretary and Treasurer in 1904-1905, and President of that organization in 1906-1907. He is also a member of The Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Golf Club, The Chicago Press Club, The Aldine Club of New York; was for eight years a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. of Detroit, and is one of the Trustees of the First Congregational Church of that city. In 1887, Mr. Cotner was married to Marie Etta Trowbridge, of Toledo, Ohio. Three children resulted from this marriage: Emerson Trowbridge, Dorothy Katherine and Russell Murray. Mrs. Cotner died in 1899. Two years later, in 1901, Mr. Cotner was united in marriage to Miss Cecilia L. Burke, of Ann Arbor, Mich. He resides with his family at 70 Virginia Avenue, Detroit, while his offices are located in the Majestic Building.

#### John S. Crowell,

President and General Manager of The Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, until February 1906, when he sold the business to others, and now, 1911, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Kelly Motor Truck Company, has been one of Springfield's most active and progressive men. A man of recognized business ability, he has been exceptionally successful and become widely known as the founder and President of The Crowell Publishing Company, owners of the "Woman's Home Companion," and the "Farm and Fireside," two periodicals with over a million subscribers.



J. S. CROWELL.



Since coming to Springfield, Ohio, on the 17th of August, 1877, Mr. Crowell has been actively identified with many religious, educational, charitable and business organizations, and also has been an active advocate of the improvement and betterment of Springfield. His activities have resulted in his being chosen to occupy many positions of trust and honor, such as Director of the First National Bank, of Springfield; Vice-President and Treasurer of The Kelly Motor Truck Company, Springfield, Ohio, also a Director of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and President of the Board of Trustees of The Western College for Women, at Oxford, Ohio; President of the Board of Trustees of the new City Hospital, of Springfield; Elder of the First Presbyterian Church and Director of the Y. M. C. A., all of the foregoing positions being held by him at this time, 1911. He has also been President of the Springfield Board of Trade and a Director of the Associated Charities, and for five years was President of the Springfield College and Seminary, and for two years President of the Young Men's Christian Association and President of the Men's Literary Club. He was also elected Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday School a number of times, for the term of one year each, and for ten successive terms of three years each, to the position of Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and is Elder of the Church at the present time.

In 1887 Mr. Crowell instituted an investigation of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, which is located at Philadelphia, Pa. This resulted in learning that the Board was paying far more than it should for much of its printing, binding, folding, stitching, etc. When a report was made to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, it ordered a change in the methods of the Board of Publication, as suggested by Mr. Crowell, which resulted in a saving of over fifty thousand dollars each year, for many years, to the Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery, of Dayton, sent Mr. Crowell as a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, four years in succession, in order that he might attend to and report upon the investigation which resulted in such a great benefit to the Presbyterian Church of the entire United States.

When Mr. J. S. Crowell became President of the Board of Trustees of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, Ohio, it had existed for fifty years without an endowment, and no effort was being made to secure an endowment, therefore the college labored under many disadvantages. At the suggestion and earnest solicitation of Mr. Crowell, the trustees consented to employ a Financial Secretary, whose duty was to give his entire time and attention to it and work solely and only for an endowment, and present the merits of the Western College to philanthropists, and others, interested in educational matters. Up to the present time, over \$350,000.00 has been secured. This includes fifty thousand dollars from the members of the Board of Trustees, also two gifts of fifty thousand dollars each from Andrew Carnegie and the General Educational Board, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller. It is the intention to continue the work until several million dollars are obtained.

Stephen B. Crowell, the father of John S. Crowell, was a mechanic of more than ordinary ability. When he first came West, about 1825, he settled in Lexington, Kentucky, and became Superintendent of his uncle Joseph Bruen's foundry and machine shop. In 1828 parties in Lexington requested Joseph Bruen to devise, or invent, some method to carry freight on land, so that Lexington, which was an inland town, could compete with river and seaport cities. Joseph Bruen turned the whole matter over to his nephew, Stephen Bruen Crowell, who designated the plans and made the drawings, and also the difficult parts of the patterns and casting, and machine work, and built a locomotive, a train of three cars, also a track in the form of a circle, on which the train traveled round and round. This train carried cars, passengers and freight, and was able to ascend an incline having a grade of eighty feet to the mile. The historian says: "The railroad and cars created the belief that carriages and heavy freight could be drawn as easily and certainly by steam power upon railroads, as boats could be propelled by steam power through water." The whole outfit was exhibited in Lexington, in 1829, and in Frankfort, in March, 1830, and afterwards in Louisville, and it was so convincing to those who saw it, that the full amount of the estimated cost of a railroad from Lexington to Louisville, one million dollars, was soon subscribed and the building of the railroad commenced at Lexington, Kentucky, with great military pomp and civic and religious ceremony. It is now a part of the Louisville and Nashville System. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad used horse power until 1832, which was four years after Stephen Bruen Crowell decided that steam was the proper power for railroads. A study of the history of railroads will not leave any doubt that Stephen Bruen Crowell, the father of John S. Crowell, was the first man in America to invent, design, build and operate a COMPLETE STEAM RAILROAD, WITH LOCOMOTIVE, CARS AND TRACK, that carried passengers and freight.

#### William C. Culkins,

Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and former Vice-President and General Manager of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 12th of May, 1868, in Greenup County, Kentucky. His father, John Culkins, emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1851. He was a native of County Sligo. Mr. Culkins' mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Steed, was a Virginian by birth. Mr. Culkins received his education in the public and high schools of Ironton, Ohio, from which latter he was graduated in 1886.

Having finished his education, Mr. Culkins taught school for a time, after which he was engaged as bookkeeper in railroad contracting work. He also sold sewing machines. Later he studied law in the office of Hon. Henry S. Neal, former Comptroller of Currency, until he entered the journalistic field as a reporter on the Daily Irontonian. In this capacity he was connected with New York, Washington and Cincinnati papers, both German and English. He was a special correspondent in New York, Washington, D. C., and Columbus, Ohio. He interrupted his journalistic career in 1906, when he was appointed City Auditor of Cincinnati, by Mayor Dempsey. Upon leaving office, Mr. Culkins accepted a prominent position with the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati. He also is a Director and the Secretary of the A. G. Corre Hotel Company, which operates the Gibson House and Grand Hotel of Cincinnati, and is President of the Hyde Park Building and Loan Association. In politics, Mr. Culkins is a Republican, but opposed to boss rule. He was a candidate for City Auditor on the City Party ticket in 1907, leading his ticket by some 4000 votes.

Mr. Culkins is President of the Federated Improvement Associations of Cincinnati, Secretary and Director of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati; Director of the Hyde Park Business Club; Director of the Cincinnati Convention League, and a member of the following organizations: Mt. Lookout Business Club; Associated Organizations; City Club; State Association of City Auditors; Taxpayers' Association; Cuvier Press Club; National Municipal League; Stamina Republican League; K. of P.; I. O. O. F.; Royal Arcanum; Ohio Valley Historical Association, and Director of the Roosevelt Republican Club.



W. C. CULKINS.

On the 14th of February, 1897, he was married to Miss Ida Nicholson. Three children have blessed their union, namely William B., Paul J. and Florence L. Culkins. The family resides at 3414 Monteith Avenue, Hyde Park, Cincinnati.



W. N. DARBY.

ticut and his mother a native Ohioan. After having been educated at the Cleveland public schools and Cornell University, Mr. Deming settled in Detroit, where he soon took a prominent part in the business and social life of that city. He is married and resides at Grosse Point Farms, Michigan.

#### Michael Devanney,

One of the best Known Democrats of Cincinnati, O., was born on the 12th of August, 1852, in the Townland of Castleida, Parish of Buninnadden, County Sligo, Ireland. His parents, John Devanney, a farmer, and Bridget Looby Devanney, left Ireland in 1867 and emigrated to the United States. Mr. Devanney was educated in the Killaville National School, County Sligo, and in the Dooeastle National School, County Mayo, Ireland. After coming to the United States, Mr. Devanney entered upon his business career, and for more than twenty years he was engaged in the lumber and coal and the general building material business with Mr. Adolph Gutting, under the firm name of Devanney & Gutting, Cincinnati, Ohio. Since he became an American citizen, Mr. Devanney has always been a staunch Democrat, serving his party in many capacities. He was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio under President Grover Cleveland, and served four years. He also held a position in the Revenue Service of the First District of Ohio. In his home village, Glendale, Mr. Devanney was elected Village Marshal for three terms; two he served as a member of the village council, and one term on the village School Board. For the last seven years he holds the office of Treasurer of Glendale. On the 16th of




L. C. DICK.

#### William N. Darby,

A prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of July, 1862, at West Wheeling, Belmont County, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, after which he entered upon his business career. He started in public life at the age of twenty-three years, when he was elected City Marshal of Bellaire, serving in that position from 1886 to 1890. From 1891 to 1895, Mr. Darby filled the office of Deputy Sheriff of Belmont County, in which latter year he took charge of the office of Sheriff of Belmont County, to which he had been elected by the Republicans of his native county. He served in that capacity until 1899, to the entire satisfaction of the people of Belmont County. On the 1st of May, 1900, he was appointed warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, and two years later was reappointed to a second term. On the 15th of June, 1903, before the expiration of his second term, he resigned his position, because he did not care to electricute persons sentenced to death. In politics, Mr. Darby is a staunch Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and he also holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He resides at 920 Oakwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Paul Harvey Deming,

Of Grosse Point Farms, Michigan, is one of the most prominent members of the Ohio Society of Detroit, Michigan, and has always taken a very active interest in the affairs of that organization. He was born on the 19th of June, 1873, at Cleveland, Ohio, the son of George Deming, and Celia Bigelow Deming. His father was a native of Con-  


P. H. DEMING.

July, 1874, Mr. Devanney was married to Miss Mary Donlin. Six children have blessed their union, namely: John W. Devanney, now Executive Clerk to Governor Harmon, at Columbus; Edward, deceased; Anna B., now Mrs. Eagen; Mary A.; Catherine O. and Jane Devanney. Mr. Devanney resides in the pretty village of Glendale, Hamilton County. He settled there upon his arrival in the new world and has lived there ever since.

#### Linneus C. Dick,

Former Chief Clerk in the office of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 11th of October, 1864, at Millersport, Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents, W. J. Dick and Mary E. Van Tassel Dick, were members of the teaching profession for fifty years. Mr. Linneus C. Dick was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the Southern Ohio Normal School. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon his career as a public school teacher; he later filled the position of Superintendent of schools at West Jefferson, Ohio, which position he held until the summer of 1909, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to the State School Commissioner. In politics, Mr. Dick has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He also was Postmaster at West Jefferson. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and an I. O. O. F. On the 10th of June, 1886, he was married to Miss Cora A. Ingalls. One daughter, Gladys E. Dick, has blessed their union. The family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. Dick resides at West Jefferson, Ohio.



**Frederick J. Diem,**

Deceased, who during an active and useful life was one of the prominent business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 31st day of December, 1845, in Neuville, Canton of Berne, Switzerland. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was but four years of age, and settled in Cincinnati, where he obtained his education in the public schools. Upon leaving school, Mr. Diem entered the grocery business as a clerk, and after his marriage to Miss Bertha Schmidt, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, he became the owner of a grocery store, which he conducted for a period of about ten years.

Subsequently he entered the wholesale paper business in partnership with Mr. Peter Biedinger, as Biedinger & Diem, which partnership continued for a few years, when Mr. Diem bought out the interest of Mr. Biedinger, and thereby became the sole owner of the business. Shortly thereafter he entered into a partnership with Mr. Charles B. Wing, as Diem & Wing Paper Company, which partnership was succeeded by The Diem & Wing Paper Company, a corporation, of which Mr. Diem was the president until the time of his death.

Under careful management, this Company soon became one of the foremost houses of its kind in Cincinnati, with branches at Louisville, Detroit, Nashville, Cleveland, etc.

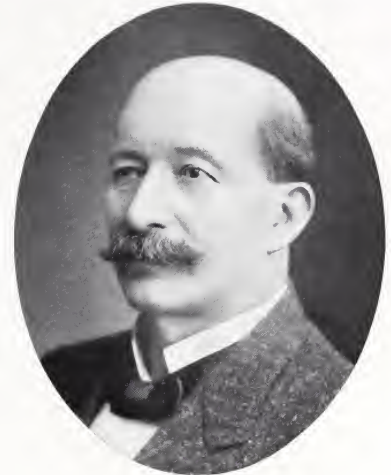
A number of years prior to his demise, Mr. Diem purchased the interest of Mr. Wing in the Company, which ownership he retained to the time of his decease.

Mr. Diem was a public-spirited man, an ideal citizen and a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word. He always took an active interest in the business affairs and public enterprises of his home city. For many years he was one of the principal stockholders and a director of the Western German Bank of Cincinnati. In 1894 he was appointed Swiss Consul at Cincinnati, a position he filled until the time of his death. Mr. Diem always retained his love for his native land, its people and traditions; was a member of the Swiss Societies of Cincinnati, and ever ready to assist in the wants of his countrymen.

Unassuming, upright in all his dealings, he avoided publicity where possible, humanely and judiciously dispensing charity in a quiet and unassuming way, looking to the act of giving alone for his reward.

In March, 1905, Mr. Diem returned to the land of his birth for a visit, and there 'midst his kin, 'neath the shadows of the snowy Alps, renewed the traditions he has so sacredly fostered in the land of his parents' adoption.

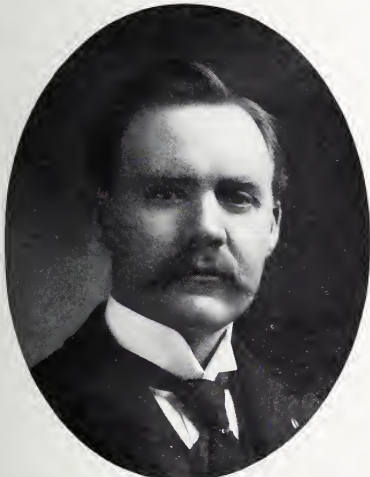
On April 30th, 1907, at Christ's Hospital of this city, after undergoing a second and more severe operation, his health undermined, his body no longer able to withstand the ravages of disease, Mr. Diem succumbed to the effects of the operation, and followed his wife, who had pre-deceased him by about two years, leaving two children, a son, Albert Diem, who succeeded him to the Presidency of The Diem & Wing Paper Company, and a daughter, Bertha, wife of Fred P. Muhlhauser, attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio.



F. J. DIEM.

**Conrad Dietz,**

Who during a life of usefulness helped to develop one of the important industries of Cincinnati, was born on the 9th of January, 1858, at Obergleen, Hessen, Germany. He visited the schools of his home city until thirteen years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to the United States. The family located on a farm in Dearborn County, Indiana, where Mr. Dietz spent eleven years tilling the soil, until 1882, when he moved to Cincinnati. Here he resided for a period of four years, moving then to West Covington, Ky., where he lived for eleven years, after which he returned to Cincinnati, locating at the present homestead of the family, 1729 Kinney Avenue, East Walnut Hills. Mr. Dietz was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word. His education naturally having been limited he had to rely upon himself to make his mark in the world. Gradually he overcame all obstacles and at the time of his death he was considered one of the most prominent business men of Cincinnati. He was the originator of the famous "Boss Washing Machine," which is known and in use all over the civilized world. In 1890, in partnership with his brother, he organized the Boss Washing Machine Company, and the entire business was taken over by him in 1896. Paying close attention to the business and mastering every detail of it himself, he was able to manufacture an article of superior merit, thus creating a demand for his product which necessitated an almost constant enlargement of his plant. At the time of his death he was the sole owner of the Boss Washing Machine Company, the largest exclusive manufacturer of household washing machines in the world. He also was a Director of the First National Bank of Norwood, Ohio; Vice-President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, Director of Owl Bayon Cypress Lumber Company, of Strader, La., and was otherwise interested in various minor organizations. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity,



CONRAD DIETZ.

holding the 32nd degree; Scottish Rite; Vattier Lodge, F. & A. M.; Kilwinning Chapter; Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Macca-bees. Mr. Dietz was of the Protestant Evangelical faith and he was one of the founders of St. John's German Protestant Church at West Covington, Ky., of which he was an active member through life. He was always a cheerful and free contributor to charitable work and he ever had friendship for all. He was married twice. Of the first union there were four children, of which three are now living and are married. The second union was blessed with eleven children, of which eight are now living and one married. He died in the prime of his years, on the 26th day of June, 1906, mourned not only by all of his relatives and friends, but by the whole business interests of the city.

**Harry Donnelly,**

President of the Miami Stone Gravel Company, Loveland, Ohio, and Director and General Manager of the Concrete Material Company, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 9th of August, 1873, at Loveland, Ohio, the son of Daniel and Susan Stoddard Donnelly, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Donnelly's grandfather came from Ireland when a boy of nine years. Mr. Harry Donnelly attended the public schools of his native county, until he was twelve years of age, when he became messenger boy in the service of the Big Four Railroad Company. Five years later he left the employ of that railroad, having advanced to the position of Assistant Depot Master.

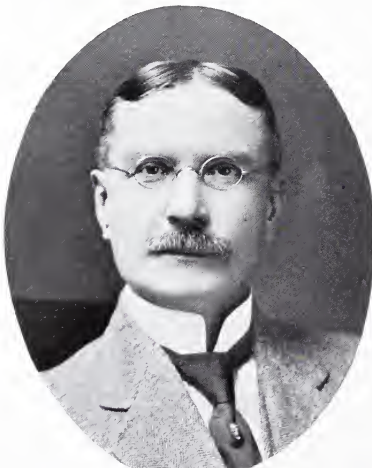


H. DONNELLY

German parentage. He attended the public schools of his native city until eleven years old, when he was compelled to earn his own living by driving a team. He later became District Superintendent of the Cincinnati Ice Delivery Company, and for the last eight years he is connected with The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company in the capacity of traveling salesman. In politics, Mr. Dothe is an Independent Republican. Socially, he is a prominent member of Cincinnati Aerie No. 142, F. O. E., being Past President and Past State President of the F. O. E. of Ohio; K. of P.; I. O. O. F.; Elm Street Club; Blaine Club; Peerless Athletic Club; North Cincinnati Turnverein; Second Ward Fishing Club and Liberty Mutual Aid Association of Cincinnati. Mr. Dothe is married and resides at University Avenue, Cincinnati. His offices are with The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, of that city.

#### Peter W. Durr,

Clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, was born in Cincinnati, on the 15th of December, 1861. His father, Edward Durr, was a native of Saxony, Germany, while his mother, Mary Dridame Durr was born in France. Mr. Durr's education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. Upon leaving school, at the



P. W. DURR.

age of sixteen years, he obtained a position in the employ of James L. Haven & Co., Cincinnati. Later he was superintendent of the Packing Department of The Proctor & Gamble Company. Mr. Durr has been a faithful, hard working Republican since he became of age, and he has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. He has held the following appointive offices: Deputy Sheriff, Superintendent of the County Infirmary, United States Gauger, Deputy Auditor. He was elected Township Trustee of Millcreek Township, which position he held for twenty-one years, 1887 to 1908. Twice, in 1890 and 1892, he was elected Mayor of Elmwood Place, and in 1908 he was elected to his present position, which will expire in 1911. For the last fourteen years he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, serving as Chairman for two years, and the same length of time as Secretary of that organization. He also has been a delegate to numerous city, county and state conventions. Socially, he is connected with the Blaine Club as Ex-President, Elks, Red Men, Maccabees, Woodmen, North Cincinnati Turnverein, Pen and Pencil Club, Elm Street Club and other organizations too numerous to mention. On the 31st of March, 1886, Mr. Durr was married to Miss Emma Freitag. Two sons have blessed their union; Harley C. Durr, proprietor of a Livery and Sales Stable, at Elmwood Place, and Chester S. Durr, proprietor and Editor of the Valley Blade, Elmwood Place. The family reside at Locust and McGregor Avenues, Elmwood Place.

He then entered the gravel business at Loveland, Ohio, accepting the position of foreman with the Southwestern Stone Gravel Company. In this position he remained for about six years. Embarking in the saw mill business, Mr. Donnelly became engaged in this for a period of one year, after which he helped organize the Donnelly & Dovey Construction Company, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Cincinnati. He afterwards organized the Miami Stone Gravel Company, Loveland, Ohio, situated on the B. & O. Railroad. In 1909, Mr. Donnelly organized the Concrete Material Company in Columbus, of which he is manager, director and one of the principal stockholders. The Concrete Material Company is the most modern and up-to-date plant of its kind in the country. It owns forty acres of the best gravel land in Central Ohio, and its daily output amounts to 12,000 to 15,000 cubic yards. The machinery of the plant washes and screens sand and gravel and crushes large stones, thus creating a material ready for use in concrete work. In politics, Mr. Donnelly is a Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the various Masonic Lodges, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Shrine, Hanselmann Commandery (Cincinnati), and Ohio Consistory. He is also an Elk, and a Modern Woodman. He was married to Miss Anna Hilan of Loveland. Three sons were born to them. Mr. Donnelly resides at Loveland, Ohio.

#### Frank Herman Dothe,

One of the most prominent members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in Cincinnati and Ohio, was born on the 18th of July, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is of



F. H. DOTHE.

age of sixteen years, he obtained a position in the employ of James L. Haven & Co., Cincinnati. Later he was superintendent of the Packing Department of The Proctor & Gamble Company. Mr. Durr has been a faithful, hard working Republican since he became of age, and he has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. He has held the following appointive offices: Deputy Sheriff, Superintendent of the County Infirmary, United States Gauger, Deputy Auditor. He was elected Township Trustee of Millcreek Township, which position he held for twenty-one years, 1887 to 1908. Twice, in 1890 and 1892, he was elected Mayor of Elmwood Place, and in 1908 he was elected to his present position, which will expire in 1911. For the last fourteen years he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, serving as Chairman for two years, and the same length of time as Secretary of that organization. He also has been a delegate to numerous city, county and state conventions. Socially, he is connected with the Blaine Club as Ex-President, Elks, Red Men, Maccabees, Woodmen, North Cincinnati Turnverein, Pen and Pencil Club, Elm Street Club and other organizations too numerous to mention. On the 31st of March, 1886, Mr. Durr was married to Miss Emma Freitag. Two sons have blessed their union; Harley C. Durr, proprietor of a Livery and Sales Stable, at Elmwood Place, and Chester S. Durr, proprietor and Editor of the Valley Blade, Elmwood Place. The family reside at Locust and McGregor Avenues, Elmwood Place.

#### Andrew Erkenbrecher

Byron wrote: "But there are deeds which shall not pass away and names that must not wither, though the earth forgets her empires with a just decay." The possessor of

such a name was Andrew Erkenbrecher, who, during his life of usefulness was one of the most enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizens the Queen City could ever boast of. He was a self made man in the fullest and noblest sense of the word, but through all the different stages of his career, from small beginnings to his later pre-eminence in the field of industry and commerce, his character was always the same—plain and lovable. He was ever ready to relieve poverty, sorrow and distress, to assist a worthy cause and a public enterprise of merit.

Mr. Erkenbrecher was of German abstraction. He was born in July, 1821, at Heiligenstadt, near Koburg, the son of plain and hardworking parents. His father, Heinrich Erkenbrecher, followed the vocation of a weaver, while his mother, Katharina Rauscher, was a woman of remarkable energy and determination and it was probably more to her than to any other influence that Mr. Erkenbrecher owed his success in life. He obtained his early education in the elementary schools of his home city which he attended until



he was fourteen years of age when he emigrated with his parents and sister to the New World. After a long and stormy trip across the Atlantic the family finally landed at New York, from where, after a sojourn of a few months, they came to Cincinnati and entered the employ of Colonel Gano, as laborers on his farm in the vicinity of Carthage. Young Erkenbrecher was not bedded on roses. Hard work was in store for him, but willingly and unhesitatingly he took up the struggle for a livelihood, fully determined to make his mark in life. He labored hard and faithfully for a number of years, working in succession on the farm, in a confectionery shop, hotel and grocery, at the same time saving his small earnings and completing his education with a thrift, which is a characteristic of his race. At the age of twenty-two years he owned enough money to establish himself in business on a small scale and to build a little grain mill, thanks to his business ability, energy and untiring efforts; after a few years he was able to combine a starch factory with his grain mill. Success seemed assured, when, in 1860, misfortune set in and his starch factory, located at Morrow, was destroyed by fire. There was no insurance, and nearly all the fruits of sixteen years of labor and economy were wiped out. But one thing, the fire had not been able to destroy the indomitable will-power of Mr. Erkenbrecher. His inherited energy came to his aid. He started anew, put his hand to the task of recovering what he had lost, and this time he forced his way to the front. Six years later he erected another starch factory on the banks of the canal near St. Bernard; equipped it with many improvements of his own invention, inventions which revolutionized the manufacture of starch, and soon the quality of the product of his factories became known all over the civilized world. They also took the highest premiums at the Vienna, Bremen and Philadelphia expositions.

In 1877 Mr. Erkenbrecher returned to Europe in quest of health. His hard and laborious life begun to tell on a constitution never the most vigorous. Somewhat improved, Mr. Erkenbrecher returned to his Cincinnati home, entered into business with more zeal than ever, but he never fully regained the strength and health that were lost, and on the 4th of January, 1885, he closed his eyes to eternal slumber. He left two sons and one daughter.

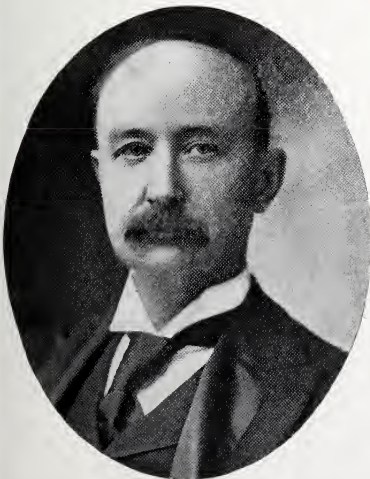
Mr. Erkenbrecher's name has been identified with a great many acts of benevolence and charity. Foremost of all he was the founder of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, that great institution which has given more pleasure, enjoyment, recreation and instruction to untold thousands, than any other institution of the Queen City. Neither the great Audubon nor Gilbert White, of Selbourne, ever cherished a keener love for the beautiful in nature than did Mr. Erkenbrecher. It was this love for the beautiful that prompted him in times of distress to take steps toward the preserving the foliage in Cincinnati's streets, and finally led to the founding of the Cincinnati "Zoo," the most complete institution of its kind in the New World. In 1872, Cincinnati was visited by a plague of caterpillars. They came in such a multitude and with such a hunger that before their march nearly every green thing of the city was destroyed. The trees were left as naked as in the midst of winter. A remedy was sought, and at Mr. Erkenbrecher's suggestion a plan was developed and executed for acclimatizing insect eating birds from Europe. In accordance with this plan, birds to the number of nearly one thousand were secured and brought to this country late in the fall of 1872 and housed in an old colonial-roofed residence in Burnet Woods, the garret of which was transformed into a bird cage. There the birds were cared for until the spring of 1873, when they were released. Soon Burnet Woods was resonant with a symphony of sound never heard before. The satisfaction and keen delight resulting from this effort of the Acclimatization Society prompted Mr. Erkenbrecher to pursue the subject still further, and the founding of that gigantic enterprise, the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, was the result.

#### Samuel A. Esswein,

One of the substantial business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 9th of August, 1868, at Columbus, Ohio, the son of Mr. Peter Esswein, a native of Germany, who had left the Fatherland in 1824 and come to the United States, settling in Columbus. Mr. Esswein's mother was of Pennsylvania ancestry. Mr. S. A. Esswein was educated in the Columbus public schools. Upon leaving school he became apprenticed to the plumbing trade, and for a number of years was associated with the leading plumbing houses in Columbus. He now is President of the Esswein Heating & Plumbing Company, Columbus, Ohio, the leading firm of its kind in Central Ohio. Among the important contracts The Esswein Heating & Plumbing Company has filled are the following: Columbus Savings Bank & Trust Company; Capital Trust Company; the Harrison Building; the Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ohio; the Ingalls Building, Cincinnati; Union Station, Lexington, Ky.; Massillon Hospital; Mt. Vernon Sanitarium; Athens State Hospital; Athens University; Gallipolis State Hospital; Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster; Girls' Industrial School, Delaware, Ohio; Illinois Hotel, Bloomington, Ills.; Union Trust Co. Building, Anderson, Ind.; Ironton Court House; Peru, Ind. Court House, and many other important modern buildings all over the world. Mr. Esswein is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word; an ideal citizen, a splendid business man who always has the best interests of his fellow men and his native city at heart. He is a prominent 32nd degree Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, an Elk; K. of P. and a member of the Woodmen. He resides at 601 City Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located at 24 West Broad Street, that city.



S. A. ESSWEIN.



N. H. FAIRBANKS.

#### N. H. Fairbanks,

Ranks among the foremost business men of Springfield, Ohio. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Union County, Ohio. Being the son of a farmer, his early education was obtained on the farm and in the country district school. He received a Collegiate education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1884, after which he attended the Cincinnati Law School. Upon his graduation from that institution and his admission to the bar, Mr. Fairbanks took up the practice of his profession. He retired from the active practice of his profession at Chicago, in 1901, where he had gained as a lawyer, the good will and the confidence of both bench and bar.

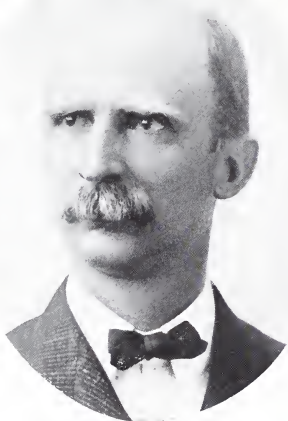
Upon coming to Springfield, Mr. Fairbanks, with his brother-in-law, M. L. Milligan, became identified with extensive business interests. These have continued to grow, until he has become an important factor in the vast manufacturing and financial interests of this city, being officially connected with The Indianapolis Frog & Switch Co., The American Trust and Savings Co. and The Fairbanks Building Co., as President, and The Fairbanks Co. as Vice-President.

He planned and built The Fairbanks Building in this city, the first, and at this time only fireproof modern bank and office building in this city, being one of the largest office structures in the state. It contains the Fairbanks Theatre, The American Trust and Savings Co., a leading department store, other store rooms, and over 2000 office rooms. He organized The American Trust and Savings Co., which became a million dollar bank in three years, by the selection of competent and energetic associates, and operating on modern lines.

In 1887 Mr. Fairbanks was married to Miss Lucy Cruickshank, of Delaware, Ohio. Five children were born to them. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masonic Fraternities, also of the Country and other clubs in Springfield.

### John C. Felton,

A prominent contractor of Columbus, Ohio, and Chief Deputy of the Board of Deputy State Supervisors and Inspectors of Election for Franklin County, was born on the 7th of July, 1871, at Franklin County, the son of John E. Felton and Martha Bouck Felton, both natives of Montgomery County, Ohio. His father was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Montgomery County. He farmed until 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call to arms. He followed the call, enlisted, and during the War of the Rebellion served as Sergeant in one of the Ohio Regiments, making a splendid record. Mr. John C. Felton was educated in the country schools of his native county. At the age of eighteen years he embarked in the general merchandise business with his brother Charles, under the firm name of Felton Bros. After having attained his majority, he was appointed Postmaster of Galloway by President Cleveland, during his first term of office. During this time he remained in the merchandise business. When he retired from office he turned his attention to contracting for bridge work and was thus engaged for eight years. He then engaged in general contracting and building in Columbus, and also became interested in mining projects, owning mines in Senora, Mexico. He served one year as a member of the old Board of Supervisors. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the new Board and was reappointed in May, 1908. Socially, Mr. Felton is connected with the I. O. O. F. On the 11th of February, 1899, he was married to Miss Nellie White, of Grove City, Ohio. They have one daughter. Mr. Felton's office is located in the Harrison Building, Columbus, Ohio.



G. M. FINCKEL

### George M. Finckel,

A well known patent lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 4th of July, 1862, at Washington, D. C., the son of George K. and Sophie L. Peters Finckel, natives of Maryland and New York City, respectively. His grandfather, Samuel D. Finckel, was a Lutheran Minister and preached for many years in Washington, D. C. His great grandfather was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Finckel was educated in the Washington public schools and at Columbia University, at the same city, graduating in law at Columbia, receiving the degree of LL. B. After practicing his profession in Washington, D. C., for a period of six years, Mr. Finckel came to Columbus, where he established a splendid clientele. He has resided at the Capital City of Ohio for nearly twenty years and is recognized to be a leader among the patent lawyers of the State. Mr. Finckel is the author of a "Quiz" book for law students. He has quite a musical talent and as an amateur pianist has devoted considerable time to the study of that instrument. His political affiliation belongs to the Republican party. He was married to Miss A. J. McDaniel. They have two children, Margaret and Georgia Finckel. The family reside at 1477 Fair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

### William L. Finley,

Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio, ranks among the best known and most energetic Democrats of the Buckeye State. He was born at Sarahsville, Noble County, Ohio, on the 22nd of February, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of his native county.

When twelve years of age, in 1880, he removed with his parents to the farm on which they yet reside near Summerfield, in Marion Township, Noble County. He was reared on the farm. After leaving school he taught in the common schools for several years, and in 1887 removed to the County seat of Noble County and became editor and publisher of the Caldwell Press. In 1893 he disposed of his newspaper and was appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, which position he resigned early in 1897, and removed to Kenton, Ohio, where he again engaged in the newspaper business. In 1906 he disposed of his newspaper property in Kenton, and on the 15th of May of the same year entered upon the discharge of his duties as State Inspector of oils of Ohio, to which position he had been appointed by the late Governor Pattison. In 1908, Mr. Finley was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and as such, managed the successful campaign of Governor Harmon. He resides at Columbus, Ohio, where also his offices are located.



W. L. FINLEY.

### The First National Bank,

Of Hamilton, Ohio, was organized on the 2nd of July, 1863. Its Charter is No. 56, under the National Banking Act, enacted during the Civil War for the purpose of strengthening the national credit. It was organized and opened for business with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars. The list of officers was: President, Micajah Hughes; Vice-President, James Beatty; Cashier, John P. P. Peck, and Assistant Cashier John B. Cornell. Mr. Peck resigned the office of Cashier after six months' service, and was succeeded in that office by John B. Cornell, who filled the office with marked ability until



his death, on the 2nd of August, 1894. S. D. Fitton became Assistant Cashier in 1867, and has been officially connected with the institution ever since. Upon the death of Micajah Hughes, Philip Hughes was elected President and Asa Shuler became the Vice-President in 1883. Mr. Hughes died in 1892, and Mr. Shuler succeeded to the Presidency, retaining that position until his death, in May, 1895. J. E. Hughes became the Vice-President on the elevation of Mr. Shuler to the Presidency, and so continued until his death, October 30, 1900. On the 6th of December, 1900, R. C. McKinney was elected Vice-President, and on the death of Mr. Shuler, S. D. Fitton was elected to the vacant Presidency. E. G. Ruler became the Cashier on the advancement of Mr. Fitton, having served as Assistant Cashier since 1894. J. M. Beeler is the present Assistant Cashier. The Directors of the First National at the present time are: Peter Benninghofen, F. M. Hughes, James K. Cullen, Christian Benninghofen, James Fitton, E. G. Ruler and S. F. Fitton.

Soon after the organization of the bank the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and this, by subsequent additions to the capital stock, now reaches a quarter of a million, with a surplus fund of \$100,000. The First National Bank of Hamilton is the oldest banking institution of Butler County. It is financially strong, while its careful and conservative management has successfully carried it through its forty-seven years of business. The policy of the institution through its public-spirited officials has ever been liberal and encouraging. On many occasions it has come to the aid of public and private enterprises, which must have suffered great financial losses but for the timely intervention of the public benefactor. The institution has a widespread influence in the monetary affairs of Southern Ohio.

#### William H. Fisher,

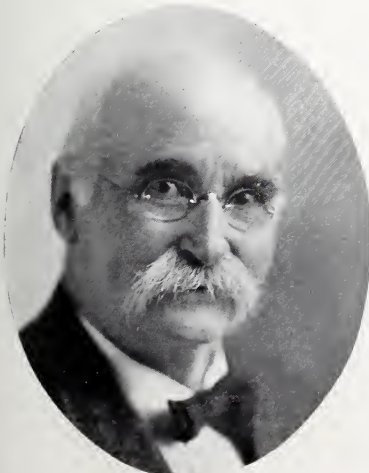
Of Columbus, Ohio, General Passenger Agent of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, which position he has held for more than twenty years, is one of the best known railroad men in the State of Ohio. He was born on the 5th of August, 1854, at Ridgeville, Lorain County, Ohio. His parents, Hart E. and Lucretia Fisher were natives of Vermont and Massachusetts. Mr. Fisher's early education was obtained in the public schools of his home county. At the age of sixteen years he learned the printers trade. He afterwards owned an office and published local and farm papers. Later, in 1880, he published at Toledo the Railroaders. He also was with the Indianapolis Journal for a period of four years in charge of outside circulation. In 1880 Mr. Fisher began his career as a railroad man when he was offered and accepted a position as Traveling Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, now a part of the Lake Erie & Western Railway. Later he became General Agent of the C., H. & D., at Indianapolis and General Passenger Agent of the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway, now also a portion of the L. E. & W. Ry. In 1890 he accepted the position he now occupies. Mr. Fisher is the originator of the first "made-to-order collision" between two locomotives with trains attached. This event took place on the 30th of May, 1896, at Buckeye Park, on the line of the Hocking Valley Railway. It proved to be a financial success. Thirty thousand people journeyed to see the collision. The engines were too light for further service and were worth as much for scrap after the collision as before. Mr. Fisher is a Republican who believes in a permanent Tariff Commission. He never aspired to political life, and aside from serving two years as a member of the Civil Service Board of Columbus under Mayors Schwartz and Hinkle, has held no political office. Socially, Mr. Fisher is connected with the Masonic Fraternity in its different branches, being a member of York Lodge, Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Alladdin Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and for ten years following its organization in 1898, Captain of the well known independent military of Columbus, the Columbus Rifles. Earlier training in the National Guard and Toledo Cadets having left him with a fondness for things military. He was married to Miss Loie F. Fisher, in 1876. His wife died four years later, leaving an infant son, Carl H. Fisher. In 1881 he was married to Miss Mary S. Cunningham, by which union a son Lewis W. Fisher and a daughter Ruth Louise Fisher resulted. Mr. Fisher is very fond of rural life, therefore he lives on a very pretty farm called "The Cedars," purchased in 1901 and located near Powell Station on the Hocking Valley Railway, fourteen miles North of Columbus. His offices are located at the Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio.



W. H. FISHER.

#### Allen Ripley Foote,

President of the Ohio State Board of Commerce and President of the International Tax Association, is one of the best known men of the Buckeye State. He was born on the 26th of January, 1842, at Olcott, New York, the son of Elijah Foote and Olivia Luse Foote. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native state. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Foote enlisted in the Third Michigan Infantry Regiment, and in this regiment and later in the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry Regiment he served during the whole war from 1861 until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Locating in Columbus, he became an important figure in the industrial and commercial affairs of the Buckeye State. For many years he has been Commissioner of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, and now occupies the position of President of that important organization. The Ohio State Board of Commerce, organized in 1893, has a membership of over two thousand business men of Ohio, representing eighty-four counties. The Constitution of the organization states its purpose to be, "To make Ohio the best state in the Union in which to earn a living, operate a business and own property." It is the object of the Board to establish these conditions through improving the laws of Ohio, and through its influence and efforts a good deal has been accomplished. Among the laws, enacted with the aid of this Board, are the following: Uniform Public Accounting Law (1902); Constitutional Amendment removing the double liability for stockholders in Ohio Corporations (1902-1903); Constitutional Amendment giving the Governor the Veto power (1902-1903); Law Creating the Ohio State Board of Uniform Law (1903); State Depository Law (1904); County Depository Law (1906); City Depository Law (1906); Primary Election Law (1908); State Banking Law; the first step in proper regulation and organization of State Banking Institutions (1908); Bohmer Good Roads Law (1908);



A. R. FOOTE.

Rathbun Quadrennial Appraisement Law (1909). The Uniform Public Accounting and the Depositary Laws have already saved more than three million dollars for the tax payers of the state, and will continue to create such savings as long as they remain on the statute books and are properly enforced. Mr. Foote is a well known author on public questions. He is the author of "Economic Value of Electric Light and Power Law of Incorporated Companies operating under Municipal Franchises;" "A sound Currency and Banking System;" "Labor, Capital and the Public;" "Employers and Employees;" "Municipal Public Service Industries" and many pamphlets on public questions. He has edited "Public Policy" for six and a half years. Mr. Foote is a member of the Ohio Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Ohio Society of New York; Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; Republican Club of the City of New York; Press Club of Chicago; Columbus Club of Columbus; American Political Science Association; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Association for Labor Legislation; League of American Municipalities; American Civic Association; National Health League, and a life member of the American Economic Association. He resides at 315 Linwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located in the Columbus Chamber of Commerce Building.



C. M. FOSTER.

#### Cornelius Mathers Foster,

A leading architect of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 31st of August, 1871, in the Queen City of the West. His parents, Edward H. and Susan Mathers Foster, were both natives of Cincinnati. Mr. Foster's great grandfather on his mothers' side took part in the War of the Revolution. He fought in the battle of Trenton and was First Sergeant under Washington. His maternal grandmother was of English descent. Mr. Foster's paternal grandfather was born in Ireland. He emigrated to America and was a Union soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Mr. C. M. Foster obtained his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, at Woodward High School, the Mechanics Institute, and at the Cincinnati Art School. At the age of twenty years he started upon his professional career. Politically, his affiliations belong to the Republican party. For four years he was Park Architect of the city of Cincinnati, and during this time built all the buildings in the city parks. He is an Associate of the American Institute of Architects and Secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter of that organization. Socially, Mr. Foster is a member of the Syrian Shrine and of Hanselman Commandery, Cincinnati; of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Cincinnati Business Men's Club; the Blaine Club and of the Norwood Republican Club. He was married on the 2nd of June, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have three children: Lucile, William and Florence Foster. They reside at 1915 Williams Avenue, Norwood, Ohio. Mr. Foster's offices are located in the Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

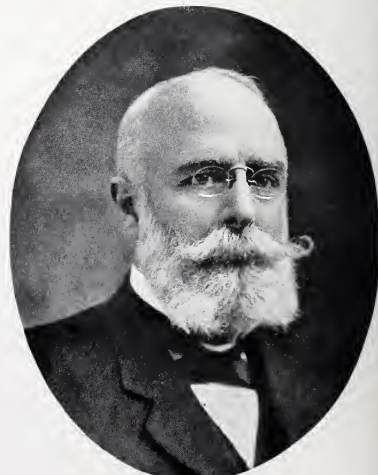
#### Arthur N. French,

Former Major in Charge of Third Battallion, First Infantry O. N. G., and Manager of the Creamery Department of the well known French Bros. Dairy Co., Lebanon, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State. He first saw the light of day on the 21st of July, 1871, at Oakley, near Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Albert French and Sarah Ella Brown French, both of whom were also born in Ohio. Major French obtained a very excellent education. After having attended the Cincinnati District Schools and the Technical schools of Cincinnati he matriculated at the Ohio State University at Columbus. Later he took a short course in dairying at the University of Wisconsin. Having prepared himself thoroughly for his future business he returned to Lebanon and took charge of the Creamery Department of The French Bros. Dairy in the capacity of Manager. In politics, Major French is a Republican. For two terms he has served as President of the Board of Public Affairs at Lebanon. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Swedenborgian Church. His offices and places of business are located in Lebanon, as well as Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Howard Barclay French

Was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 3rd, 1848, his parents being Samuel H. French, a native of New Jersey, and Angelina (Dunseth) French, a native of Baltimore, Md. Since early childhood he has been a resident of Philadelphia, and for more than thirty years a leading business man of that city. After receiving an academic education in Friends' Schools, he served a three year and six months apprenticeship in the retail drug store of William B. Webb, during which time he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating from same in 1871. A month later he entered the employ of his father's firm, French, Richards & Co., northwest corner Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, wholesale druggist and paint manufacturers, established in 1844. He devoted himself to mastering the details of the business, and in July, 1872, was transferred to the manufacturing department. While thus engaged he determined upon a professional career, and in 1879 entered Jefferson Medical College. Here he pursued the regular course of study, in addition to onerous duties in the office of the above mentioned firm, until his father earnestly remonstrated on account of the severe strain upon his health and persuaded him to relinquish the idea of adopting a professional life, which he reluctantly consented to do, with the understanding, however, that at the expiration of the then existing partnership agreement, the manufacturing department of the business should be separated from the drug department. And in January, 1883, Howard B., with his brother William A., joined with their father, Samuel H. French, and John L. Longstreth in forming the firm of Samuel H. French & Co., which succeeded to the manufacturing branch of the old firm.

In 1886 the death of William A. French occurred, and in 1895 the death of Samuel H. French, and upon the retirement of John L. Longstreth, in 1901, Mr. French became the sole proprietor of the business, retaining the firm name of Samuel H. French & Co. Under his vigorous personal direction every department of the business has greatly increased. In 1906 the total amount of sales was tenfold greater than for the year 1866,



H. B. FRENCH



forty years before. Exceptional relations of personal confidence with trusted employees and their zealous co-operation, comprise a potent factor in this inspiring chapter of success. Throughout the drug and paint trade Mr. French is highly esteemed. For eighteen years he has held an influential position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Paint Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. In Chicago, in 1895, he was elected President of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association.

In the financial world Mr. French occupies a foremost place, his advice being sought by men of conservative views and methods. He became a Director of The Equitable Trust Company, of Philadelphia, at its organization, in 1890, and in 1902 was elected to the Presidency, fulfilling the exacting duties of this responsible place to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. Under his watchful administration, the business of the institution has very largely increased. He has been much interested in educational work and organized charity, serving for many years as one of the managers and trustees of the Philadelphia Southern Home for Destitute Children, the oldest institution of the kind in Pennsylvania; and also as a manager of the Home Missionary Society. By appointment of the Governor, he is a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities, devoting much time and attention to the discharge of the duties of this important trust. A labor of love with Mr. French for thirty-five years has been his service as trustee, and for the past eight as President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the oldest and largest institution of the kind in the world. To his zealous care the College is greatly indebted for its high standard and continued usefulness.

As a public-spirited citizen Mr. French has been a conspicuous and active figure in many leading organizations of a commercial, patriotic and social character. Since its organization, in 1890, he has been a Director of the Trades League, of Philadelphia, taking a zealous and self-sacrificing interest in every movement relating to the promotion of the business interests of the city, serving as Chairman of its most important committees, including that on the Improvement of the Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Philadelphia. He has frequently represented the League as Delegate to the National Board of Trade. By appointment of the Governor he was a delegate to the Convention at Tampa, Florida, in 1896, to devise methods for the proper defence of the Gulf and South Atlantic harbors of the United States; and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Centennial Commission of Philadelphia. He was Secretary of the Union Committee on Transportation, Manufacturing and Commercial Interests of Philadelphia, which did work of inestimable value for the improvement of the transportation facilities of that city. He has also served as a member of the Advisory Board of the Commercial Museums, and as a Director of the Manufacturers' Club, and of the Franklin Institute. He was Chairman of a joint committee of the commercial organizations of Philadelphia, and also of the sub-committee on the selection of a site for the new United States Mint, in 1893-1894. To this work he devoted himself for many weeks, holding frequent conferences with the Federal authorities, both in Philadelphia and Washington. It was undoubtedly very largely through the energetic action of this committee that the Mint was retained in Philadelphia, and the Chairman's services in this connection were especially appreciated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

For thirty-seven years Mr. French has been a member of the Union League, being one of its present Board of Directors. He has always been notably active and earnest in upholding the highest political and official standards. He was particularly vigilant as Chairman of The Citizens' Committee of ninety-five, for Good City Government and also as a member of the Business Mens' Republican Association of 1895. During the administration of Mayor Warwick, from 1895 to 1899, Mr. French served as a member of the Civil Service Commission of the city, examining upwards of two thousand applicants, about eighty-seven per cent of whom were found deficient in the requirements of the places in the public service which they sought. In the great national contest of 1896 he was Vice-Chairman of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee and after the successful termination of the campaign, the President-elect and Chairman Hanna made grateful acknowledgement, both in person and by letter, of the effective services rendered. In 1898 he was President of the National Republican League of Business Men.

During all his active business life of upwards of two score years, Howard B. French has been eminently successful, his highest ambition being to uphold the standard of an honored name and to faithfully discharge every obligation. He has taken deep interest in the landed affairs and early history of New Jersey, in connection with which his ancestors played a notable part. He holds the right of proprietorship in unlocated lands, which has succeeded from one generation to another for over two hundred years. He was one of the originators and is President of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia. It is to his enthusiasm, persistent research and liberality that the French family and its allied branches, as well as historical students in general, are indebted for the remarkable genealogical work recently published: "The Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, 1630-1908," 2 volumes, representing a large expenditure and many years painstaking inquiry.

#### William Gilbert,

One of the leading business men of Cincinnati, and principal owner of the Buckeye Foundry, of that city, was born on the 2nd of June, 1859, in Canada, the son of Canadian parents. His father, John Gilbert, a carpenter, was of English descent, while his mother was of Irish origin. Mr. Gilbert received the first rudiments of an education in the country schools of Canada. When but eleven years of age, by force of circumstances, he entered the foundry business, serving his apprenticeship as molder, and he was a full fledged journeyman molder when only seventeen years old. At that age he left his native country and came to the United States, working for two years in a foundry at Erie, Pennsylvania. He then came to Springfield, Ohio, taking a position in the Champion Reaper Works, and from there went to Cleveland, where he remained until 1880. In the latter year Mr. Gilbert settled in Cincinnati and worked in the foundry business until 1888, in which year he founded the Buckeye Foundry, of which he now is the principal owner, and which under his careful management became one of the leading plants of its kind in the Queen City. Since he became a naturalized citizen, Mr. Gilbert has always been a staunch Republican. In November, 1908, he was appointed a member of the Cincinnati Park Commission, which body has charge of the Cincinnati Park System. Socially, Mr. Gilbert is a 32nd degree Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a life member of the Elks. On the 13th of May, 1886, he was married to Miss Helen Butler, of Cincinnati. Five children have blessed their union. Mr. Gilbert resides at 2145 Harrison Avenue. His foundry and place of business is located at 2257 Buck Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### R. W. Gilchrist,

A leading real estate man of Lebanon, Ohio, and one of the most conspicuous Republicans in Warren County, was born on the 9th of November, 1880, in Lebanon, the son of the



WM. GILBERT.

late Jos. A. Gilchrist and Katherine Probasco Gilchrist, both natives of Warren County, Ohio. The father was a prosperous dry goods merchant of Lebanon. Mr. R. W. Gilchrist obtained his education at Princeton University, graduating from that institution in 1903, with the degree of B. A. He started in business life at the age of twenty-three years, opening a real estate office in Lebanon, in which business he is still engaged with marked success. Mr. Gilchrist is considered to be one of the most energetic and active Republicans in the Sixth Ohio Congressional District. He has been Chairman of the County Committee for a number of years and has served his party as a Delegate to State and National Conventions. On the 3rd of October, 1905, Mr. Gilchrist was married to Miss Edna Curry, of Lebanon, Ohio. One daughter has been born to them. Mr. Gilchrist resides at Lebanon, Ohio.



M. GILLETT.

#### Mellville Gillett,

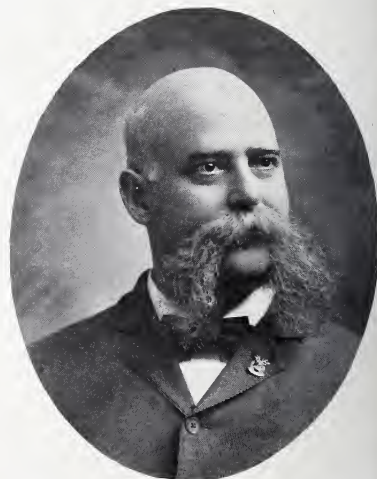
President of the Licking Light and Power Company, of Newark, Licking County, Ohio, and Director and stockholder in various Gas and Electric Companies, ranks among the best known business men of the State of Ohio. He is a native of Iowa, born in Iowa Centre, Iowa, on the 30th of June, 1872, the son of James Selch Gillett and Frances Katherine Ayers Gillett, natives of New York State and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Gillett came to Ohio in early life. As a young man he was employed as a Civil Engineer in the United States Corps of Engineers, United States Geological Survey. He now is prominently connected with the business interests of Licking County and other business enterprises in various parts of the country. He is also Director of the Newark, Ohio Lumber Company and Director of the Gas and Light Company of Augusta, Ga. Mr. Gillett has always been a faithful and staunch Republican, and has rendered the party of his conviction many valuable services. In 1903 he aspired to the nomination for the position of State Auditor, but was defeated by W. D. Guilbert. In 1908 he was in the race for the nomination of State Treasurer, when Mr. C. C. Green was selected by the State Convention as candidate for that position. Mr. Green was subsequently defeated at the coming election. During both terms of Governor Nash, Mr. Gillett served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Chief Executive of Ohio. Socially, Mr. Gillett is a 32nd degree member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Columbus Club, Columbus, Ohio; Elks; Eagles; Union League Club, Chicago, Ill.; Ohio Club, Columbus, Ohio; Central Club, Smethport, Pa.; Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.; Ohio Society of New York; Buckeye Club, New York; Ohio Society of Civil Engineers and the American Gas Institute. During the Spanish-American

War Colonel Gillett served as Sergeant of Company I, Third New York Vol. Infantry Regiment. He was later Topographer on the staff of Colonel James L. Lusk, Chief Engineer of the Second Army Corps. On the 24th of October, 1898, Mr. Gillett was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Forbes Redfield, of Smethport, Pa. Two children have been the issues of their union, Bernice Gillett, born February 12, 1901, died February 7, 1903, and Redfield Byron Gillett, born May 1, 1904. Mr. Gillett resides at Newark, Ohio.

#### John Goetz, Jr.,

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the most representative and progressive citizens of the Queen City, admired for his many lovable traits of character, honorable, kindly of nature, broad-minded, and with an unlimited capacity for making and keeping friends, was a native of the city for which he has done so much. He was of German parentage, and was born on the 28th of January, 1855. His parents were of the plain people, hard working and conscientious, who made many sacrifices to enable their son to obtain a thorough education. It was their ambition that their boy should occupy a position in life higher in the plane of usefulness than that of his forefathers. Consequently, after attending the public and high schools of his home city, John Goetz, Jr., prepared himself for the profession of law, and entered the famous Cincinnati Law School, from which institution of learning he graduated with the class of 1876. Without influential friends to encourage him, Mr. Goetz, unaided, except by his natural talents, his ability, energy and ambition, started upon his career of usefulness. He practiced law for a couple of years until after the election of Judge Clement Bates to the position of City Solicitor, Mr. Goetz was appointed as assistant in that office, a position he held for a period of two years, to the satisfaction of Judge Bates, as well as to the people in general. He resigned his position to become connected with the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, one of the most gigantic and powerful business enterprises in the State of Ohio. To this company he devoted the best part of his life, and for many years he dominated its destinies.

At the time of his demise, Mr. John Goetz, Jr., filled the important and responsible position of Vice-President of the Moerlein Brewing Company. Notwithstanding the onerous duties of his position as chief executive of this great corporation, Mr. Goetz found time to enter heart and soul into all enterprises originated for the welfare and upbuilding of the city of Cincinnati; always ready to assist any worthy cause, not only by his own endeavors, but as well by financial support. When Cincinnati prepared for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of her existence, and it was decided to hold a large exposition, he was one of those gentlemen who originated the enterprise, he acting as a member of the Centennial Board in 1888. This exposition attracted the attention of the whole country and demonstrated the possibilities of Cincinnati as an industrial and commercial center. Since that time there has been no great public movement worthy of the attention of a man, intensely public-spirited, in Cincinnati, in which Mr. Goetz did not take a prominent and important part. It was thus with the Elks' convention in 1896, with the Grand Army Encampment in 1898 and with the National Saengerfest in 1899, of which Mr. Goetz was Vice-President and Chairman of the most important Committee of Entertainment. Unfortunately for that enterprise, Mr. Goetz passed away previous to the completion of the preliminary arrangements, and it is conceded by those in the position to know, that if that gentleman had lived, the success of the great enterprise would have been assured. As Mr. Goetz was of German parentage, he naturally held in veneration the memory of those hardy and courageous people, who, coming from the Fatherland, in October, 1686, landed on American shores, and founded the first German colony in the new world, Germantown, Pennsylvania. To perpetuate their memory in Cincinnati, he, in 1896, founded the "German Day Association,"



JOHN GOETZ.



an incorporated body, to which nearly all the German Societies of Cincinnati belong, and which annually celebrates the anniversary of the landing of those German emigrants. The society, since its organization, has a membership of over 30,000. In 1898 Mr. Goetz was elected President of that body. He was also a member and for one term President of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden. In 1888 Mayor Amor Smith, Jr., appointed him a member of the Cincinnati Board of Fire Trustees, and his services in that Board were of such an efficient nature, that he was reappointed to the same position by Mayor Mosby, and again by Mayor Caldwell. In the fulness of his career of usefulness, death called him away, on the 23rd of January, 1899. His untimely demise was a shock to the whole community. He left a widow, Mrs. Lizzie Moerlein Goetz, with whom he lived most happily since the time of his marriage, in 1881, and three children, the oldest of whom, a son, Christian J. Goetz, is now connected with the institution founded by his grandfather, and of which his father was Vice-President. His memory was honored by the German population of Cincinnati, when, on the 10th of September, 1899, members of the German Day Association held memorial exercises at his resting place in the beautiful Spring Grove Cemetery. His personality is still fresh in the hearts of the people who knew him, and his memory will be perpetuated for many generations to come.

#### Warren G. Harding,

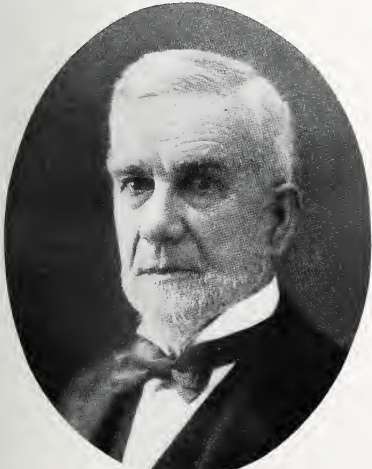
Marion, Ohio, Publisher and Editor of the Marion "Star," which is probably more widely quoted than any other newspaper aside from the Metropolitan Dailies in the State of Ohio, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, at the village of Corsica, on the 2nd of November, 1865. Mr. Harding was educated at the Ohio Central College, at Iberia, after which he took up the study of law; was admitted to the bar, but, preferring newspaper work, he purchased the Marion "Star" and has changed it from a doubtful financial proposition to one of the most substantial publications in the State. In 1882, Mr. Harding gave his attention for a short time to the profession of teaching school. In 1899, he was elected State Senator from the old Thirteenth District, composed of Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin Counties. Mr. Harding took a serious view of his duties and not only rendered valuable services to his constituents, but took an active interest in shaping legislation for the entire Commonwealth. He was Chairman of the Committee on Printing and a member of other important committees. Contrary to the ordinary precedent, Senator Harding was re-elected in 1901, by an increased majority, becoming the Republican leader in the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature, during the sessions of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly. In addition to being the Chairman of the Committee on Insurance he was a member of the Committees on Banks, Taxation, Universities and Colleges, Building and Loan Associations, Finance, Federal Relations, Common Schools and Claims. At the joint session of both houses, on the 29th of January, 1902, in honor of the memory of the late President McKinley, Senator Harding pronounced the eulogy. In 1903, Senator Harding was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, Myron T. Herrick being elected Governor, and, in 1910 he was a Candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Harding is a national figure in Republican politics, being a very convincing and forceful speaker, as well as a fluent writer, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned with the highest office in the gift of the Ohio people.



W. G. HARDING.

#### Richard A. Harrison,

Deceased, one of the men who helped to build up the State of Ohio and the Capitol City, Columbus, in which he resided the greater part of his life, was a native of Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, born on the 8th of April, 1824. He was the son of Robert Harrison, a good mechanic and a man of intellectual prowess and sterling character, who became a minister of the Methodist Church. In 1832, Mr. Harrison left his native land and emigrated to America, settling first in Warren County, Ohio, but soon afterwards removing to Springfield, Clarke County, where Richard A. Harrison, the youngest of nine children, was reared. Young Harrison obtained his education in the common schools and at Springfield High School, and then started out to fight life's battles. While still attending school he had served as "devil" in a printing office, and when twelve years of age he secured employment in the office of the Springfield Republican, of which John M. Gallagher, at one time speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, was then editor. Leaving the printing office, it was Mr. Harrison's determination to prepare for the bar, and his preliminary rearing was done under the direction of William A. Rogers, one of the eminent representatives of the legal profession in Ohio, whose office he entered in the year 1844. After reading law for eighteen months, Mr. Harrison matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School and there benefited by the instruction of William S. Groesbeck, Chas. Telford, and other eminent lawyers of that day. He graduated in the spring of 1846, and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-second birthday, April 8th, 1846, at London, Ohio, by Judges Hitchcock and Ward of the Ohio Supreme Court. Mr. Harrison located for the practice of law in London, Ohio, and made continuous progress in his profession, being recognized for many years as one of the foremost lawyers of the Buckeye State.



R. A. HARRISON.

He continued in practice at London until May, 1873, when he removed to Columbus. In the latter years of his life his practice was of a most important character, connecting him with the principal points of litigation that came into the courts, while many leading business concerns and corporations employed him as counselor. While Mr. Harrison gained distinction at the bar, he became equally well known and was highly honored by reason of his service in public office. To each position he filled he brought wide learning, invincible integrity, sound wisdom and indefatigable devotion to duty. He studied closely the questions of the day, giving stalwart allegiance to the Whig party until new issues arose and he joined the ranks of the Republican Party. He was elected to represent Madison County in the State Legislature in the fall of 1857, after an exciting contest against one who had as a candidate for both the Democratic and Know-Nothing parties. It was also the first time that a Republican ticket was in the field, and although there was strong opposition, he won the election by a vote of twenty-four. While serving in the Legislature, Mr. Harrison was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the House, and his strong and able influences was felt in the shaping of Legislation. He was prominent

in the discussion of those questions which were matters of intense interest as the country was approaching a crisis in its history. Party feeling ran very high in those days and it was a period when projects were formed in caucus and were carried through as partisan measures, with little opportunity for discussion among the legislators. Mr. Harrison recognized the falsity and injustice of the methods and when occasions arose made a most formidable protest against the course then prevailing. The opportunity came to him when an attempt was made to implicate and besmirch the character of Governor Chase, who was then serving for the second term, in connection with the investigation of a State Treasury defalcation, by a commission appointed for that purpose. In his special message, communicating the commissioners' report to the House, the Governor called attention to the insidious criticism embraced in the report. To rebuke the Governor it was moved to print the report of the commission without the accompanying message from the chief executive. Mr. Harrison, aroused by the rank injustice of such a partisan course, arose to defend the Governor, and when the earnestness of his effort brought on a sudden attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, he still proceeded in his discussion; after a brief respite, until he brought his speech to its forcible conclusion, when in a condition of complete exhaustion he was carried from the room. But he had carried his point; he had won support for his cause, resulting in the publication of the Governor's message with the report of the Commission, so that the attempted partisan threat on Mr. Chase proved unavailing.

Mr. Harrison continued in public life during the critical period of the Civil War, and his course was one which reflected honor and credit upon the State. He was elected to the Senate in 1859, and was the Associate during the succeeding session of James A. Garfield, afterwards United States President; Jacob D. Cox, later a general of the army, Governor of the State and member of President Grant's Cabinet; Judge Thomas C. Jones; Judge Thomas M. Key; James Monroe; F. A. Ferguson and others who were recognized as among the most prominent men in state and national affairs. Mr. Harrison was made Chairman of the Judicial Committee and was elected President pro-tem of the Senate. Perhaps no other Senate has sat at such a critical period in history, for the questions under discussion not only affected the Commonwealth, but were of national importance as well. The Senate had to deal with such measures as strengthening the public credit, providing ample currency, raising and equipping armies, providing ways and means for the common defense and the maintenance of the Federal Union in all its entirety and integrity. Every movement that related to the State and National honor, that tended to strengthen the Federal Government and promote the cause of the Union, received the hearty endorsement and co-operation of Mr. Harrison. Before the outbreak of the war, Mr. Harrison did all in his power to prevent strife between the two sections of the country. James Buchanan was still President, and, in view of the threats of the Southern States, had sent a special message to Congress on the subject of the contemplated uprising of the South against the Federal Government, in which he had ostensibly taken a position in favor of the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Harrison with his colleagues took the ground that they should assume the integrity and sincerity of President Buchanan in his message, and in support of such a policy Mr. Harrison had the honor, on the 12th of January, 1861, to introduce in the Ohio Senate, highly patriotic resolutions of which he was the author. These resolutions, of which a distinguished contemporary said, that they should merit for Mr. Harrison a just immortality, passed the Senate with but one dissenting voice, and received but two opposing votes in the House.

When in the following February, Abraham Lincoln, then enroute to Washington, to be inaugurated as President, was the guest of Governor Dennison, on being introduced to Mr. Harrison, asked if he was the author of the patriotic and timely resolutions, and expressed great pleasure at meeting the one who had written those lines.

When the Civil War broke out it was only his physical fragility that prevented Mr. Harrison from joining the Army, and throughout the period of hostilities he remained as one of the most loyal and undaunted champions of the Government and its policy, while to the soldiers at the front he extended every possible aid and support. He furthered the work of the nation by his service in Congress, to which he was elected as successor of Ex-Governor Corwin, who was appointed Minister to Mexico. He entered the National House of Representatives during the momentous extra session called by President Lincoln, which convened July 4th, 1861. On the 3rd of March, 1863, he retired to private life, for in the legislative reapportionment of the Congressional Districts of Ohio, in 1862, Madison County was attached to the Franklin District, which made its Democratic majority a large one. In 1870, Mr. Harrison was a candidate for the Supreme Court bench of Ohio, but met defeat with the entire Republican ticket. In 1875, Mr. Harrison declined an appointment as a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Ohio, when Governor Hayes named him for the office, and the Senate unanimously confirmed the appointment. Again he declined to serve on the Supreme Bench when Governor Foraker would have appointed him as successor of Judge William W. Johnson, in 1887. His private practice was then too large and remunerative for him to sacrifice it for the inadequate emoluments of judicial office.

The death of Mr. Harrison occurred in July, 1904. He was married on the 31st of December, 1847, to Miss Maria Louisa Warner, at London, Ohio. Of a family of three daughters and four sons, two daughters and two sons survive him.

#### Fred J. Heer,



FRED J. HEER

One of the best known business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 14th of October, 1859, in the Capitol City of Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Caroline Schweitzer Heer who were representatives of the high type of German-American citizenship. The educational opportunities of the son included primary and grammar school courses, with one year's attendance at the high school, and then, at the age of thirteen, he was forced to start in life on his own account. In 1871 he entered the printing establishment of Glenn & Heyde, and became thoroughly conversant with the trade during his eight years' connection with that house. In 1878 he was offered and accepted the foremanship of the Lutheran Book Concern. He remained in that capacity until 1893, when he was made assistant manager, and in 1899, became manager. From 1895 until 1900 he was in partnership with Mr. John L. Trauger, but in the latter year the partnership was dissolved, and for several years Mr. Heer continued in charge. He then resolved to establish a printing house, commensurate with the opportunities of the city, the Fred J. Heer Printing Company, which now occupies a prominent place in industrial circles. Mr. Heer is a public-spirited man. From 1887 until 1903 he was a member of the Board of Education. He was likewise a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Medical University, and its President for seven years; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Columbus Public Library and a life member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. He is an honorary member of the Columbus Typographical Union No. 5; is a member of the Board of Trade and in more specifically social lines is connected with the Olentangy Club.





J. F. HERGET.

**John Francis Herget,**

Pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, was born on the 7th of October, 1873, at St. Louis, Mo. His father, John Herget, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, while his mother, Margaret Lynds Herget, was born in Nova Scotia, Canada. Both had emigrated to the United States in childhood. Pastor Herget was educated in the William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., and at the Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., graduating from college in 1895, and from the seminary in 1898. He holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Before coming to Cincinnati, Pastor Herget had charge of congregations in St. Louis and in Buffalo, N. Y. On the 31st of October, 1900, Mr. Herget was married to Miss Julia Minor. One child, a boy, now eight years old, has blessed their union. Mr. Herget resides at The Elberon, Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**August Herrmann,**

One of the most prominent Republicans of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a man who is well and favorably acquainted all over the United States, is a native Cincinnati of German parentage. He received the first rudiments of an education in the public schools of his native city. When eleven years of age his father died, and he was forced to help support his mother. He entered a printing office as a printer's devil, learned the printing trade and subsequently became foreman in the office of the Law Bulletin. Mr. Herrmann has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and has been a lifelong Republican, who stands high in the councils of his party. He began his public career as a member of the Cincinnati School Board, serving in that capacity for four years. In 1887 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Cincinnati Police Court, and in 1891, he received the appointment as one of the members of the Board of Ad-

ministration, being chosen President of the Board. In 1896 Mr. Herrmann was appointed President of the Board of Waterworks' Trustees. Under his administration the superb new Waterworks of Cincinnati were built and completed in 1907.

As principal owner of the Cincinnati Base Ball Team, the "Reds," and as Chairman of the National Base Ball Commission, he is known all over the United States. He is a prominent member and Past Exalted Ruler of the Cincinnati Lodge, B. P. O. E., and had charge of the great National Reunion of the Elks, in 1906, in Cincinnati, which proved to be a great success.

Two years later, Mr. Herrmann had charge of the National Bowling Contest in Cincinnati, and in 1909 he was entrusted with the management of the National Turnfest, at Cincinnati, the most successful affair of its kind held in the history of the National German Turners Association. He also is a member of the North Cincinnati Turnverein, and of many other organizations and clubs. He is married and resides on Hollister Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



AUG. HERRMANN.

**William F. Hess,**

Secretary of the Cincinnati Brewers' Board of Trade and of the Ohio Brewers' Association, was born in Cincinnati, on the 27th of June, 1872. His parents, Vincent Hess, a baker, and Anna Roth Hess, are natives of Germany, having emigrated when children. Mr. Hess was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, after which he took a course in shorthand and bookkeeping at the Cincinnati Business College. He started in public life at the age of fifteen years, as a clerk in the City Infirmary Department. He was later Bookkeeper and Department Examiner in the City Auditor's Office and Secretary and Treasurer of The Wm. S. Sohn Brewing Co. He has been a Republican all his mature life, and served two terms as a member of the Board of Education. Socially, he is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, Odd Fellow, a member of the Young Men's Blaine Club and the Cuvier Press Club. On the 24th of April, 1895, he was married to Miss Rose Youngman. They have one child, William Hess, Jr. Mr. Hess resides at 421 Southview Avenue. His offices are located at 22 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.



W. F. HESS.

**Charles H. Hindel,**

Chief of Police of Newark, Ohio, was born on the 12th of August, 1849, at Brownsville, Licking County, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob Hindel, a shoe manufacturer of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, while the mother was born in Ohio, and of English descent. Mr. Hindel's ancestors on both sides of the family have been in this country for generations.

Mr. Hindel was educated in the Licking County public schools. At the age of



Newark Advocate, remaining there until 1869. In the following year he went to Cincinnati, working as a printer with Allison, Smith & Johnson. In 1876, he returned to Newark, accepting the position of foreman with the Newark American, with which firm he remained until 1898, when he was appointed Guard in the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus. He filled that position until 1905, serving under Wardens Coffin, Darby, Hershey and Gould. In 1905 he came back to Newark and accepted the position of Deputy Sheriff, holding same until 1909. He then retired to private life and prospected in oil until the 11th of July, 1910, when he was appointed Chief of Police of Newark. Chief Hindel is a Republican in politics and has served his party faithfully and well. He has held the office of Councilman of Newark. Socially, he is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Chief Hindel was married to Miss Ella Wiley, on the 16th of August, 1881. They have one daughter, Helen, born on the 17th of May, 1886. The family reside at 522 Kibler Ave., Newark, Ohio.



W. C. HOLLIDAY.

#### William Cyrus Holliday,

Former Superintendent of Construction in the Waterworks Department of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 19th of March, 1861, at Marysville, Ohio. His parents, Rev. W. C. Holliday, and Eliza A. Cherrington Holliday, were both natives of Ohio. The father and grandfather were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in early days, when the circuits were large and wide apart and they had to travel on horseback from one place to the other. The Cherringtons were early settlers in Virginia. His grandmother (Cherrington) was a cousin of Nancy Hank, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. During the War of the Rebellion, Rev. W. C. Holliday was Chaplain of the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving four years in the army. Mr. Wm. C. Holliday was educated in the common schools of Ohio. At sixteen years of age he went to work in a stove foundry at Hanging Rock, Ohio, remaining in the foundry business for many years. He has always been a good, hard working Republican. He was Assistant Superintendent of the Columbus Waterworks under the Jeffrey administration; and city paymaster under the Badger administration. After the election of Mayor Bond he was appointed in the Waterworks Department. On the 26th of February, 1886, he was married to Miss Minnie Tippet. Five children, Sam Waldin, Susie Beulah, Helen Hank, Mary Louise and Homer James, have been the issue of their union. The family reside at 2476 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Louis Hudepohl,

Deceased, who during a long and useful life was one of the most popular business men of Cincinnati, was born on July 20th, 1842, in the Queen City. His father, Louis Hudepohl, was a native of Germany and emigrated to the United States when a young man. He settled in Cincinnati, entered the grocery business and later embarked in the wholesale liquor business, in which he was very successful. Mr. Louis Hudepohl, the subject of this sketch, was educated in St. Paul's Parochial School. Upon leaving school he was apprenticed to the surgical instrument trade under Doctors S. N. and N. C. Daniels, and remained in that business until 1866, when he entered the wholesale whiskey business, in partnership with the late George H. Kotte. In 1885 he and Mr. Kotte bought the Koehler Brewery, now known as "The Buckeye Brewery," which, under his splendid management, rapidly became an important factor in the business life of Cincinnati. In 1900, Mr. Hudepohl purchased the Kotte interests and became the sole owner of the brewery, which, in the same year he organized into a stock company under the name "The Hudepohl Brewing Company," he becoming President of the Company, which office he filled until the time of his death, April 27th, 1902." Mr. Hudepohl was a splendid business man, public-spirited and always interested in the affairs of the city. He was a member of the Catholic Knights of America, The Brewers' Exchange and of The Ohio Brewers' Association. Very fond of music, he belonged to a number of singing societies and was the founder of The Hudepohl Combination, one of the leading singing societies of Cincinnati. He also was one of the Directors of the Golden Jubilee Saengerfest, held in Cincinnati during the summer of 1899. On the 30th of October, 1866, Mr. Hudepohl was married to Miss Elizabeth Weyer, a daughter of Bernard A. Weyer, who, with five children, survive him. Since the death of Mr. Hudepohl, in 1902, the affairs of The Hudepohl Brewing Company have been very ably directed by his son-in-law, Mr. William A. Pohl.

#### Melville E. Ingalls,

One of the most prominent business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a public man of national reputation, was born in Harrison, Maine, on the 6th of September, 1842. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools when his assistance was not required at home. At the age of sixteen years he obtained a teacher's certificate and taught school for six months. He had not, however, relinquished his plans for securing a liberal education, and while teaching school, fitted himself for college at Bridgton Academy. At the age of seventeen years he matriculated at Bowdoin College. His means were limited and he deemed it advisable to begin the study of law, the profession upon which he had decided, before completing his college course. For that purpose he entered the law office of A. A. Stront, Harrison, Maine, and, in 1862, Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated the following year, receiving one of the prizes offered for a dissertation. In 1864 he began practice in the town of Gray. The same year he removed to Boston, entering the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished members of the Massachusetts bar. His advancement in the profession was rapid. In 1867, Mr. Ingalls was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, representing the Sixth Senatorial District in that body. He served one term with distinction, but, at the expiration of his term of office, declined renomination, as his practice had constantly increased, surpassing his fondest hopes. He soon became counsel for several large and influential corporations and continued as such until 1871, when he was persuaded by the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette R. R. Company to remove to Cincinnati and become receiver of the Company. In this capacity he displayed great executive ability, and in three years time placed the road in such condition that a reorganization was possible. He was elected President of the Company and continued in that office until 1876, when the road was again thrown into bankruptcy. Mr. Ingalls again was made receiver. In February, 1880, after he had completed his work, the company was reorganized as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, and again Mr. Ingalls was elected President of the Company. He retained the Presidency until 1889, when the company was consolidated with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, commonly known as the Big Four Railroad, of which he was elected President, filling that position for many years. When he retired from the Presidency of the Big Four Railroad, Mr. Ingalls became President of the Merchants' National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of Cincinnati, Ohio. He filled this office until 1910, when the bank was consolidated with the First National Bank of Cincinnati, and



Mr. Ingalls retired to private life. From 1881 to 1883, Mr. Ingalls was President of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and from 1888 to 1900 he filled the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Ingalls, for many years has been a national figure, and at various times has been mentioned for the office of United States Senator. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party and has served his party in many capacities. He is a public speaker of great force. In 1893 Mr. Ingalls delivered the address at the dedication of the Cincinnati City Hall. In 1890 he was President of the Cincinnati Exposition Company. He is a public-spirited man and has done more than his share in furthering the interests of his home city. He is one of the founders and staunch supporters of the Cincinnati Art Museum. On the 19th of January, 1867, he was married to Miss Abbie M. Stimson, of Gray, Maine. Four sons and two daughters have been the issue of their marriage. Mr. Ingalls resides at East Walnut Hills, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio.



E. E. KELLOGG

#### Edwin E. Kellogg,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 14th of February, 1862, at No. 3811 Eastern Avenue, in the house that he has lived in all his life. The house was built by his grandfather, Samuel Knicely, in the spring of 1835, and his mother, Sarah K. Kellogg, who was Sarah Knicely before her marriage, has resided seventy-five years in the same house. Mr. Edwin E. Kellogg's education was obtained in the public schools. He was employed in a drug store nine years and served twelve years in a clerical capacity in the City Engineer's office, under H. J. Stanley. On the 1st of January, 1899, he became a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, in which capacity he served until the 1st of January, 1910. He has the proud record of having missed but two meetings in the eleven years that he was a member of Council. During his service with the city he was always active in the interests of the people, having secured improvements for his section of the city, amounting in cost to over two million dollars, thus greatly aiding private improvements and beautifying the Eastern section of Cincinnati.

#### Edwin S. Kelly,

One of Springfield's leading citizens, President of the Home, Lighting, Power and Heating Company, and Vice-President of the O. S. Kelly Company, was born on the 17th of April, 1857, at Springfield, Ohio, the son of the late Oliver S. and Ruth Ann Peck Kelly. Both parents of Mr. Kelly were born in Clark County, Ohio, and both passed away at Springfield, the father on the 9th of April, 1904, and the mother on the 9th of May, 1901. They had five children, of whom two sons now survive. The late Oliver S. Kelly was one of Springfield's strong, intellectual, self-made men. He was identified with many of her

most successful enterprises and was prominent in her public affairs. Mr. E. S. Kelly was reared at Springfield and received a collegiate education. He became associated with his father in business while still a young man and has continued his connections with important enterprises. Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Martha Linn, who is a member of an old pioneer family that came to Clark County from Pennsylvania. They have three children. In politics, Mr. E. S. Kelly is a staunch Republican, but he is more of a business man than a politician. He owns a beautiful home at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

#### Oliver S. Kelly,

Deceased, who, during a life of usefulness was one of the leading manufacturers of Springfield, Ohio, was born on the 23rd of December, 1824, on a farm near Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Kelly traced his ancestry back to the Colonial days. His grandfather, James Kelly, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, while his father, John Kelly, served in the War of 1812. Mr. John Kelly had settled in Green Township, then in Greene, now in Clark County, in 1808. He died in September, 1825, when his son, Oliver S. Kelly, was but nine months old. The latter spent his early youth on his father's farm. At the age of 14 he started out to make his own way in the world, finding employment on the farm of Wm. T. McIntire, where he remained until 1842. He then entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, serving in that position for three years. One year was then spent as a journeyman, after which he entered into partnership with J. A. Anderson, under the firm name of Anderson & Kelly, and the new firm prospered. This business relationship was maintained until 1852, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kelly went to California, hoping to more rapidly gain a fortune among the mines of the Golden State. He left his wife and one child in Ohio, and after four years he returned to Springfield with a capital sufficient to enable him to become an active and useful factor in the business life of the city. Mr. Kelly's first venture after his return was in the wholesale grocery line, but soon he disposed of his interest in the same, and, in November, 1857, he became a member of the firm of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly. The new house prospered as the years passed, and in the course of time the firm became recognized as a leader in the manufacture of agricultural implements throughout the country. Before Mr. Kelly's connection therewith was terminated, the Champion Works had become one of the most important and extensive industries of Springfield. In 1881, however, Mr. Kelly sold out his interest, and, in 1882, purchased the Rhinehart & Ballard Threshing Machine Works and organized a company under the name of the Springfield Engine & Threshing Company. This was incorporated with O. S. Kelly as President, and O. W. Kelly, Superintendent. Later the business name was changed to the O. S. Kelly Company. The firm has a branch at Iowa City, Iowa. It manufactures all kinds of threshing machines and engines, also piano plates, etc. After the Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly Company had erected its new works, Mr. Kelly purchased the old factory of the firm, tore down the buildings, and on its site erected the splendid Arcade Buildings. At one time Mr. Kelly was also connected with the banking interests of the city, having been a Director and Vice-President of the Second National Bank. On the 23rd of December, 1847, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Ruth Ann Peck. Four sons and one daughter were born to them, of whom only two sons are living: O. W. and E. S. Kelly. Mr. O. S. Kelly was a public-spirited, broad minded man, and he always took a deep interest in the affairs of his home city. In 1863 he was elected a member of the City Council, filling that position for a period of six years. He also was one of the Trustees of the Waterworks, and, in 1887, he was elected Mayor of Springfield. During his administration the city hall was built. At the same time the city built the Esplanade, Mr. Kelly donating the Fountain, and also erected a hospital. Mr. Kelly, from 1898 to 1902, served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital. He was also a member of the Tax Commission, and was, for more than twenty-five years, one of the Trustees of Ferncliff Cemetery.



B. H. KROGER.

**B. H. Kroger,**

Born in Cincinnati, January 26th, 1860, founder of The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company and the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, built the Cincinnati, Milford and Loveland Traction Road in 1903. Mr. Kroger is the son of J. H. and Mary G. Kroger, pioneers of Cincinnati, who arrived here in 1827. His father for many years prior to 1873 was in the dry goods business. His mother is still living.

Mr. Kroger was married in 1886 to Miss Minnie Jansen, who died in 1899, leaving seven children: Raymond, who has since died, Gertrude, Lucile, Henry, Helen, Chester and Gretchen. Mr. Kroger is a member of the Queen City Club, Business Men's Club, Chamber of Commerce; also of the Bankers Club.

What is now known as The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, the most successful mercantile enterprise in the city of Cincinnati, was started on July 1st, 1883, with a capital of \$350., by B. H. Kroger, who is now its President. The initial business consisted principally in the selling of tea, coffee, spices, etc., but later developed into a general grocery store.

The wonderful success of this store encouraged Mr. Kroger to open other stores of the same character, which he continued to do until 1900, when he owned and operated thirty-six retail grocery stores in the city of Cincinnati and vicinity. At that time the sales amounted to \$1,750,000.00, and Mr. Kroger then built a mammoth warehouse for the storage and distribution of supplies, which also included a bread bakery and complete roasting plant.

In April, 1901, he opened a cracker bakery on lower Vine Street, baking all the crackers needed to supply the various stores.

In April, 1902, the Company was incorporated for \$1,000,000.00, under the name of The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, and in August of the same year the Company purchased a building site and erected a large warehouse, a complete bread bakery, a stable in Dayton, Ohio, and opened fifteen retail stores in Dayton, Miamisburg, Piqua and Xenia, all of which met with phenomenal success.

In, 1903, the first factory was built on the north side of Hunt Street, for the manufacture of candy, preserves and grocers' sundries.

In 1904 the company decided to embark in the retail meat business and absorbed the slaughter house, packing plant and retail stores of The Shappel-Nagel Co. From then on until the beginning of 1907, new additions were quickly made, including eight retail stores, warehouse, bakery and stables at Columbus, Ohio; three retail stores and bread bakery at Hamilton, Ohio; canning factory at Newtonville, Ohio, and many other local stores.

In August, 1907, the warehouse on Hunt Street was completely destroyed by fire and a new warehouse and factory was built at the intersection of Florence Avenue, Eden Park Entrance and C. L. & N. Ry., covering an area of three acres and having 200,000 square feet of floor space, comprising warehouse, bread bakery, candy factory, cracker bakery, extract laboratory, etc. At this time the business had grown to eighty-three retail stores and the company was doing a business of \$4,000,000.00 a year.

In July, 1908, the Company was re-incorporated, adding \$1,000,000.00 capitalization and absorbed the business of the Great China Tea Company, who were operating a bread bakery, warehouse and thirty-four retail stores; also the business of The Schneider Grocery & Baking Company, who were operating a bread bakery, warehouse and nineteen retail stores, making a total of 136 retail stores.

In the same month the Company purchased the pork packing establishment, beef abattoir and entire business of the Thomas Morrison & Sons Company, which is the largest plant of its kind outside of the city of Chicago, having a capacity of 1500 hogs and 300 cattle daily.

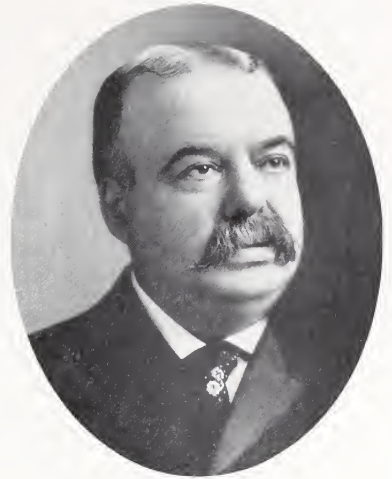
The Company now owns and operates 140 retail stores, in which the annual sales amount to \$6,000,000.00; four Bread Bakeries, one in Cincinnati, one in Hamilton, one in Dayton and one in Columbus, baking every week 275,000 loaves of bread; modern Cracker Bakery, with the latest improved labor saving devices, which turns out 183,000 pounds and 563 dozen packages of crackers and cakes every month; finest Coffee Roasting Plant in the United States; roasts 52,000 pounds of coffee weekly, all of which is imported direct by the Company; Candy Factory, complete in every detail, with a capacity of 25,000 pounds per week; Pickling and Preserving Department, turning out daily thousands of cans, bottles and packages of the highest quality of goods for the 140 retail stores; Spice Grinding Department, where all spices used are ground by the Company and insure their purity; complete Abattoir and Packing Plant, curing all the meats required for the stores under the supervision of three government inspectors. In the above stores and factories are employed about two thousand men and women.

**Fred Lazarus,**

One of the best known merchants of Columbus, Ohio, President of The F. & R. Lazarus Company, was born in 1850, and has been a resident of Columbus all his life with the exception of his first year. His father, Simon Lazarus, believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world, crossed the Atlantic with his family in 1851 and established his home in Columbus, where he figured prominently in business circles during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. He was the founder of the concern now known as The F. & R. Lazarus Company. Fred Lazarus was sent to the public schools where he gained the preliminary training which qualified him for life's practical duties. After leaving school he pursued a business course in the Old Lutheran College, and the Bush & Marshall Business College. He was still in his youth when he entered his father's store to remain permanently, and the following year his younger brother, Ralph Lazarus, also became a factor in the management of the establishment. The brothers applied themselves to the work of thoroughly familiarizing themselves with the details of the business, and, inspired by the example of their father, they concentrated their energies toward the upbuilding of the concern. Upon their father's death in 1877, they became the sole owners of the business, the partnership between them continuing uninterruptedly until the death of Ralph Lazarus, in 1903. This left Mr. Fred Lazarus the sole owner of the business. In 1906 it was incorporated with Mr. Lazarus



as President of the Company. Mr. Lazarus is widely interested in the business world of the Capital City. He is Vice-President of the Central National Bank; Director of the Ohio National Bank, the Ohio Trust Company, and the Lincoln Savings Bank. He also is Trustee of the Childrens' Hospital, the Humane Society, the Cleveland Orphan Asylum and President of the Old Folks Home. The new store building of The F. & R. Lazarus Company is one of the most pretentious store buildings of the Middle West, and a credit to Columbus.



FRED LAZARUS.

#### William Leimann,

A prominent contractor and builder, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 25th of June, 1872, at Cincinnati. His parents, Reuben and Anna Kohlbrandt Leimann, were both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States when very young. Mr. William Leimann received his education in the Cincinnati common schools. Upon leaving school he entered his father's business, contracting and building, and remained in the same until 1900, when the present firm of William Leimann & Brother was organized. The offices of the firm are at 2303-2305 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Leimann is a staunch Republican, but never aspired for office. Socially, he is a member of the Blaine Club, the North Cincinnati Turnverein, and of the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar. Eight years ago he was married to Miss Arabella Schraag. They live at 247 West McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



W. C. LEMERT.

#### Wilson C. Lemert,

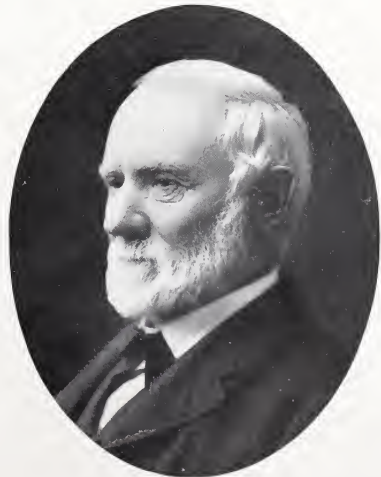
One of the foremost citizens of Bucyrus, Ohio, was born on a farm in Texas Township, Crawford County, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Lewis Lemert, was a Virginian by birth, while his mother, Ruth Perdue Lemert, was born in Pennsylvania. Colonel Lemert's grandfather, Joshua Lemert, was a veteran of the War of 1812. Mr. Lewis Lemert, Colonel Lemert's father, came to Crawford County in 1826 and settled on a farm. Colonel Lemert was educated in the Crawford County schools, at the Republic Academy, in Seneca County, at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating from the latter in 1858. One year later he graduated from the Cleveland Law College, and in 1860 began practice of his profession. When the war broke out Colonel Lemert offered his services to his country. He joined the Seventh Indiana Infantry and was chosen Second Lieutenant of his company. After the battle of Winchester he was promoted to Captain, for meritorious conduct on the battlefield. In 1862 Governor Tod tendered him a Major's commission in the Eighty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1863, on the reorganization of the Regiment, he became its Colonel. In the campaign in Eastern Tennessee, Colonel Lemert was given command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, continuing in command of this brigade (a part of this time being active Commander of the Division) until the expiration of his services in 1865. On his return from the war, Colonel Lemert entered upon a business career and became a very prominent factor in the building of railroads and the development of gigantic business enterprises in Ohio and other states. He bought the land, platted and built the town of Corning and became very active in the development of coal mining, natural gas and many other industries. He has been a successful General

Manager of twenty-two wealthy and active corporations. He has always been a staunch Republican. In 1866 and 1867 he was Postmaster of Bucyrus, and during the administration of Governor Foster he served on the Governor's staff as Chief Engineer. Colonel Lemert is interested in the principal financial and industrial institutions of Bucyrus. In 1909-1910, at the age of seventy-three, with his daughter, Mrs. Blanche Wise, he made a twelve months trip "around the world." He was married to Mary L. Jones and is the father of two daughters. Colonel Lemert resides at Bucyrus, Ohio.

#### Jonathan Fallis Linton,

One of the old residents of Columbus, remains an active factor in its business life at the age of seventy-nine years, being now closely connected with its real estate operations. The years have chronicled for him much successful accomplishment and influential labor. His efforts have been felt as a molding force in the political history of the localities in which he has lived, and at all times he has stood for a progressive citizenship, holding to high ideals concerning the country's welfare and advancement.

During the period of pioneer development in Ohio, the Linton family was founded in this state, although at that time Ohio was still under territorial government. It was in 1802 that Nathan Linton, the grandfather, came to the then far west as the authorized agent to survey, subdivide and sell the lands granted by the government to General Horatio Gates, in consideration of the services which he rendered during the Revolutionary War. These lands were all located in Clinton County, Ohio. For the performance of his official duties, Nathan Linton settled in that locality and became a prominent factor in its subsequent development and upbuilding. He took an active and helpful part in fashioning the civilization of that region, and for a half century held the office of County Surveyor. Upon the farm which he owned and occupied, about three miles west of Wilmington, in Clinton County, the birth of Samuel Smith Linton occurred in the year of 1806. The ancestors of the family, so far as known, were all members of the



J. F. LINTON.

Friends or Quakers Church, and were among the early colonists, who, following the leadership of William Penn, settled along the banks of the Delaware.

Samuel S. Linton was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, and after arriving at years of maturity was married to Miss Mary Fallis, who was born in the year of 1808, on her father's farm in the neighborhood of the Linton family. The Fallis family, also of Quaker stock, had settled in that locality in 1804, and built the first flourishing mill in the county. For some time Samuel S. Linton owned and cultivated a farm at Green Plains, Clark County, Ohio, but in 1833 sold that property and removed to Miami County, Indiana, where he secured a tract of land of three hundred and sixty acres, lying on the left bank of the Eel River, five miles from Peru, and directly opposite the chief village of the Pottawattamie Indians, where now stands the town of Denver. It was a new and unsettled district in which the inhabitants suffered largely from malaria fever, that disease causing the death of Mr. Linton in 1836. The family, numbering the mother and three sons, Jonathan F., Nathan and Samuel, returned to Ohio the same year.

The birth of Jonathan F. Linton had occurred December 16, 1831, on his father's farm, six miles southeast of Springfield, Ohio, in the locality known as Green Plains. He was in his fifth year at the time of the return to Ohio, and in the district schools and academies of Warren County he largely acquired his education, with the addition of a short course at Woodward College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, pursued with a view to becoming a Civil Engineer. He served a short apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Springfield Republic, under John M. Gallagher, and in the office of the Wilmington Republican under David Fisher, then a member of Congress. He spent the year of 1849 in work at his trade in Lafayette, Indiana, and New Orleans, Louisiana. The year of 1850 he devoted to making some improvements on the three hundred and sixty acres of land which his father had secured on the Eel River in Indiana, and in surveying. In March, 1851, he traveled on horseback from his home in Warren County, Ohio, to Peru, Illinois, all of five hundred miles by the route he took, to accept a position on an engineering corps which was being organized there to make the preliminary surveys and estimates for one division of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Five months were consumed in the completion of this work, and later, in company with a relative, John F. Grable, Mr. Linton returned to Ohio, where they attended the fairs and bought a small herd of shorthorn cattle and twenty-five Electoral Saxony bucks, which were shipped by rail to Cleveland, by lake to Detroit, by rail to Grand Haven on Michigan Central, and thence across the lake to Chicago, and by canal to Peru, Illinois. In the venture as live stock dealers, they were reasonably successful. The following winter Mr. Linton engaged in teaching school, and in the spring of 1852, as there was still some uncertainty concerning the building of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, he put in the season by improving one hundred and sixty acres of prairie, that he had purchased near the present site of the town of Mendota.

On the 1st of January, 1853, Mr. Linton became connected with journalistic interests through the purchase of the Peru Weekly Democrat, which he published as a Whig organ. He soon afterward began the issue of a daily edition, a six column folio, one of the first dailies established in the state, north of Springfield and outside of Chicago. Two bound volumes, still in existence, present much the appearance of the papers of today, being printed in brevier and nonpareil, with a good showing of advertising, set up solid in about the manner that classified advertising now appears. The paper was printed on a cylinder press. There were five presses in the establishment and connected with it was a fairly well equipped book bindery, including a ruling machine. Many of the counties in that section of the state were then without a paper or printing office, and he did a good business in furnishing them with their legal blanks and in doing their general job work.

Mr. Linton became an influential factor in molding the political history of that period. He advocated the coalition of the Whig and Free-soil parties, and was one of the three Secretaries of the State Convention, held at Ottawa, Illinois, in August, 1854, that brought about this alliance and gave rise to the Republican party. In 1904 he was the only survivor of all those whose names were mentioned in the reports of the proceedings. He was a Delegate to the first Congressional Nominating Convention held in his district, which consisted of thirteen counties and which convened at Bloomington, September 12, 1854. It was during the evening following the close of this convention that he first met Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln did not appear in either the Ottawa State Convention, held a month previous, or in the District Convention, but he addressed a large audience in the evening after the adjournment of the convention and discussed the question of slavery in the territories—a paramount issue at that time. Mr. Linton afterward met Mr. Lincoln on several occasions between that time and his last meeting with him, which was in May, 1864.

In the meantime, in March, 1855, Mr. Linton sold his newspaper and bindery for seventy-four hundred dollars and invested in ten hundred and forty acres of land in the northeast corner of Lee County, seventy miles west of Chicago, and the first year thereafter placed three hundred and twenty acres under cultivation. Wheat sold at the country elevators in 1855 and 1856 at from a dollar to a dollar and a half per bushel, but in the fall of 1857, dropped as low as forty cents. In that year Mr. Linton raised seven thousand bushels, paid two dollars and a half for help in the harvest field and sold his crops at from forty to fifty cents per bushel. The financial panic, which caused a widespread business depression that year, made it impossible for him to continue his farming operations. He then returned to Peru, purchased a small newspaper plant and conducted the paper until the spring of 1859, when, having reached an understanding with his creditors, he returned to the farm. In the year 1858 he attended the Lincoln and Douglas debates, at Ottawa and Freeport, and had the good fortune to be one of a dozen guests who were invited by Mayor Glover of Ottawa, to meet Mr. Lincoln at dinner, while Mr. Cushman, the richest man of the town, entertained Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Linton had been married in the meantime, having on the 22nd day of September, 1855, at Peru, Illinois, wedded Miss Eliza Jane Sapp, a daughter of Noah Sapp, a pioneer citizen there, who removed from Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, to Illinois, in 1830, and erected one of the first mills built in La Salle County. Mr. and Mrs. Linton became parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living, except their eldest child, Mary, who died at the age of three years. Robert Linton and Mrs. Elizabeth Elston live in St. Paul, Minnesota, while Alfred, Edward, Paul, Mrs. Harriet Mettal and Mrs. Rachel Godown are all of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Linton are still in the enjoyment of robust health.

In July, 1861, Mr. Linton entered the military service of the government, becoming First Lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-Ninth Illinois Infantry—the Yates Phalanx. Not long afterward he was made the Quartermaster of the regiment and subsequently served in that capacity on the staffs of Generals Howells, Osborn and Vogdes. He saw service with Lander on the upper Potomac, with Shields and Banks in the Shenandoah Valley and with Terry and others along the sea islands, from Hiltonhead to Charleston, South Carolina. In May, 1864, Mr. Linton resigned and returned to his home in Lee County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for the succeeding three years. His next business venture connected him with milling interests at Gardner, Illinois and Toledo, Ohio, between the years of 1867 and 1872.

In March of the latter year, Mr. Linton purchased the plant of the Ohio Statesman from Nevins, Medary & Company, and devoted two years to the publication of the paper, after which he sold out to J. H. Putman. A year later, however, he again became proprietor and published the Statesman through the succeeding two years, when he sold it to a syndicate of prominent politicians, the name then being changed to the Press, and finally to the Press-Post. Mr. Linton's further connection with journalistic interests



came through his establishing and publishing the Legal Record in 1878, but at the end of the second year he sold it. In the spring of 1873, he purchased what was known as the Henderson farm of ninety acres, which he still owns, it being located on High Street, about 100 rods south of the city limits. It remained his place of residence until the fall of 1898, since which time he has lived at 54 West Second Avenue. In 1888 he platted and sold the suburban town of Milo and has since engaged extensively in laying out and selling subdivisions in different parts of the city, thus disposing of near one thousand lots. He still remains an active factor in the world's work, although he has passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey.

Mr. Linton has been influential in fashioning public thought and molding public opinion and promoting the political as well as the business progress of the localities in which he has lived. He has ever been recognized as a man firm in support of his honest convictions, his position never being an equivocal one. On the contrary, he has fearlessly announced his views when occasion had demanded, supporting the abolition movement when it was an unpopular thing to do. He cast his first vote in 1852 for the Whig candidates, when General Winfield Scott was the Presidential nominee. He voted with the Whig and Republican parties until 1870, and has since usually given his support to the Democracy, but has never at any time felt bound by party ties. (W. A. T.)

#### Edward Lee McClain,

A prominent manufacturer of Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, was born on the 30th of May, 1861, in Greenfield, Ohio, where he still resides. His father was William Page McClain and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Ann Parkinson, both natives of Ohio. After he received his education in the Greenfield public schools, Mr. McClain started in to business life, in which he has become very successful. He began in 1881, and owned the business conducted as E. L. McClain Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of all kinds of pads for horses, principally horse collar pads, until July, 1903, when, that certain co-workers might become stockholders, the business was incorporated as The American Pad and Textile Company, with a paid up capital stock of \$1,250,000, he becoming President and Treasurer of the Company. This Company has manufactured ninety per cent, on an average, of all pads for horses used in the United States and Canada since the business was first started, and has shipped largely to foreign markets, principally Australia. Mr. McClain is also proprietor of The American Textile Company, a very large cotton mill enterprise at Atco, Bartow County, Ga. The entire community, over 1000 people, is connected with the enterprise as employees. He is principal stockholder and President of The Crescent Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bank fixtures and other lines in woods and metals, 33rd and Market Streets, Louisville, Kentucky, and is President of the Sand Mixing Machine Company, 220 Broadway, New York. He finally is connected with a number of other business enterprises. Mr. McClain is the originator of numerous conveniences for pads for horses, patented from time to time in the United States and Canada and used in the business. In politics, Mr. McClain is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. On the 17th of December, 1885, he was married to Miss Lulu Theodosia Johnson, of Oakley, Hamilton County, Ohio. Four children, of which Edward Lee, Helen St. Clair and Donald Schofield are living, have been the fruit of their marriage.



E. L. McCLAIN.

#### Clifford B. McCoy,

One of the leading manufacturers of Central Ohio, was born on the 31st of December, 1867, at Spring Mountain, Ohio. His parents Corwin McCoy, a merchant and farmer, and Delile Brilhart McCoy, were both natives of Ohio. Mr. McCoy was educated in the public schools of Coshocton, Ohio, and at the Coshocton High School, graduating from the latter in 1885, when he entered upon his business career. He was Editor and Publisher of the Coshocton Daily Age, from May 16, 1892 to October, 1905. He now is President of the Meek Company, a manufacturing concern employing 600 people. He also is President of the Coshocton Glove Company, which employs 175 people. Mr. McCoy is a Republican leader of state wide reputation. He has served his party in many capacities, in committees as a delegate to State and National Conventions, and other public ways. He was a member of the State Central Committee and his advice has been often sought in the councils of his party. He was a Postmaster at Coshocton from May 1st, 1897 to July 1st, 1906. Mr. McCoy is located in the pretty city of Coshocton, Ohio.

#### Henry A. Marting,

Of Ironton, Ohio, one of the most influential and best known business men of Southern Ohio, was born on the 17th of December, 1850, in Greenup County, Kentucky, and is of German descent. His father was Henry Marting and his mother Mary Elizabeth Knaper Marting, both natives of Osnabrueck, Hannover, Germany. Henry A. Marting was the fifth of his parents' nine children. They removed to Jackson Furnace when he was an infant; remained there a period of five years and then moved to a farm near Wheelers Mills on the Scioto River. Henry A. Marting received his education in the district schools. At the age of nineteen he began to work on the railroad as a section hand. He saved a little money, and after the expiration of two and a half years he started a store in company with his brother, John C., at Gebharts Station. He remained there for two years, then sold out and went to Ironton. In 1873 he started in the dry goods business in Ironton, and remained in this business, alone as well as with partners, until the 1st of January, 1902. In 1882, with J. D. Foster, he organized the Foster Store Company, of Ironton, and became President, a position he held until 1892, when he resigned. He also was instrumental in organizing the Eagle Iron and Steel Company, which manufactured bar and sheet iron. He became President and Treasurer of that Company. In 1899 this company sold out to



C. B. MCCOY.

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HY. A. MARTING.

the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a self made man in the best sense of the word. His school advantages were meager, but he improved his education whenever he had a chance to do so. As his parents lacked the means to give him the opportunity of a higher education, he had to obtain his training in practical life. He always has shown great energy, push and determination, and whenever he undertakes anything he never severs until the goal was reached. In all his deals, Mr. Marting has always been fair and strictly honest, and in his financial ventures he always had in mind the giving of employment to others and their welfare. He enjoyed giving for good causes, and is happiest when he can help someone struggling for relief. A more tender-hearted man can hardly be found. No wonder that he enjoys the friendship and esteem of everyone he comes in contact with.

#### Thomas J. Maxwell,

Editor of the Fremont Journal, and one of the best known Republicans in Sandusky County, Ohio, was born on the 1st of June, 1874, in Xenia, Ohio, and is the son of William and Anna Kennedy Maxwell, both natives of Ireland. The father was a cooper by trade. Mr. Maxwell was educated in the Xenia public and high schools. When sixteen years old he entered the printing business, associating himself with the Xenia Gazette, in the capacity of a "printers' devil," and remaining with that paper for a period of six years. He then went to Northwestern Ohio, working as a printer in various places, and finally settled down in Prairie City. For some time he worked as a printer in the office of the "Observer," then bought one-half interest in the paper and subsequently became sole owner. After he had run the paper for a period of eighteen months he sold out, and, on the 1st of August, 1903, came to Fremont, where in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Wulsin Hamilton, he purchased the Fremont Journal, one of the oldest Republican papers in Northern Ohio. Under his management the Journal has gained in circulation and influence. Mr. Maxwell has always been a staunch Republican. In 1900 he was elected Journal Clerk in the Senate of the Seventy-Fourth General Assembly, from 1905 to 1910, he represented the Thirteenth Congressional District in the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1910 he was appointed Census Supervisor of the Twelfth Ohio Census District by President Taft. On the 22nd of January, 1903, Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Alma A. Hamilton, of Prairie Depot, Ohio. One son, Gordon Hamilton Maxwell, was born to them. Mr. Maxwell resides at 1103 Garrison Street, Fremont, Ohio.

#### Frederick Mayer,

One of the substantial business men of Toledo, Ohio, was born on the 17th of August, 1868, at Toledo, Ohio, the son of George F. Mayer and Magdalena Knapp Mayer, both natives of Germany, having emigrated into the new world about the year of 1850. He received a meager education in the public schools of his native city, but by force of circumstances he had to leave school at the age of twelve years, to make his own living. He entered the grain business, in which he is still engaged. In his leisure hours he educated himself, studying hard and taking advantage of every opportunity to gain knowledge. At present, Mr. Mayer is one of the foremost grain merchants of Toledo and senior member of the firm of J. F. Zahm & Company. Mr. Mayer is greatly interested in the affairs of his city. He has held the position as President of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association; President of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and Second Vice-President of the Grain Dealers National Association. He also belongs to the Masonic bodies, the Mystic Shrine, the Toledo Yacht Club, Inverness Golf Club and Modern Woodmen. Mr. Mayer is connected with the Presbyterian Church at Collingwood Avenue. He is married and has one daughter. His residence is located at 350 Winthrop Street, and his offices are at 35 Produce Exchange, Toledo, Ohio.

#### George A. Michel,

Sandusky, Ohio, ranks among the substantial citizens and business men of that city. He is a native of Ohio, born and reared at Sandusky, the son of one of the pioneers of Erie County and of German ancestry. He received his education in the Sandusky public schools, after which he entered business life, connecting himself with the business established by his father, of which he now is President and General Manager, the firm now being The Michel Cooperage Company. It was established in 1880 and incor-

the Republic Iron & Steel Company. In 1896, with Joseph Clutts and Louis Vogelsong, he organized the Wellston Iron & Steel Company and operated two blast furnaces. He sold out his interests in this company in 1898 to Clutts & Willard. While connected with this organization he was Secretary and Treasurer. In 1889 he purchased the Etna Furnace and organized a company known as the Marting Iron and Steel Company, of which he was President and General Manager. He also organized the Columbus Iron and Steel Company, in 1899, and was President and General Manager of that Company. In 1901, he finally organized the Ironton Lumber Company, of which he is a Director. Mr. Marting is also one of the founders of the Ketter Clothing Company, of Ironton, and acts as President and one of the Directors of that concern. He furthermore is Director of the Citizens National Bank and of the Ironton Corrugated Roofing Company. Mr. Marting is also senior member of the firm of Marting, Flehr & Company, shoe dealers; he is a Director and President of the Register Publishing Company and a Director of the Franklin Stove Company, of Columbus; Director of the Crystal Ice Company, of Ironton, and of the Camden Interstate Railway Company. He was a member of the City Council of Ironton for six years, from 1888 to 1894, and was its President for two years. He has a more than ordinary talent for the successful management of business, and has been successful in everything he has undertaken. He was a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, but, in 1897 he became connected with Spencer Methodist Episcopal Church of Ironton, and is a member of the Official Board of that church. Mr. Marting is also a K. of P. On the 7th of March, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret C. Duis, daughter of Mr. Henry Duis. They have one child, Nellie M., the wife of Dr. Clark Lowry, of Ironton, Ohio. Mr. H. A. Marting is a man who stands high in



FRED MAYER.



porated into a stock company in 1902. The products of the firm, which employs about fifty hands, and is fitted up with the most modern machinery, are tight cooperage, viz: whiskey, wine and beer barrels, casks, tanks and filters, kraut, vinegar, oil and varnish barrels. The officers of the Company are George A. Michel, President, Treasurer and General Manager, and L. M. Connors, Secretary. The works and offices are located at the corner of Market and Warren Streets, Sandusky, Ohio.

#### Charles A. Miller,

One of the leading business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 19th of August, 1842, in Wyoming County, New York. His father, Mr. George A. Miller, a carriage builder, was a native of Vermont, while his mother, Mrs. Esther Fuller Miller, was born in New York State. Mr. Chas. A. Miller received his education in the hard school of life. The knowledge he has acquired comes from hard personal study, for his instructions consisted of but two weeks in common schools. He started in business life to enable him to earn his livelihood, at the early age of seven years, when he became an errand boy in a butcher shop. Later he learned the trade of house painter, in which he remained until the 10th of September, 1861, when he enlisted as a Private in Company M, of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, in which he served for a period of two years and six months. He never filled a rank higher than orderly sergeant, but nevertheless he had occasion to command his company in important engagements. He took part in the battles of Shiloh and Battonville. Having been honorably discharged, he again took service in the Union Army, enlisting in the Thirty-Third Ohio Infantry until the close of Civil War, taking part in Sheridan's "March to the Sea." He received his first honorable discharge on the 28th of July, 1865. Coming to Cincinnati in 1866, Mr. Miller engaged in the undertaking business, in which he is still active. Mr. Miller has always been a staunch Democrat of the old school, and he has served his party and the people in general faithfully and well. For a period of fifteen years and four months he was a member of the Hamilton County Board of Elections, having received his appointments to this position from Governor Foraker and Mayors Caldwell and Tafel. In 1876 he was elected Township Clerk, serving one term. In 1881 he was elected County Treasurer, which position he held for one term, and again he was elected for one term as a member of the Board of Public Service. He also served for seven years in the Board of Education. Mr. Miller is a member of the Cincinnati Duckworth Club; of the Masonic Fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. He was one of the Trustees who built the Cincinnati City Hall, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Memorial Hall, and Treasurer of the Building Funds of the I. O. O. F. He also belongs to Israel Ludlow Post, G. A. R. Mr. Miller was married on the 11th of August, 1864, to Miss Melissa R. Campbell, while being home from the army on a furlough. Four sons have been the issue of their marriage. Mr. Miller's residence and place of business are located at 4138 Hamilton Avenue, Cumminsville, Cincinnati, Ohio.



C. A. MILLER.

#### George Francis Mooney,

Secretary and General Manager of the Washington Brewing Company, and one of the prominent and successful business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1867. His father, John Mooney, was a native of Ireland, and, in 1858, arrived in Steubenville, where he became a pioneer contractor. He built all of the tunnels in that locality, and as a railroad mason worked on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania System. His labors were splendid specimens of engineering, and he became widely known in that connection. He continued in active business for many years, but in 1873 retired to enjoy the fruits of his former toil, spending his remaining days in Steubenville, where he died in 1903. He was married to Margaret McCormick, of Wheeling, W. Va., who died in the spring of 1903. George F. Mooney was educated at the schools of Steubenville. Possessing much natural musical talent which had been developed through training, he afterward taught music for a number of years. In 1880 he entered the retail liquor trade in Columbus, remaining in that business until 1896. For three years during his connection with the wholesale liquor trade he was employed as a salesman and afterward accepted the agency of the brewery as its manager. He next bought the agency of the Pabst Brewing Company, representing the Company in Columbus for six years. On the 15th of November, 1905, he assisted in the organization of the Washington Brewing Company, of Columbus, of which he became Secretary and General Manager. Its organization was largely attributed to his efforts and he superintended and personally carried out the construction of the plant and the selection of machinery. The brewery is a model of its kind. Mr. Mooney has always been active in the organization of liquor interests, for the betterment of conditions in the trade, and for several years has been a member of the Executive Board of the State Liquor League. For three years he was Vice-President of the Iroquois Company, and was one of the factors in its organization. On the 15th of May, 1886, he was married to Miss Margaret Bauermeister, of Columbus. They have one son, J. Frank Mooney. Mr. Mooney is a member of the Commercial Travelers of America; the Elks and the Eagles. He was one of the original members of the old Jackson Club, and of the Buckeye Lake Yacht Club, of which he is Commodore.



G. F. MOONEY.

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#### James E. Mooney,

One of the leading business men of Cincinnati, was born on the 4th of May, 1832, near the present town of Waldron, Shelby County, Indiana, the son of Edmund and Mary Nicholson Mooney, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. His paternal ancestors came from the North of Ireland, while his mother's people originally came from Wales.

His father in early life, with his mother, moved to the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, where he served an apprenticeship with Lewis Castleman, a relative, to the trade of a tanner. He was married there in 1818 and later moved with his family first to Jefferson, and later to Shelby County, Indiana, where his son James E. Mooney was born. When the latter was six years of age his

parents moved to the town of Shelbyville, Indiana, where James attended school for a period of five years. At the expiration of that time he received two more years of schooling, a year meaning six months in the winter season. This was the extent of his instructions in school, and further education was acquired through private research while employed in various capacities.

His father and older brothers were engaged in the manufacture of leather (harness and saddlery), and at the age of thirteen years he became apprenticed to the trade, also assisting as salesman and in the keeping of accounts. He later became clerk in a neighboring store where he acquired valuable business training. In 1849, after the completion of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the first in Indiana, young Mooney accepted employment in the first exclusively wholesale house established in Indianapolis. From 1851 to 1853 he was accountant and cashier of a large pork packing establishment at Madison, Ind.

During these years of toil he laid by as much of his salary as he could spare, and in the Autumn of 1853 contributed this amount toward the establishment of a general store at Edinburg, under the firm name of Clark & Mooney, his first employer being a partner. This firm continued successfully for a period of five years. In 1857, Mr. Mooney's father becoming an invalid, and incapacitated for business, Mr. Mooney with his brother W. W. Mooney, purchased his interest in the tanning business, forming the firm of W. W. & J. E. Mooney. In 1858, Mr. Mooney, under the name of Mooney & Company, established a leather store and currying shop on South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1863 the tannery at Columbus, Indiana was constructed by W. W. and J. E. Mooney, and its business was moved from another portion of the county distant from a railroad, and the firm was operated successfully for fifteen years, when Mr. Mooney sold his interest to his nephews, who have successfully continued its operation.

In 1866, soon after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Mooney established a wholesale leather store on Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, under the name of Mooney, Mantel & Cowan, preliminary to learning the resources of that locality for tanning material necessary to supply a large tannery, later built, and still operated as a branch of The American Oak Leather Company.

It was not until 1873 that he became identified with any business venture of Cincinnati. In that year he subscribed to stock in the Mt. Adams and Eden Park Inclined Plane Railway Company. He later gave his personal attention to it, investing more of his money, and the success which finally crowned his efforts reflects great credit on his business ability. The completion and operation of this enterprise resulted in the rapid growth of Walnut Hills. The first street car operated by electricity in Cincinnati was run over this road.

In 1874 he became largely interested in the Muscogee Lumber Company, of Pensacola, Florida, which owned 100,000 acres of timber land, several mills and several miles of railroad located on and near the Perdido River, in Florida and Alabama, and continued with that concern until it was sold to an English Syndicate, eighteen years later.

In 1876 he became a stockholder of the Cincinnati Coffin Company, which has grown to large proportions and now affords employment to some 500 employees. He is now and has been for many years President of that Company.

In 1880 he organized, and continues as the largest stockholder and President of The American Oak Leather Company of Cincinnati, which in that year began the erection of an extensive plant, covering near three blocks, bounded by McLean and Dalton Avenues, and Kenner and Wade Streets. Early in its existence the plant experienced two disastrous floods, and a portion of it has twice been destroyed by fire; but with all, the company has been successful and gives employment to more than one thousand employees. Branch tanneries are operated and maintained at Decatur, Alabama and Louisville, Kentucky, with tanning extract factories at Newport, Pa., Harriman, Tenn. and Decatur, Alabama. The company also has branch houses at Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, and through these the products of the tanneries are placed on the market.

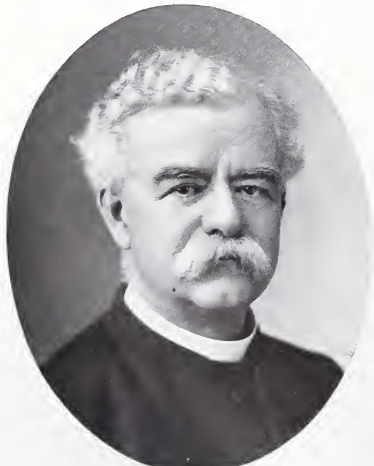
In 1880 Mr. Mooney became a stockholder and President of The American Starch Company, of Columbus, Ind., whose plant was destroyed by fire in April, 1895.

In 1901 he became a stockholder and President of The Commercial Tribune Building Company, who erected the large office building on Walnut Street, north of Government Place, and an annex, containing more than 100,000 square feet of floor space, now occupied by the leading printers, engravers and bookbinders of the city.

Mr. Mooney's career has been an unusual one in the variety of his undertakings and the great success achieved in each. Good fortune has not always been at hand, as is evidenced by the numerous destructions of his plants by fires and floods, and competition has always been spirited. A man of great will power, courage and determination, he has succeeded where others have failed, and his achievements in the industrial world will remain as a monument to his memory after he has passed away.

### Bishop David Hastings Moore,

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residence at this writing in Cincinnati, is a native of Ohio. He was born September 4, 1838, on Margaret's Creek, near the then village of Athens, to which his parents removed in his early infancy.



BISHOP D. H. MOORE.

His father, Hon. Eliakim Hastings Moore (born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1812; died in Athens, Ohio, 1900) came into the Ohio Company's Purchase when a mere lad, diligently improved the meager advantages then provided for education. He helped his father build the original structures of the Ohio University in Athens, but himself never enjoyed the training it afterwards afforded. Particularly fond of mathematics, he was made Deputy Surveyor by the Hon. S. B. Pruden, to whom he was indebted for the drill that made him in subsequent years the most renowned surveyor in that section of the state. People rightly believed in him and advanced him to various positions of trust and honor, culminating in the House of Representatives of the National Congress.

Bishop Moore's mother was Amy Barker, a native of the State, her father having been born on Cape Cod, Mass.; her mother, Isabella Harper, having emigrated from the North of Ireland. She was a charming woman of great force of character (born 1815, died 1896). Three other children died in earliest infancy, leaving the first born the only child.

His childhood and youth were spent in Athens, covering the lifetime of the Hocking Canal and the construction of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. In 1860 he was graduated B. A. from the Ohio University; was married to Julia Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Cephas and Maria Hawkes Carpenter of Athens, and entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was sent as junior preacher to Bainbridge Circuit, in Ross and Highland Counties, a work with nine appointments requiring four weeks to make a round.



His salary was \$300.00 and no perquisites. Escridge H. Dixon was his senior colleague, a man of commanding native ability, well adapted to give practical training to the young itinerant under his care.

The gathering clouds of the Civil War burst in direful storm that year, 1860-1861. The young preacher was eager to volunteer in the first call for seventy-five thousand men, but, being an only child, restrained his ardor until the need became greater, meantime actively participating in the work of recruiting. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed to a newly created station in Marietta, Whitney Chapel, where his first sermon was delivered on a national day of fasting and prayer for the preservation of the Union. That cause was paramount with all the people. Being on the border line between the North and the South, Marietta was intensely excited. Two regiments, the Sixty-Third and the Seventy-Seventh Infantry were being filled, and the young parson entered heart and soul into the work, under the auspices of the local Military Commission, of which Col. Israel Putnam was the Chairman. His colleague-were, the Hon. George M. Woodbridge and the Hon. Davis Green, the three "stumping" all the region round about. Suddenly, May, 1862, came a call from the Governor for troops to relieve its trained regiments on detached service guarding prisoners, etc., that they might be free to re-enforce the defenders of Washington, then seriously threatened. The Court House bell pealed out the signal of danger, and excited people thronged its walls of justice. As soon as young Moore entered, he was greeted with the cries of "speech!" "speech!" "Gentlemen," he said, "I am not here to speak, but to volunteer; if your enlistment papers are ready I am ready to sign." That was the most effective speech possible, and in less than an hour, students from the college and young men from the town and country, following his example, enlisted, until a full company was formed. The next day the whole city turned out to cheer them as they steamed away up the Muskingum, enroute for Columbus. There they were organized as Company C, Eighty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Moore, Captain; Aleshire and Jenkins, students, Lieutenants. But the thought of serving only in Ohio did not suit the officers or men, and forthwith they enlisted for the field and became Company A, Eighty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Henry B. Banning, Colonel. The regiment was immediately ordered to Baltimore and thence to Harper's Ferry. When its term of three months expired, it unanimously volunteered to stay another month, with the result that they participated in the movements preceding and culminating in the surrender by General Miles to "Stonewall" Jackson. They were immediately paroled and slated to fight the Indians in Minnesota. But the latter was countermanded and they were mustered out in Camp Delaware, Ohio, but not before a three years' reorganization was projected, with Banning for Colonel and Moore for Lieutenant-Colonel. The recruiting was difficult, the draft just having been finished. The peace-at-any-price party, led by such men as Vallandigham, became defiant, and was helped by the discouraging state of affairs at the front. Enlistment was rendered well nigh impossible, and the need of re-enforcements led to an order consolidating uncompleted regimental organizations. The Eighty-Seventh was ordered from Camp Mansfield to join the One-Hundred and Twenty-Fifth in Camp Cleveland. Colonel Opdycke became colonel of the consolidation; Colonel Banning, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wood of the One-Hundred and Twenty-Fifth, Major. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was urged to accept the Chaplaincy, but having declined that position in the Thirty-Sixth, he was not disposed to accept it here. However, he took the men to Cleveland and spent several weeks with them, helping to make the consolidation pleasant and perfect. He then accepted the position of Deputy United States Revenue Collector for Monroe County, under his father, who was collector for the district. The threatened opposition to the tax by the "sympathizers" did not materialize, and having secured a Union Democrat to take his place, the subject of this sketch was free to accept a commission as Major, in the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth, tendered him by Governor Tod, upon the request of the field and staff of the regiment, then a part of the army in Tennessee. The regiment having gone to the field with but eight companies, it was impossible to muster Colonel Opdycke. To raise the two companies needed, proved an almost impossible task. The draft was over, there was no bounty to offer, and the fortunes of war were sadly unfavorable to our army. The opponents of the Government waxed openly seditious, and organized for armed resistance. Vallandigham was their idol, and tho exiled for his treasonable tendencies, was made a candidate for Governor. It was, therefore, painfully slow work recruiting even two companies.

The state was terribly rent by the Vallandigham Campaign. A similar condition of affairs prevailed in Indiana, together inducing the dashing Confederate General John Morgan, this brave man, to make his famous raid, the purpose being to aid their friends in the pending elections, to rescue and arm the thousands of Confederates imprisoned in Indianapolis and Columbus, and triumphantly to join General Lee in his contemplated advance into Pennsylvania. Recruiting came to a standstill, and Moore lent a hand to the loyal militia in resisting Morgan; was ambushed and captured while on a personal scout at night, but effected a clever escape before morning.

Morgan's capture and Lee's defeat stimulated volunteering, and Major Moore with the last company, reached Chattanooga, directly after the siege, where he found himself promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to command of a battalion of convalescents, forming part of a division of convalescents, sent up in escort of the first supply train after the siege of Knoxville, for our troops in the French broad country. They repulsed General J. Wheeler at Charleston, Tenn., East of Cleveland, and reached the army at Dandridge. Colonel Opdycke being on detail work, Moore found himself in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth, and the next day fought the advance of Longstreet, from two o'clock until dark. Then came winter quarters at London; then the famous and glorious Atlanta Campaign, "the Ninety Days Fight," as the Confederates call it, in much of which he commanded the regiment, which had been dubbed the "Ohio Tigers," Colonel Opdycke commanding a brigade. He was thrice wounded, but not severely. The excessive labors and exposures of the campaign had undermined his strength, so that when Atlanta fell, from a bed of sickness, which threatened to be fatal, he dictated his resignation. Returning, though greatly enfeebled, he resumed the ministry in his old Conference, serving churches in Columbus, Zanesville and Delaware. Transferred to the Cincinnati Conference, he served a full term as pastor of Trinity, Cincinnati, and then for five years was president of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, the Ohio Wesleyan University, conferring the degree of D. D., and Mt. Union College that of LL. D. In 1880 he removed to Colorado and organized the University of Denver, of which he remained Chancellor until 1889, when he became pastor at Boulder, Colorado, and Professor of Political Economy in the State University. During his Chancellorship he had thrilling experiences on the cattle ranges of Wyoming, which added little to his financial, but immensely to his physical resource, wonderfully re-enforcing his vitality. He had scarcely entered upon his new and dual duties in Boulder, when he was elected to the editorship of the Western Christian Advocate in Cincinnati, made vacant by the death of the lamented Dr. Bayliss. He was twice re-elected by the General Conference. He espoused the cause of the ecclesiastical enfranchisement of Methodist women, and was gladdened by its triumph in 1900. The General Conference of that year elected him to the episcopacy, giving him on the final ballot, more than four-fifths of all the votes cast. The University of Denver recognized his promotion, conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. For the first time an Episcopal residence was fixed in Shanghai, China. The Boxer outbreak was on, and because of his military and frontier experience, he intimated his willingness to be appointed. He resided for four years in Shanghai, having jurisdiction over the work of his church in China, Japan and Korea. He entered Peking during its occupancy by the allies, and had many exciting adventures in the interior. Twice he visited Szechuen Province, "negotiating" the world-famed gorges and rapids of the upper Yangtre. Four months of each year he traveled throughout Japan, giving two to Korea, six to China. Once he traveled over the Trans-Siberian Railway from Port Arthur

to St. Petersburg, on his return to the United States. He witnessed the first battle in the Russo-Japanese War, a naval contest at Chemulpo, the Russian transport on which he had just crossed from Shanghai, being one of the three Russian ships destroyed.

From 1904 to 1908, his Episcopal residence was Portland, Oregon, during which time his official duties carried him twice to Alaska, once to Sandwich Islands and twice to Mexico. In 1908 he was transferred to Cincinnati, amid the happy scenes of his earlier years. His eldest son, Dr. Eliakim H. Moore, is head of the Mathematical Department of the Chicago University. His second son, William A. Moore, is of the law firm of Cranston, Pitkin and Moore, Denver. Alfred T. Moore is a newspaper man in New York; while his fourth son, Julian Hawkes Moore, is a young attorney in Denver. His eldest daughter, Amy, is the wife of Robert J. Pitkin, named above. His younger, Marion, resides with her parents in Cincinnati.



JOSEPH MOSES.

the Government service. Mr. Mueller received a thorough education at the Elbing Gymnasium and at the Technical School of that city, after which he attended the Art Schools at Elbing and Berlin, Germany, having shown a remarkable talent for painting from his early youth. Later he visited St. Petersburg, Brussels and Munich, where he devoted several years copying great masters and perfecting himself in his art. Ten years ago, Mr. Mueller came to the United States, and, after having followed his art in Rochester for several months, traveled through Peru and Panama for a couple of years. Returning to the United States, Mr. Mueller settled in Cincinnati, where he soon became known as one of the foremost fresco painters and decorators of that city. Mr. Mueller makes a specialty of figure and flower paintings for public buildings and residences. He has filled many contracts for such work and is able to furnish the most beautiful and artistic designs for special decorations on application. Mr. Mueller has painted a great many paintings in oil and water colors, and his work is in great demand. His studio and residence are located at 2733 Arbor Avenue, Hyde Park, one of the most lovely suburbs of the Queen City. Mr. Mueller is a member of the Hyde Park Business Men's Club and of the Stamina Republican League, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



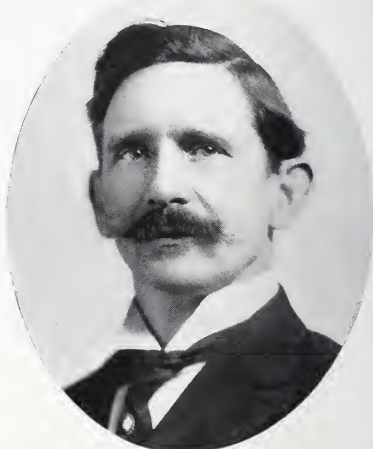
HY. MUHLHAUSER.

#### Joseph Moses,

Assistant General Land and Tax Agent of the New York Central Lines, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of the most popular citizens of the Queen City, was born on the 20th day of October, 1846, the son of Simeon and Jane Moses, both natives of England. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Hughes High School. Upon leaving school he entered upon his business career. Politically, Mr. Moses is a Democrat, having served his party in many capacities. He was a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education for eight years and Vice-President of the Union Board of High Schools for two years. He entered the service of the Big Four Railroad as Special Tax Agent in the year 1889 and served in that capacity until February 1st, 1909, when he was appointed Land and Tax Agent of New York Central Lines. He has represented the Big Four Railroad at the sessions of the General Assembly of Ohio for the last twenty years, with great credit, and it is needless to say that he has a host of friends all over Ohio, which he considers his principal asset. In August, 1870 he was married to Miss Maria Craig. Five daughters and two sons have been the fruit of their union. Mr. Moses is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Business Men's Club. He resides at 1823 Fairfax Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Paul L. Mueller,

Artist, a noted flower painter, who enjoys the reputation of being at the head of his profession in Ohio in this special line, is a native of Elbing, Germany, where he was born about forty-five years ago, the son of Mr. Carl Ludwig Mueller, a retired engineer in



P. L. MUELLER.

#### Henry Muhlhauser, Sr.,

President of The Windisch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of the most prominent business men of the Queen City. He was born on the 28th of July, 1842, on a farm near Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Frederick Muhlhauser, a native of Muggendorf, Bavaria, Germany. His parents emigrated to America in 1840, and settled on a farm near Portsmouth, Ohio, remaining on the farm for five years. In 1845 they came with their family to Cincinnati and engaged in the grocery business, conducting a small store on Hamilton Road. The father died in 1848, and on Henry fell part of the duty to help sustain the family. His school education was only meagre, for he was only eleven years of age when he was forced to help his mother conducting their grocery store. He received his education in the school of life and from books which he studied in his leisure hours. When nineteen years old he associated with his brother Gottlieb and engaged in the mineral water business. After a few years they embarked in the milling business, conducting the same until 1867, when he and his brother started a small brewery on Plum Street, on the spot where now the immense Lion Brewery is located. A few years after, Conrad Windisch became associated with them and founded the firm of C. Windisch, Muhlhauser & Brother. The firm name was changed later on to The Windisch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company. In politics, Mr. Muhlhauser is a Democrat. For several years he represented the old Thirteenth Ward of Cincinnati in the School Board. Mr. Muhlhauser is a public-spirited man, a splendid citizen, prominent business man, honorable in all his dealings and of plain and unassuming character. He is a member of many organizations and was one of the Directors of the Golden Jubilee Saengerfest, held in Cincinnati, in 1899.

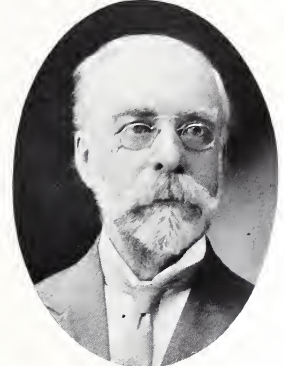


**Adam Louis Nagel,**

Vice-President of The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 6th of March, 1871, at Zweibruecken, Germany, the son of Louis and Kathryn Nagel, both natives of Germany. The father was killed in the Franco-Prussian War. In 1874, Mrs. Nagel left with her family of five children, the fatherland, and came to the United States, remaining for three months in Philadelphia, after which she settled in Cincinnati, where Adam Louis Nagel received the first rudiments of an education in the public schools, until he was nine years of age, when necessity compelled him to go to work and help to support the family. The boy found a position in the butcher business, working in the Pearl Street Market House. Later he worked at steamboating, in tool works and in a grocery, finally returning to the butcher business, in which he continued for nineteen years. He now is Vice-President of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, and General Manager of the enormous meat department of that concern. In politics, Mr. Nagel has socialistic views. In 1904, he was married to Miss Minnie Mantell. He resides at 3821 Hazel Avenue, South Norwood, Ohio.

**Samuel Nieman,**

President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and prominent in political and business affairs of the Queen City, was born on the 15th of January, 1844, in Cincinnati. His parents, Herman H. Nieman, a merchant tailor, and Mrs. Mary Louise Ellermann Nieman, were both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1834 and 1835, respectively, and settled in Cincinnati, where Mr. Herman H. Nieman established one of the leading tailor establishments of that city. Mr. Samuel Nieman was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, until he became fifteen years of age, when he entered the grocery business as a clerk, remaining in same for a period of two years. He then learned his father's trade, and, in 1863, became a partner in his father's business, under the firm name of H. H. Nieman & Son. In 1877, at his father's death, Mr. Nieman became sole owner, and the name of the firm was changed into Samuel Nieman. He continued in that business until 1906, when, on account of many other business interests, he was compelled to sell his tailor establishment and devote himself exclusively to the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of which he has been President for many years. Mr. Nieman is a public-spirited man. He takes great interest in the affairs of his city. He is President of the Appollo Building and Savings Company. Mr. Nieman's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, but he is independent in his views, and bitterly opposed to boss rule. In 1878, he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, of Cincinnati, being the only Republican elected in the First District, holding that position for a period of four years. In 1891, he was appointed Police Commissioner of Cincinnati, by Governor McKinley, and under the administration of Mayor Tafel he was a member of the Board of City Affairs. Mr. Nieman is President of the Hamilton County Taxpayers' Association, and a member of the Stamina Republican League. He also was a member of the Lincoln Club, from the beginning to the end, and of the Roosevelt Republican Club. In 1867 Mr. Nieman was married to Miss Susie Bogen. Four children living are the issue of their union, one son and three daughters. The family reside on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Mr. Nieman's offices are located in the Home Building of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, Thirteenth and Bremen Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.



S. NIEMAN.

**Frank X. Owens,**

Secretary of The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 17th of June, 1878, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Mr. John L. Owens, was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in that city. Mr. Frank X. Owens was educated in the Cincinnati public schools and at St. Xavier's College, from which institution he graduated in 1897, receiving the degree of A. B. He started in business life at the age of nineteen years, entering the grocery business of H. H. Gosling, in which he remained for a period of eighteen months. He then entered the Kroger Company, in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper. He afterwards advanced to the position of bookkeeper, and he now is Secretary of the company. Mr. Owens is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Alhambra, and of the Hyde Park Business Men's Club. In 1904, he was married to Miss May Marian Marks. Three children have blessed their union. Mr. Owens resides at Hyde Park.

**Charles E. Patric,**

One of the most important manufacturers of Springfield, Ohio, may be rightfully termed the father of those agricultural implements, the Superior Drills, which have carried the name of Springfield all over the civilized world, and there is, perhaps, no place in the United States and Canada, where the products of Mr. Patric's manufacturing enterprises are not known and in every day use. Mr. Patric is a native of New York State, of Scotch ancestry, his forefathers having emigrated to the New World and settled in Connecticut about the year 1635. Abel Patric, Mr. Chas. E. Patric's grandfather, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution; his son, Richard F. Patric, was born in Connecticut and

removed to New York State, where he became engaged in farming and the lumber business. Mr. Chas. E. Patric received his education in the district schools and at the Hornellsville Academy.

Upon leaving the Academy, Mr. Patric became associated with his brothers, who at that time were engaged in manufacturing and milling interests at Victor, Ontario County, N. Y. Soon after, Mr. Patric became interested in the manufacture of grain distributors at Shortsville, N. Y., and in 1865 and 1866 in Macedon, N. Y. In May, 1867, Mr. Patric came to Springfield, Ohio, where he organized a company for the manufacture of the Superior Grain Drill, invented by him, and eleven years later, in 1878, he returned to his native state, at Rochester, N. Y., where he invented and patented the wonderful speed changing device for seeding machines, for changing the quantity of seed sown to the acre, embracing thirteen changes of speed, without change of parts, and any one of the changes can be made in five seconds.

It is a model of simplicity, and perfectly infalable. Returning to Springfield, in 1883, he organized the Superior Drill Com-



F. X. OWENS.

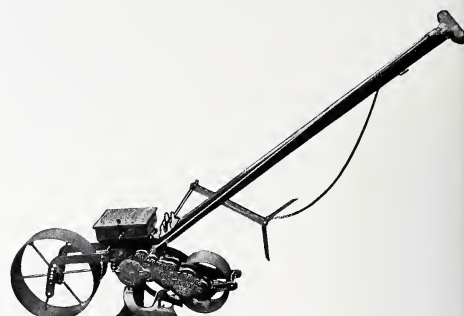
pany, of which he is still a stockholder, at which time he added the new speed device to the Superior Drill, which greatly enhanced its value and which soon became widely known all over the civilized world. He has obtained about fifty patents on Seeding Machines, the latest is what is known as the Columbia Planter, for the use of the farmer, truckgardener, the nurseryman and the florist. It



C. E. PATRIC.

plants all kinds of seeds, from the very finest to the largest, including lima beans and peanuts. It is a very simple device that will last for years. Both hand and horse power planters are manufactured by The Columbia Planter Company, of Springfield, Ohio.

In politics, Mr. Patric is a Republican, but taking no active part in the affairs of his party. He is interested in many industrial and financial enterprises. He is Vice-President of the Foos Gas Engine Company, President of The Springfield Metallic Casket Company, and President and Treasurer of The Columbia Planter Company.



THE "COLUMBIA PLANTER"

He was married in January, 1907, to Miss Mary Jane Veazie, of Natchez, Miss. Mr. Patric is a self made man in the broadest sense of the word, a splendid citizen, who always has the interest of his fellow men at heart, kindly by nature and public-spirited. He resides at 1314 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio.

#### Clarence E. Patton,

Superintendent of the Acorn Motor Car Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of November, 1871, the son of David and Mary J. Patton, both natives of Ohio. The father was a prominent contractor of the Queen City. Mr. Patton received his education in the public schools of his home city. At the age of twenty years he started in business life as a bricklayer, and in 1895 he became a contractor in brickwork. He remained in that business until 1907, when he connected himself with the automobile industry of Cincinnati. He is the originator of some very important inventions regarding automobile improvements, and he is also the inventor of a friction drive automobile. In politics, he has always been a faithful Republican. Mr. Patton has been closely connected with the affairs of the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted in 1891 as a Private in Battery B, Ohio National Guards, and from that time until 1900, when he was commissioned Captain of that organization, he had filled every other rank in the battery. During the Spanish-American War he served as First Lieutenant in Troop H., First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In 1898, Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Caroline C. Gamper. He resides at 3000 Paxton Road, Hyde Park, Cincinnati. His place of business is located at Fifth and Eggleston Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### William Wirt Peabody,

Of Madisonville, Ohio, who during a long life of usefulness, was one of the most important factors in the developments of the Ohio Railroad System, was born on the 26th of October, 1836, at Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine, and was a son of William H. and Hannah Marsh Peabody. Well equipped as to education, being a graduate of the Maine State University, in 1854, he started out to make his own way in the world, fortified by good health, good morals and a determination to succeed. He reached Marietta, Ohio, when work was being pushed in laying out the route of the old Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and right there, at the bottom of the ladder, Captain Peabody began his very remarkable railroad career. From carrying surveyors' stakes for the engineer who was laying out the route of the railroad, he was advanced to the position of Secretary to the first President of the road, his manner, intelligence and capacity having attracted the attention of the late Noah L. Wilson, with whom he remained, in that office, for two years. Successively promoted, he became Paymaster, Master of Transportation and General Superintendent of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. His bearing toward others had ever been so genial and considerate, and he had become so popular, that in 1877, when the general railroad strike tied up the business interests of the country and transportation lines in Cincinnati were practically closed, the only undisturbed line was the one over which Captain Peabody presided. His men loyally remained with him, so great was their confidence in his integrity and in the justice of what he demanded of them. He was later made General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; then General Manager, and finally President, a position he resigned to accept that of General Manager of the Trans-Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio System, when Cincinnati lost him, the headquarters being at Chicago. At a later date, in the reorganization which was made by several roads, resulting in the formation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, Captain Peabody accepted the position of Vice-President and General Manager, and was enthusiastically welcomed back to Cincinnati. Although now deceased, no name is held in higher regard in railroad circles than that of Captain Peabody. In other lines of activity, Captain Peabody was no less prominent. During the Civil War he served as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later raised a company which became a part of the Sixty-Fourth Regiment. In civic affairs he has also been conspicuous. He served two successive terms as President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; he was President of the Board of Managers from Ohio, at the World's Fair in Chicago; served four years as President of the Lincoln Club; was for several years a member of the Cincinnati Exposition Commission and President of the tenth and eleventh Expositions, and was President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association for a long time. He also was a 32nd degree Mason and a Knight Templar. On the 2nd of July, 1861, Captain Peabody was married to Sarah E. Ferree, a daughter of Rev. John Ferree, a Methodist minister of Chillicothe. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive, W. W. Peabody, a New York banker, and Mrs. W. A. Hall, of Madisonville. Captain Peabody passed away in 1910, at the residence of his daughter, at Madisonville, Ohio.



**Levi C. Pease,**

Auditor of the Supreme Executive Committee and Past Supreme Counselor of the Order of United Commercial Travelers, was born on the 8th of June, 1848, at Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut. He is the son of Dennis and Eliza Pease, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. Mr. Pease was educated in the district schools and at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn. Upon leaving school, Mr. Pease worked as a clerk in a store, later he filled the position of superintendent in a manufacturing company, and for thirty years he was a "Knight of the Road." He resides at 1845 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Pease is one of the founders of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, one of the largest beneficial organizations in existence. The Order has been called by some of its enthusiastic admirers "The Commercial Travelers' Masonry." This may or may not be a strong phrase. There is daily evidence, however, that there exists a strong bond of sympathy and fellow feeling among the members of this Order that may be witnessed in the cordial relations between wearers of the button who may perhaps hail from widely separated sections of the country. The conception and birth of the Order were brought about through a meeting of the East and West. Levi C. Pease, who was responsible for the ground plan of organization, came from Connecticut, while John C. Fenimore, to whom was assigned the defining of the duties of the officers and the drafting of the ritual, was born in Indiana and has lived in various parts of the West and South. At one time he was engaged in storekeeping in Louisiana. Upon organization, Charles Benton Flagg became the Supreme Secretary of the order, and lent valuable assistance in working out the clerical details at this period. Indeed, the development of the order in its early days was largely due to the indefatigable work of the First Supreme Secretary. The plan of a secret society among commercial travelers without benefits had been tried with indifferent success. Exclusively beneficial organizations for commercial travelers had, some of them, grown up, flourished and decayed. Successors to these, profiting by the sad experience of those gone before, appeared to be occupying the field to the exclusion of all new comers of whatever kind of character. The prospect was not particularly flattering.



L. C. PEASE

The United Commercial Travelers idea was something along the middle ground between the strictly fraternal orders and the strictly beneficial associations. The scheme was not quickly grasped by those to whom it was unfolded, because it seemed to possess no new features, and yet, it was entirely new; so new that it was necessary to blaze a trail all the way. It was here that the combined elements of character possessed by the pioneers in the movement came in for a rare trial of conclusions with the hard conditions presented.

Fortunately, the founders and First Supreme Secretary, possessed in composite, the qualities of intelligent persistence, brilliant leadership, singleness of purpose, tact, executive ability, earnestness, sincerity, optimism, far-sightedness, confidence, resource, tireless energy, good fellowship and supreme patience; all these, in the degree necessary to the accomplishment of the giant task to which they had set themselves. A weakness at any of the above points would have meant failure. Consciously or unconsciously, the plan evolved by them was destined for a large development. It was a wide and nationalized movement from the start; it was not to be confined to any single section or grand division of the country; it was purposed that Eastern thrift and Southern chivalry should join with Northern steadfastness and Western energy in a concert of sympathetic co-operation.

Of the eight men associated as incorporators, L. C. Pease, J. C. Fenimore, C. B. Flagg, F. A. Sells, John Dickey, S. H. Strayer, W. E. Carpenter and C. S. Ammel, no two represented the same line of trade, and all of them were recognized as leaders in their particular field of salesmanship. And, what is more to the point, all of the founders and incorporators who are still living are today active and vitally interested in all that pertains to the Order's welfare, thus showing the unselfish zeal that has prompted them from the beginning. All this is a conclusive proof that the Order of United Travelers of America was not a thing of accidental or freakish conception or growth. The foundation was laid broad and deep, and the superstructure has been reared with grade and symmetry and has grown in prestige and solidity with the passing years. The plan of organization of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America conforms closely to the usages of the standard secret and fraternal bodies. The basis of the plan is the Subordinate Council which may now be found in all the principal commercial centers of the leading states of the union, with several flourishing bodies across the border in Canada. It is in the Subordinate Councils that the degree of the order is exemplified, no further degrees being required for advancement into the two higher bodies of the Order. Good standing in the Subordinate Council, however, is made a condition to a voice and vote in the higher bodies.

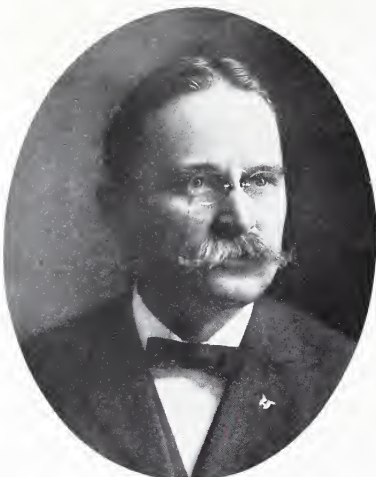
The Order was fortunate in having as one of its founders a ritualist of marked ability. The result of John Cooper Fenimore's labors was a ritual which is a pleasing surprise to the novitiate, without any of the oft-expected burlesque features and entirely free from vulgar or objectionable elements. Building about the Order's tenets of Unity, Charity and Temperance, the ritualist has evolved an initiatory ceremony that is capable of a beautiful and an impressive exemplification, strongly imbued with elevating lessons and thoroughly in keeping with the Order's character, aims and purposes.

The Grand Councils, to which all Subordinate Councils are attached, with the exception of those in detached and scattered territory, are twenty five in number. Meetings of these bodies are held once a year at some city in the jurisdiction, chosen by the Council in session. The Grand Council is made up of representatives from all of the Subordinate Councils in the jurisdiction. Five contiguous Subordinate Councils, by their representatives, may organize a Grand Council; but no less than three Subordinate Councils can maintain one. Grand Councils fix their own basis of representation, and exercise the greatest freedom in the handling of their local and jurisdictional affairs. Only Senior Counselors, Past Counselors or Past Senior Counselors are qualified as representatives to a Grand Council.

The Grand Councils are the educational department of the Order. It is from them that a constant stream of information goes out to the members; and from this source, too, is conducted the business of investigating grievances which members may have against hotel or transportation companies. Many Grand Councils, in addition to this, conduct an information bureau, through which members of the Order are brought into touch with the employers of traveling salesmen, and assistance is given members in securing favorable positions. The Supreme Council is made up of representatives of each of the Grand Councils on the basis of one for every five hundred Subordinate members, or fraction, embraced within the Grand Jurisdiction. The meetings of the Supreme Council are held annually, opening in the last week in June, at the Supreme Headquarters of the Order, in Columbus, Ohio. Grand Counselors, Grand Past Counselors or Past Grand Counselors, are all that are eligible as representatives to the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council is the national law-making body of the Order. Its sessions are in the nature of the annual meetings of a corporation.

As avowed by the articles of incorporation, issued under the general corporation laws of Ohio, January 16th, 1888, "The Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, is organized for the purpose of (1) To unite fraternally all Commercial Travelers of good moral character. (2) To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them; also to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members. (3) To establish an indemnity fund to indemnify its members for total disability or death resulting from accidental means. (4) To secure from all transportation companies and hotels, just and equitable favors for Commercial Travelers as a class. (5) To elevate the moral and social standing of its members.

The headquarters of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America are at Columbus, Ohio, where they occupy a splendid building on the corner of Park and Russell Streets. Mr. Pease's offices are located in that building. Mr. Pease served for two terms as Imperial of the "Ancient Mystic Order of Bagnen."



F. L. PFAFF.

#### Frank L. Pfaff,

A prominent business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, and well known in Democratic politics, was born on the 14th of September, 1858, at Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin. His parents, F. A. Pfaff and Theresa Luckert Pfaff, were natives of Hessen and Hannover, respectively, and had emigrated to the new world about the year 1850. Mr. Pfaff's forefathers were foresters to the King of Hessen, and his father was born in the old forester's house *Jugenheim a. d. Bergstrasse*. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Madison and Cincinnati, but he left the Intermediate school before he had completed his term and went to work. Slowly, but surely, he worked himself up until now he is recognized as one of the prominent business men in the Queen City of the West. He not only is at the head of the well known firm of Buhr, Pfaff & Co., manufacturing confectioners, but also Director in the Merchants National Bank; Vice-President Columbia Bank and Savings Company; Treasurer Confectioner's Review Publishing Company; President George Ast Candy Company and Director of The Rockaway Coaster Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Pfaff is a staunch Democrat. In 1905 he was elected on the Democratic ticket, Vice-Mayor of Cincinnati, serving one term. Two years later he headed the Independent ticket for Mayor. In 1908 he was appointed Jury Commissioner of Hamilton County by the Hamilton County Judges. Fraternally, Mr. Pfaff is a member of Kilwanning Lodge, F. & A. M.; Scottish Rite; Syrian Temple and U. C. T. On the 26th of December, 1885, he was married to Miss Charlotte Heckel. Two children, Viola E. Pfaff and Corinne Pfaff have been the issue of their union. Mr. Pfaff resides at 3418 Whitfield Avenue, Clifton; while his place of business is located at Second and Race Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Julius Pfleger,

Among the men who took a prominent part in building up the leather industry of the Queen City was Mr. Julius Pfleger, who, during a life of usefulness, raised himself from humble beginnings to the rank of one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens Cincinnati could boast of. Mr. Pfleger was a self made man in the noblest and fullest sense of the word, but through all the different stages of his eventful career from the time when he worked as a journeyman in a tannery to his later important position in the field of industry and commerce, his character was always the same—plain and lovable. He was ever ready to relieve poverty, sorrow and distress, to assist a worthy cause and a public enterprise of merit. He was a man of sterling integrity, pleasant disposition, great energy and intellectual force, and possessed the rare gift of making friends wherever he went. To know him meant to like him, of him it may truthfully be said, that he possessed friends by the hundred, but not a single enemy.

Julius Pfleger was a native of Germany. He first saw the light of day in Oberweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, on the 25th of September, 1843, in which city his ancestors had followed the vocation of tanners for many generations. He obtained his education in the elementary schools of his home city until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when upon leaving school he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade in the little tannery owned and operated by his father. Here he learned his trade thoroughly and in all its details. After finishing his apprenticeship, he according to an old German custom traveled as a journeyman through many parts of his native country, and finally concluded to emigrate to America and seek his fortune in the new world. He crossed the ocean, landed at New York and finally reached Cincinnati. He soon found employment in the tannery of Michael Eckert, where he worked for a number of years, as journeyman as well as foreman. He labored hard and faithfully, at the same time saving his earnings and completing his education, and to establish himself in business on a small scale. However, he was not bedded on roses; hard work was in store for him, but willingly and unhesitatingly he struggled along, fully determined to make his mark in life. After a while he formed a partnership with Justin Griess and L. B. Hollmeyer, and organized the firm of Griess, Pfleger Company, which in the course of time has become one of the most important business enterprises in the leather trade of our country. Mr. Pfleger's death occurred on the 2nd of April, 1905. His demise caused grief and mourning all over the city of Cincinnati, for Mr. Pfleger had been closely identified not only with the business life of the Queen City, but also with many social and charitable associations and institutions. Shortly after his arrival in Cincinnati he became a member of the Cincinnati Turngemeinde, one of the oldest Turner Organizations in the United States. Later, upon the organization of the North Cincinnati Turnverein, he became connected with the new society, of which he was a member and officer to the time of his death. He also was an Odd Fellow, a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; President of the Star Building Association; one of the oldest organizations of its kind in Cincinnati, and of a number of charitable associations. During the great Saengerfest in 1899, he served as one of the Directors and was Chairman of the most important committee on buildings. He was married to Miss Kate Silbernagel. One son, Edward Pfleger, was the issue of their union.



**James Emory Porter,**

Secretary of the Firth Sterling Steel Company, at Pittsburg, Pa., and formerly Secretary and Treasurer of The Roanoke Iron Company, Roanoke, Va., and a prominent member of the Ohio Society of Pittsburg, in which organization he occupies the office of President, was born on the 5th of November, 1843, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His father, Thomas A. Porter, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Elizabeth A. Frye Porter, a native of Maryland. Mr. Porter obtained his education in the public schools and at Mount Union College, Ohio. After the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Porter enlisted as a Private in the Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 5th of September, 1861. He was discharged as Sergeant on the 10th of October, 1864. During his service he took part in the battles of Ivy Mountain, Perrysville, Ky., Stone's River, Hoovers Gap, Tenn., Chicamauga, Ga., Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Resaca. He was seriously wounded in the latter battle. Socially, Mr. Porter is a member of the Order of Eastern Star, the Masonic Fraternity, the Pittsburg Athletic Association, and is Past Eminent Commander, Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar. He also belongs to Post 3, Grand Army Republic, and is Past Department Commander, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Grand Army Republic. Mr. Porter resides at Edgewood Park, Pa.



J. E. PORTER.

**Andrew G. Pugh,**

One of the representative business men of Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, the son of Richard Pugh and Elizabeth Pugh, who are natives of Wales and England, and who emigrated to the United States on the 10th of May, 1854. Mr. Andrew

G. Pugh was born in Columbus, Ohio and educated in the Columbus public schools. He started in business life at the age of fourteen years, in the capacity of rodman and chain carrier, with the Civil Engineering firm of Brown Brothers, Columbus, Ohio. Taking up the study of Civil Engineering, Mr. Pugh, later on, became Assistant City Engineer of the city of Columbus, and Assistant Engineer in the office of Chief Engineer of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad Company. He now is interested in street paving contracts, making his specialty asphalt pavements. He is proprietor of Pugh's Asphalt Paving Plant, 450 Woodland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Pugh is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of Goodale Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter No. 155; Columbus Council; a Knight Templar; Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Columbus, Ohio; a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Aladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. Shrine; a member of Chamber of Commerce since 1884, and also a member of "The Ohio Club." On the 25th of October, 1882, Mr. Pugh was married to Miss Mary Helen Black, of Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Pugh died on the 12th of July, 1894, leaving two daughters, Ednah Helen Pugh and Grace Black Pugh. Mr. Pugh resides at 875 Franklin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located at 401 Union National Bank Building, that city.

**Franklin Arnold Ray,**

Professor of Mining Engineering, Ohio State University, is a native Buckeye, born on the 13th of April, 1862, at Rome Township, Ashtabula County, the son of Samuel and Fedelia A. Hulburt Ray. The father, a farmer, was born in Switzerland and emigrated to the United States about the year 1850. He first went to Cleveland, but later settled on a



A. G. PUGH.

farm, where Professor Ray was born and reared. Mrs. Hulburt Ray was a native of Ohio. Professor Ray obtained his education at the country schools and at the Jefferson High School, and at the Ohio State University, graduating from the latter institution in 1887, with the degree of Engineer of Mines. He entered upon his professional work after his graduation and became Chief Engineer of the Columbus Hocking Coal and Iron Company. He held this position for three years and then became Chief Engineer of the Congo Coal Mining Company, Congo, Ohio. After he had been connected with this company for a period of two years, he resigned his position to accept the appointment of Assistant in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Ohio State University. He was afterwards appointed Associate Professor and Professor, and finally, in 1908 was elected Dean of the College of Engineering, Ohio State University, and served two years. Professor Ray is a stockholder in a Springfield, Illinois, Coal Company. His political views are with the Democratic party. On the 20th of June, 1895, he was married to Miss Pauline Hollenbeck. Two daughters were born to them. Professor Ray resides on a farm in Licking County, Ohio. His offices are at 6 Deshler Block, and at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

**Christopher Reichel,**

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the leading citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 8th of May, 1844, in Germany, the son of Martin and Elizabeth Richter Reichel, both natives of the fatherland. He came over to the United States with his parents when an infant. The family settled in Cincinnati, where Christopher Reichel secured his education. He started in business life after leaving school, and when grown to manhood he took a position with Addy, Hull & Co. It was while with them that Mr. Reichel began his teaming operations. He later embarked in the teaming business and the latter increased very rapidly. Afterwards he took his son George into partnership, and upon his father's death, on the 15th of March, 1899, the latter became sole owner of the business. Mr. Reichel was one of the best known citizens of Cincinnati. He was a public-spirited man, quiet and unassuming, strictly devoted to his duties, and never seeking publicity and notoriety. His was the rugged honesty, inherited from his German parentage, and it may be truthfully said, that Mr. Reichel never in all his life had a single enemy. He was a staunch Republican since he became of age, and he has rendered his party very valuable services. In 1895, Mr. Reichel was elected Sheriff of Hamilton County, and re-elected in 1897, only serving two and one-half months of second term. Strict and upright in every dealing, he run his office on business principles, giving satisfaction to the people in general. Hamilton County never had a better Sheriff than Christopher Reichel. Mr. Reichel was a member and Director of the famous Cincinnati Blaine Club and Director of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum.

During the Civil War he served his adopted country as First Sergeant in the 183rd Volunteer Infantry. On the 2nd of October, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary Distler. The widow and four children survived him: George, David L. (Katherine Spaeth), and Chas. D.



A. W. REYNOLDS.

#### Arthur W. Reynolds,

A well known master plumber of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 18th of August, 1870, at Birmingham, England. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, after which, in 1887, he emigrated to the United States, settling in Columbus, Ohio, where he became engaged in the plumbing business. Mr. Reynolds has been prominently connected with the Ohio National Guards. During the War with Spain he served as First Lieutenant and Captain in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw active duty in Porto Rico. At present he is on the retired list with the rank of Major. He is a member of Columbus Camp No. 49, United Spanish War Veterans. In politics, Mr. Reynolds is a Republican. He is President of the City Board of Plumbing Examiners, Columbus, Ohio. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a Knight of Pythias. On the 26th of August, 1896, he was married to Miss Debora Morgan. Four children have blessed their union: Mary, David, William and Debora. The family attend Broad Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Reynolds resides at 122 Sherman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located at 56 Parsons Avenue, that city.

#### Charles C. Richardson,

One of the substantial business men of Hamilton County, Ohio, and President of the Richardson Paper Company, Lockland, Ohio, was born on the 26th of April, 1863, at Cincinnati, the son of James C. and Adelheid Richardson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was a prominent paper manufacturer. Mr. C. C. Richardson was educated in the public schools of Hamilton County and at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., from which latter institution he graduated in 1884. He then devoted himself to the study of law, and, in 1885, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He followed the practice of his chosen profession for a while, but then entered the paper business of his father. He now is, as above stated, President of The Richardson Paper Company, Lockland, and also is one of the Directors of the First National Bank, Lockland. Mr. Richardson is one of the important factors in Republican politics in Hamilton County, and he has served his party in many capacities. In 1896 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, serving one term. Two years later, in 1898, he was elected County Commissioner of Hamilton County. He served the people so well and paid so strict attention to the business of his office, that, in 1901, he was re-elected to the same position for a second term. Again, in 1904, he was before the people as a candidate for County Auditor, and in November of that year he was triumphantly elected to that office. He served until 1904, when, at the expiration of his term of office, he retired to private life. Mr. Richardson is a prominent member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club; he is a Mason of high standing (32nd degree), and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Cincinnati Business Men's Club and in the Queen City Club. In 1889 he was married to Miss Gertrude Galt. One boy and one daughter have been born to them. Mr. Richardson resides at Glendale, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati. His paper works are located at Lockland.

#### John Charles Riley,

Ex-Postmaster of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of the prominent citizens and political factors of the Queen City, was born on the 15th of September, 1843, in Madison, Indiana. His parents were Hugh and Anna (McDonough) Riley, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1832, settled in New York and afterwards moved to Madison, Indiana. In 1844 the family removed to Cincinnati, where, four years later, the father died, the mother surviving him thirteen years. They were Roman Catholics, the son, John C. Riley, was also baptized in that faith, but his education in the affairs of the world made him very liberal in his religious views. Mr. Riley was educated in the Cincinnati public schools. The death of his father, early threw him upon his own resources, and, at the age of fifteen, he began his business career as an errand boy. The boy, however, was ambitious and learned bookkeeping in Bartlett's Commercial College. Thus better equipped, he secured a clerkship in a Cincinnati wholesale hat house and from there went as bookkeeper to the firm of Brown & Vallette, of which he later became a partner under the firm name of J. D. Brown & Company. In 1865 he sold this interest and became associated with McHenry & Carson, this co-partnership dissolving in 1870, when Mr. Riley became a member of the firm of Carson & Company. There he remained until 1875, when he again became associated with McHenry & Company. In 1886 he was appointed Postmaster of Cincinnati by President Cleveland. His administration of the affairs of this office was businesslike and above approach. Mr. Riley is a staunch Democrat and has rendered his party valuable services. He served for two years in the Cincinnati City Council, and for three years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. On the 30th of May, 1864, Mr. Riley was married to Miss Emma N. Baker. Two children were born to them. The family reside on Purcell Avenue, Price Hill. Mr. Riley has held many positions of honor and has been proffered more. Judges Taft and Sage appointed him United States Jury Commissioner for the Western Division of the Southern District of Ohio during their administration. On the 8th of March, 1893, he was offered the position of Chief Clerk of the War Department through Senator Calvin S. Brice, and on April 3rd, 1893, he was tendered the position of Third Auditor of the Treasury Department by President Cleveland. Both of these honorable positions he declined, preferring to live in Cincinnati, among his friends. He died in 1911.



J. C. RILEY.



**Wesley C. Rippey,**

A well known business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Agent of the Longworth Estate, that city, was born on the 14th of September, 1861, in Carlyle, Ills. His parents, Wesley C. Rippey and Caroline Weeks Rippey, were natives of Ohio. Mr. Rippey was educated in the Cincinnati public schools. At the age of twenty-two years he started in public life as a United States Gauger. Later he was United States Deputy Collector; Clerk in the County Engineers Department, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Deputy Treasurer of Hamilton County. In 1907, Mr. Rippey was elected a member of the City Council at large. He has always been a good Republican and has served his party in many capacities. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1895 to Miss Ada C. Lusher. Three children, Tom, Nina and Anna, have blessed their union. The family reside at 4470 Eastern Avenue, Cincinnati. Mr. Rippey's offices are located in the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



W. C. RIPPEY.

**H. J. Ritter,**

Of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, a member of the Seventy-Seventh and Seventy-Eighth General Assembly from Miami County, was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1848. His parents were Isreal Snyder Ritter and Amelia Glase Ritter, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ritter's education was obtained in the common schools at Reading, Pa., and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. After leaving school he entered upon a business career, in which he has been very successful. He is closely connected with the business interests of his home district, being Secretary and Treasurer and General

Manager of the Tippecanoe Building and Manufacturing Co. Formerly he was connected with the firm of Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa., importers of live stock, in the capacity of Foreign Purchasing Agent, having spent the greater part of eight years in Europe.

Mr. Ritter is the inventor of a Farm Gate, Reclining Chair and Swing, Typewriter Desk and Kitchen Cabinet. During the Civil War, Mr. Ritter left college and served as a Private in the United States Signal Corps from the 25th of March, 1864, until the 18th of August, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He is a member of D. M. Rouzer Post No. 393, Grand Army Republic, Knight Templar, 32nd degree Mason, Royal Arcanum and the Tippecanoe Business Club, of which latter organization he is President.

For a period of thirteen years he was a member of the Tippecanoe City Board of Education, and was its President when he resigned. He has been a Republican from the time he cast his first ballot. In November, 1905, he was elected a member of the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly and was re-elected in 1908.

While a member of the Seventy-Seventh, Mr. Ritter served on the following committees: Taxation, Fish and Game, Insurance and Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home. He also was a member of the Special Joint Committees to codify Insurance Laws and to investigate the affairs of the Ohio Penitentiary.

Mr. Ritter, in the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly showed unusual ability, which led the Speaker to appoint him Chairman of the Finance Committee, the most important in the House, and Chairman of the Special Joint Advisory Committee to the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary in remodeling the Penitentiary.

He took an active part in the business affairs of the Legislature, and is the author of laws regulating Computing Scales, Labeling Paints, Remodeling the Ohio Penitentiary

and other important laws. He was married October 14th, 1877, to Ada Lee Woodward, a daughter of Col. J. R. Woodward and Ella Bell Woodward. They have one son, Harry W., a graduate of Yale, and an attorney at law.

**Musco M. Robertson,**

A well known business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 15th of September, 1862, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and is the son of J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Julia N. Day Robertson, both native Virginians. He is of Scotch descent. Both of his grandfathers were Scotchmen. His great grandmother, whose maiden name was Livingstone, was a near relative of the great explorer and missionary, Livingstone. Mr. Robertson was educated in the public and private schools of Albemarle County, Virginia. At the age of eighteen years he started in business life as a traveling salesman. He later became engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Robertson is also President of the Robertson Realty Company. In politics, he is a Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. On the 14th of October, 1891, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Ella R. Shelton. Three children, Helen F. Robertson, Louis M. Robertson and Thomas L. Robertson have blessed their union. The family attend Ninth Street Baptist Church. Mr. Robertson resides at 704 Elberon Avenue. His bank is located on Fifth Avenue and Vine Street, and his real estate business on the corner of Race Street and Eighth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**James W. Rodgers,**

Former Superintendent of the Cincinnati Parks, was born December 4th, 1871, in Jefferson County, Indiana, the son of James O. and Elizabeth E. Ohral Rodgers, both natives of Indiana. The father was a farmer and died when his son James W. was but nine years old. The mother died shortly after, leaving the little boy to drift for himself. He spent



M. M. ROBERTSON.



J. W. RODGERS.

his boyhood days on a farm, working for a living. He began to attend school when thirteen years of age. Seven years later he was able to teach school in Boone County, Kentucky, having obtained his education in the public schools of Hamilton County, and, for three years, in the private school of Professor J. L. Stout. When twenty-four years of age, Mr. Rodgers embarked in business life, conducting a green house. He still is engaged in the flower and plant business, owning large green houses on West Price Hill. In 1900 he was one of the Decennial Appraisers of Delhi Township. He was President of the School Board of Allens School District, Delhi Township, for several years, and for a period of seven years he was Supervisor of the Delhi Township Road District. In this capacity he obtained good practical knowledge of roads, and the splendid condition of the roads in our parks are due to this experience. Mr. Rodgers was appointed Superintendent of the Cincinnati Parks in January, 1906, by the Board of Public Service, and, having served to the great satisfaction of the people was reappointed to a second term in January, 1908. In December, of the same year, he was appointed to the same position by the new Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the National Association of Park Superintendents; of the Society of American Florists and of the Cincinnati Florists Society. On his fathers side, Mr. Rodgers is of Scotch-Irish extraction, while his mothers people came from Germany, the grandfather having been a Methodist Minister. On the 19th of September, 1892, Mr. Rodgers was married to Miss Bertha D. Stout. Mrs. Rodgers died on the 22nd of November, 1900, leaving three daughters. Mr. Rodgers was married for a second time to Miss Martha C. Meyer, on the 19th of April, 1906. One son and one daughter have been the issue of their union. They reside at 726 Wells Street, Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Charles E. Roth,

Former Treasurer of Hamilton County, is a native of Cincinnati, born July 16th, 1866, the son of John C. and Margaret Oehler Roth. His father was born in Rottendorf, near Würzburg, Germany, and emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, where he engaged in the provision business, later on entering the packing business. He, in connection with Mr. Anderegg, organized the packing firm of Anderegg & Roth, now the John C. Roth Packing Company. Mr. John C. Roth was a very prominent business man of Cincinnati. While serving as Treasurer of Hamilton County, he, in November of 1898, met with a fatal accident. The mother of Mr. Chas. E. Roth was a native of Cincinnati. Mr. Chas. E. Roth was educated in the public and parochial schools of Cincinnati. He entered into business life at the age of eighteen years, when he became connected with his father's business. He now is Treasurer of the concern. He also is President of the Cosmopolitan Bank; of the Hotel Savoy Company, and of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange. He is Treasurer of the Twenty-Second Ward Loan and Deposit Company and the Citizens Building Association No. 2; Treasurer of the Consignee's Favorite Box Co.

Politically, Mr. Roth is a faithful Democrat and stands high in the ranks of his party. He is considered to be a future possibility for Governor of Ohio. He was elected Treasurer of Hamilton County in 1905 and in 1908. On the 15th of May, 1888, he was married to Miss Mary B. Hope. Two sons have been the issue of their union. The family reside at Rose Hill, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.



CHAS. E. ROTH.

#### A. Rothwell,

Former Mayor of Hamilton, Ohio, and one of the substantial business men of that city, was born on the 12th of April, 1864, at New York, the son of A. Rothwell, a Public Auctioneer. The family originally came from England. When twelve years of age, Mr. Rothwell, with his parents, came to Dayton, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. Upon leaving school he entered into the business of his father in which he remained for a period of twelve years. Coming to Hamilton, Ohio, he purchased the Matthias Stove store on Main Street, later opening the stove store at 25 High Street, Hamilton, under his own name. Mr. Rothwell has been a faithful Republican all his mature life and he has served his party in many capacities. In 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the Hamilton Board of Public Service, filling the offices of Overseer of the Poor and of Secretary of the Board at the same time. In 1909 he was elected to his present position of Mayor of Hamilton. Mayor Rothwell is prominently connected with Secret Societies. He is a prominent K. of P., Mason, Elk; a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Cincinnati Blaine Club. In 1887, Mr. Rothwell was married to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Shaw. Two sons and one daughter have been born to them. Mr. Rothwell is a public-spirited man; a splendid official and an ideal citizen. He resides at 217 Ross Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.

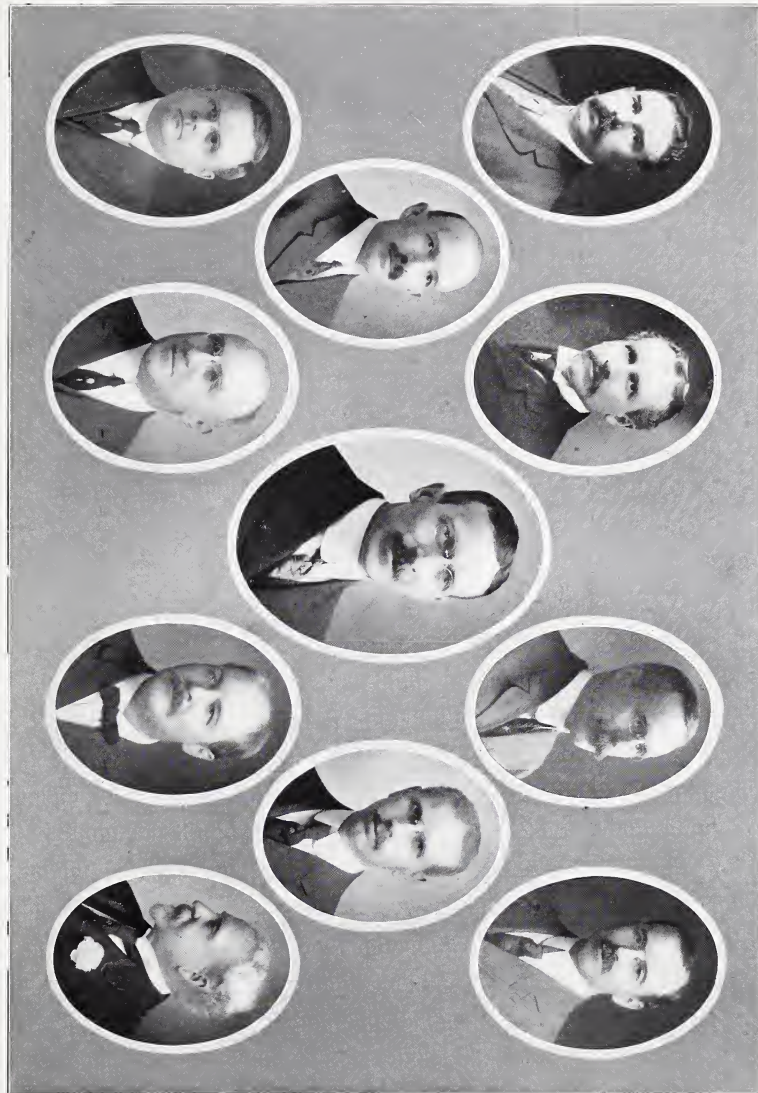
#### Basil W. Rowe,

Express Official; Second Vice-President, trustee and member of the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company; Vice-President and Director of Adams Land and Building Company; Vice-President and Director of Adams Vehicle Company; President and Director of Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company; President and Director of the Weir Frog Company; Director of American Exchange National Bank, New York; Associated Merchants Company; Manhattan Delivery Company; Standard Trust Company of New York, and United Dry Goods Company. Mr. Rowe is a member of the Economic Club; Ohio Society of New York; Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Museum of Natural History; Civil Service Reform Association, Railroad Club; New York Club and Automobile Club of America. Residence, 57 West Fifty-Eighth Street. Address, 71 Broadway, New York.

#### John J. Ryan,

Capitalist, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 9th of August, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Michael Ryan, an undertaker, and Helen Considine Ryan, both natives of Ireland. Mr. John J. Ryan received his education at St. Joseph's College, and at St.





**Officers Ohio Society of Philadelphia, 1911-1912**

F. J. MOORE, 1st Vice-President.  
JOHN E. GEUSEMER, Secretary.  
WALTER M. WOOD, Trustee.

E. C. CRAIN, Trustee.  
F. A. KISSEL, Trustee.

C. H. GRAVES, President.  
DWIGHT M. LOWRY, Trustee.

E. O. MOSIER, Trustee.  
C. L. BUNDY, Trustee.

LEE W. SQUIER, 2d Vice-President.  
S. S. GARWOOD, Trustee.

Xavier's College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then started in business life as a clerk at Reeds Hotel, Cincinnati. Later he became engaged in the banking and brokerage business. Mr. Ryan is interested in many business enterprises. He is Vice-President of The Syndicate Theatres Co.; President of the Normandy Real Estate Improvement and Building Company; Director in the International Theatrical Company, and President of the John J. Ryan Theatrical Company. On the 24th of August, 1897, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Anna V. O'Leary, of St. Louis, Mo. Three daughters have been born to them: Marie, Helen and Frances. Mr. Ryan resides at 1105 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. His offices are located at 315 Vine Street, that city.



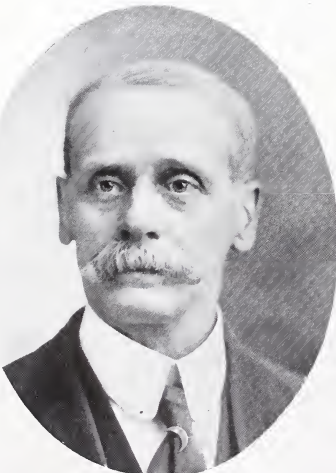
J. J. RYAN.

#### Colonel A. C. Sands,

Deceased, who during a long life of usefulness was one of the most prominent men of Ohio, a man who helped to shape the destinies of the state, was born in Elmira, New York, on the 17th of May, 1833. He came to Ohio at the age of twenty-one, with his father and two brothers, to build on contract, a portion of the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad, running from Portsmouth to Newark. He made his permanent home, together with his family, in Logan, Hocking County, and here resided from 1854 until 1861, when he came to Cincinnati. Politically, Mr. Sands was, in early life, a free soil Democrat, and maintained his allegiance to that party up to the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in 1856. Ardently devoted to the cause of Senator Douglass, and alarmed at the domination of the slave-holding South over the party, the action of the Convention in ignoring Douglass' pre-eminent claims, and in nominating Buchanan, convinced Mr. Sands that a conflict must soon ensue between the North and the South. Determined to be found on the side of the Union, he cast his fortunes with the young Republican party just coming to the front under Fremont. While at Logan, Mr. Sands had been appointed Superintendent of the Muskingum improvement, under the direction of the Board of Public Works. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District to the National Republican Convention which nominated Lincoln. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, and removed to Cincinnati to accept the appointment, resigning his superintendency on the Public Works. He served four years as Marshal, and was reappointed by President Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate. The advent and peculiar course of President Andrew Johnson, however, brought him into open conflict with the administration. Strenuous efforts were being made at that time to secure the support of the office holders for the new order of things, and Postmaster General Randall, as President of the so-called Union Club, addressed to them a circular asking their continued support of the administration. Mr. Sands replied in a letter, expressing very vigorous, disapprobation of the President's course, which got into print and was widely circulated. His dismissal from office was the expected and natural result. Since then, until the time of his death, on the 17th of November, 1895, Mr. Sands had been engaged in various commercial pursuits. He was for some time President of the Second National Bank of Hamilton; he was connected with the Cincinnati "Times" for a period of many years, and also was for a few terms, President of the Cincinnati Board of Education. Colonel Sands enjoyed the friendship of many men of national reputation. He was the friend of President Lincoln, of President Hayes, of United States Senator Benjamin F. Wade and of many others.

#### Erasmus D. Sawyer,

Former Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home, Xenia, Ohio, was born January 18th, 1843, at Brimfield, Portage County, Ohio. His father, a native of Massachusetts, of English ancestry, was a cooper by trade and died when his son Erasmus D. was still an infant. Mr. Sawyer's mother, Sarah Boosinger Sawyer, was born in Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Sawyer was educated in the common schools and at the high school in his native county. When he had taken one term in the latter school, the Civil War broke out, and, in November, 1861, young Sawyer run away and joined the Union Army, enlisting in the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which the later President, James A. Garfield, was then Colonel. During the following three years, Mr. Sawyer served as a private and non-commissioned officer, taking part in all the battles and skirmishes his regiment was engaged in, at Middle Creek, Ky., Chickasaw Bluff, Cumberland Gap, Ky., Fort Hyndman, Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills and the Siege of Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged on the 19th of November, 1864. Upon his return from the war, Mr. Sawyer for two years worked in a store at Brimfield, then moving to Cleveland, Ohio, where for the next twenty-two years he was engaged in the shoe business. He then entered the investment business, making his specialty mining investments in Mexico, Alaska and the Western States. In politics, Mr. Sawyer has always been a faithful Democrat and he has served his party in many capacities. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Cleveland City Council, serving one term in that body. He was elected Sheriff of Cuyahoga County, in 1882, and after having served one term, was, in 1884, defeated for a second term, but, in 1886 and again in 1888, he was triumphantly elected to two more terms as Sheriff. In 1890 and 1891 he filled the office of Deputy State Oil Inspector. He was appointed Superintendent of the above named institution by Governor Harmon, in 1909. Socially, Mr. Sawyer is a member of the



E. D. SAWYER.



Grand Army Republic, the Elks and the Masonic Fraternity. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary J. Kelso, who died in 1908. During his incumbency in office, Mr. Sawyer resided at Xenia. His home is in Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Adam Schantz,

One of the leading business men of Dayton, Ohio, and President of the Dayton Breweries Company, was born on the 16th of December, 1867, in Dayton. His father, Adam Schantz, was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1862, settling in Dayton, Ohio, where he became engaged in the pork packing business, later establishing the big brewery which bears his name. Mr. Schantz's mother, Mrs. Salome Latin Schantz, was born in Brookville, Ind. Mr. Adam Schantz attended the public schools of his native city until he became twelve years of age, when he entered his father's pork packing establishment. Some years after he attended a Commercial College, preparing himself for a business career. In 1881 he became connected with the Schantz Brewing Company. He now is President of the Dayton Breweries Company, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of Adam Schantz; President of The Dayton Street Railway Company; President of The Dayton Citizens Electric Company; President of The Edgmont Realty Company and President of The Buckeye Building and Loan Association. For two terms he has been President of The Ohio Brewers' Association. He is independent in politics. Socially, he is a member of the Elks, Golden Eagle and K. of P. On the 1st of January, 1901, Mr. Schantz was married to Miss Mary Eve. They reside at Oakwood, near Dayton, Ohio.



A. A. SCHANTZ.

#### Arnold A. Schantz,

General Manager of The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, Detroit, Mich., was born in Galion, Crawford County, Ohio, on the 10th of April, 1861, a son of John and Barbara A. Buckingham Schantz, the former of whom was born in Lingerfelt, Bavaria, Germany, the latter in Ohio, a representative of one of the old and honored families of the Buckeye State. John Schantz took up his residence in Mansfield, Ohio, about 1864, and became one of the leading merchants and influential citizens of that place, where he was also for many years, manager and one of the proprietors of the Miller Opera House. He is still living, his wife died in 1902. Mr. A. A. Schantz was about three years of age at the time the family removed to Mansfield. He obtained his early education in the common schools of that place and later at the Mansfield High School. At the age of fourteen years he started his career as Mansfield Agent of the Cincinnati papers, and from there held a position as Clerk in a general store. At the age of sixteen years, he secured a position as General Delivery Clerk in the Mansfield Postoffice, and one year later was promoted to the office of Superintendent of Carriers. In 1880 he secured the local agency of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, and during his vacation he organized a party and conducted an excursion over the lines of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company to Mackinac and the following year secured a larger party for the same trip. So marked was his success in this direction that the officials of the line, in 1881, tendered him the position of Traveling Passenger Agent, which he accepted. Appreciation of his efforts were not denied and he won rapid promotions as follows: 1884, General Western Traveling Agent; 1891, Assistant General Passenger Agent; 1892, General Passenger Agent; 1902, General Superintendent & Passenger Traffic

Manager, and member of Board of Directors, and in 1907 he was elected General Manager. He also is one of the Directors of The White Star Line, and a Director of the Detroit Creamery Company. He is also a valued member of the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence River Association of which he served as President in 1889. He is a member of the Executive Committee in the Passenger Association of the United States of which he was President in 1901-1902-1903, also a member of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents and of the Executive Committee of the Association of the Passenger Steamboat Lines. The following is a record of his social and semi-business associations in Detroit: Member of the Detroit Club; Detroit Yacht Club; life member of the Fellowship Club; Detroit Golf Club; Aero Club of Michigan; Detroit Light Guard; Ex-President of the Ohio Society; Transportation Club, of which he was President the first two terms of its existence; Detroit Board of Commerce and Commercial League; Director in the Newsboys' Association; member of Detroit Lodge No. 34, B. O. P. E.; of the Masonic Fraternity; Palestine Blue Lodge, King Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M., Detroit No. 1, Knight Templars; 32nd degree Mason; Moslem Temple; Mystic Shrine, and on the 15th of September, 1908, he attained the thirty-third and supreme degree in Scottish Rite Masonry.

#### George Schantz,

Vice-President of The Dayton Breweries Company and President of The Schantz & Schwind Brewing Company; President of the Gem City Realty Company, and Director of The First Savings and Banking Company, and one of the most prominent business men of Dayton, Ohio, is a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born on the 8th of April, 1851, the son of Friedrich Schantz, a miller, baker and peasant. He received his early education in the schools of the fatherland. When sixteen years of age he emigrated to the United States and came to Dayton, Ohio, finding employment in the Schwind Brewery. Here he remained for a period of nine years, serving three years as laborer and six years as foreman. In 1881, he, with his brother Adam Schantz, founded the Schantz Brewery, which in the course of time became a prominent factor in the business interests of Dayton. Mr. George Schantz looked after the practical part of the business, and under his management the products of the firm became famous. Politically, he is an adherent of the Democratic faith. He was married to Miss Tilly Rehfuß, of Greenville, Ohio. They reside at Dayton View, Dayton, Ohio.

#### Paul Schob,

A well known music engraver and printer at Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of Zeitz, Great Duchy Saxony Meiningen, Germany, and was born on the 18th of January, 1868. He is the son of Hermann Schob, who was a well known and prosperous innkeeper in the above



GEO. SCHANTZ.

mentioned city. At the age of thirteen years, Mr. Schob was apprenticed to a music engraver, where the boy learned the business in which in after years he has become very successful. In 1886, Mr. Schob left the fatherland and emigrated to the United States, taking up the business of music engraver in Cincinnati. Thanks to his ability and executive talent, he now enjoys the distinction of having the largest business in his line in the United States and Canada, and from his place of business, located on the corner of Elm and Fifth Streets, millions of sheet music are distributed to all parts of this and other countries. Mr. Schob is a member of the following societies and orders, in which he is immensely popular: Masonic Fraternity; Cincinnati Liederkreis; North Cincinnati Turnverein; Elks and the Volunteer Bowling and Minstrel Club. In 1894 Mr. Schob was united in marriage to Miss Laura Motzkus. A visit to the establishment conducted by Mr. Schob will well repay anyone interested in his line of work.



F. O. SCHOEDINGER.

of Elks; the Knights of Pythias, etc. Mr. Schoedinger at present is doing business for himself under the firm name of F. O. Schoedinger, 146 and 148 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturer of metal window frames, sashes, steel ceilings, etc.

#### Robert D. Schultz,

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was a prominent citizen and business man of Zanesville, Ohio, was born on the 7th of January, 1839, at Zanesville, the son of William and Evelina Darlington Schultz. He was reared and educated in his native city. In his young manhood he was employed as clerk on the Muskingum Steamers, commanded by his uncles, James and Harvey Darlington, and later entered the soap factory which his father had operated since 1853, and learned the art which made him wealthy. In 1866, he and John Hoge purchased the works from William Schultz, and the skill and industry of Schultz and the keen business acumen of Hoge developed the small soap works of 1866 into one of the most prominent and profitable industries of the country, the name of Schultz & Company being known throughout the land wherever soap was used. When Mr. Schultz had ceased the manual occupation of the business he always gave his occupation as "soap boiler," and was proud of his skill and knowledge as such. Mr. Schultz was among the most attentive and industrious workmen in the factory until the construction of the Opera Block was commenced, when he became superintendent of that work and that he might be ubiquitous and watch the building and the factory he had the first telephone line in Zanesville built between the Opera Block and the factory in South Seventh Street. The half square of buildings known as the Opera Block, including Gold and Choral Halls and the Opera House were all erected under Mr. Schultz's personal observation and the model theatre of thirty years ago was his passion and was conducted by him for a number of years. It was his almost sole diversion, and its rules have become standard throughout the country. Mr. Schultz was modest, unpretentious, unostentatious and popular, and prosperity did not change "Bob" into "Mr." Schultz with those he was familiar as a "soap boiler." Neither was he undignified or unmindful of his rights and position as a successful, energetic business man. He was entirely self made, honest, generous, a true friend and universally respected and loved. In 1865 he was married to Sarah Van Horne, daughter of Bernard Van Horne, by whom he had two sons, Bernard Van Horne and William Darlington Schultz. Upon the death of his wife he made his home with his mother. In fraternity circles he was a K. of P., Elk, and Mason in all grades of the American and Scottish Rites, including the Shrine, and for many years he was Treasurer of the local commandery. Mr. Schultz was a large holder of real estate and was interested in many Zanesville business enterprises. At his death, which occurred on the 14th of October, 1899, he was Vice-President and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the First National Bank of Zanesville, Vice-President of the Zanesville Electric Light Company, and Director of the Brown Manufacturing Company. In politics, he was a Democrat, but that fact made little difference with Republican votes, who were always ready to serve "Bob" Schultz, and he served the city faithfully and satisfactorily in both the Board of Trustees of the Waterworks and the City Council. He was one of the several councilmen who braved so-called popular sentiment and voted against the temperance crusaders in 1874, because he believed the movement ineffectual and ill-advised. When he died the whole city mourned for him.

#### Peter Schwab,

One of the principal business men of Butler County, Ohio, and President of the Cincinnati Brewing Company, of Hamilton, is a native of Bavaria, in which country he first saw the light of day on the 27th of May, 1838. He emigrated to the United States in 1850, landing in New Orleans, coming to Cincinnati by river, then to Hamilton by Canal. He located at Hamilton and has lived



PAUL SCHOB.



there ever since. Learning the trade of cooper, Mr. Schwab was engaged in his vocation for a number of years. In 1865 he, in partnership with Jas. Fitton and Henry Schlosser, organized the commission firm of Peter Schwab & Co., at Cincinnati, which continued until 1866. In 1868, in partnership with General Ferd. Van Derveer and Herman Reutti, bought the John W. Sohn Brewery. Two years later he withdrew from the business, but in 1874 he purchased the brewery from Van Derveer and Reutti, becoming the sole owner. The capacity of the plant was only small in the beginning, consisting of but fifty barrels a day, but still the brewery was too large for Hamilton. He had to struggle hard to make both ends meet, but Mr. Schwab stuck it out. In 1875 the business was incorporated under the name Cincinnati Brewing Company; in 1890, an artificial ice plant was added to the brewery, and under the careful supervision of Mr. Schwab the business grew until now it is one of the most important industries of the hustling city of Hamilton. Mr. Schwab is also interested in numerous other enterprises in Butler County. He has been a Democrat since he became of age. He has been very active in politics and his influence has been felt in National, State and County politics. For twelve years he has been a member of the Hamilton Board of Education. He also served as a member of the Sewer and Paving Commission of Hamilton. Mr. Schwab resides at Hamilton, Ohio.



A. H. SWARTZ.

#### Albert Henry Swartz,

Was born at North Berne, Fairfield County, Ohio, September 22nd, 1860. His father, Eli Swartz, was a farmer and enlisted as a volunteer in the Forty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the War of the Rebellion. Eli Swartz was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862. Eli was a son of Henry Schwartz (original spelling) who was one of the pioneers of now Berne Township, Fairfield County, and came from near Lancaster, Pa. Schwartz's old grist mill, built in the early days on the Rush Creek near Sugar Grove, still stands, and at last reports was still doing business. It is one of the early "land marks" built by the Schwartz family. Elizabeth A., was the wife of Eli Swartz, and still living (1908), and was a daughter of Samuel Jackson. Samuel Jackson came from Virginia in early youth, and was for several years an educator in the early school system of Ohio. He was a farmer by vocation. Mr. Jackson was identified with all public movements in the interest of Fairfield County's early history, and was frequently honored by public office by its citizens.

A. H. Swartz at the age of twelve years was thrown on his own resources, and together with his brother, the late Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Ex-Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, supported his widowed mother and family. His education was received from the district schools of the country. When eighteen he was in the grocery business at Delaware, and a year later with a wholesale house in Columbus. In his twentieth year he became a stock clerk with the Columbus Buggy Co., of Columbus. In this great industrial institution, the greatest of its kind, he steadily worked his way upward to the position of stockkeeper and Assistant Contracting Agent, which he resigned in 1899. Mr. Swartz became the Supreme Treasurer of The Fraternal Mystic Circle, January 1st, 1900, a

Fraternal Beneficial Society of National standing, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, but an original Ohio Society. In this position he received and paid out more than eight millions of dollars, and his books and accounts balanced to a cent, without loss, when he resigned in 1907, to accept the position offered him as Assistant to the President of the same corporation.

Mr. Swartz never would accept a nomination for a political office, although often requested to by his friends. His preference always being for a commercial life. While a resident of Columbus he always took an active interest in politics and served for many years on the Republican County Executive Committee. And it was through the untiring hard work of this Committee that Franklin County and the City of Columbus was safely anchored in the Republican column. Mr. Swartz gave to each campaign his earnest thought and attention, and his judgment and execution of plans was a large factor in Republican success.

He married Miss Ida M. Weadon, a daughter of Fred Weadon, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1887, and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1900, where he still lives and is engaged in business. Mr. Swartz has always been interested in the lodge and belongs to many of the leading secret societies. Was for eight years identified with the Ohio National Guard and a member of the old Fourteenth Regiment (now known as the Fourth). In 1898 he helped to raise a regiment for the Spanish-American War, which was entirely composed of men whose fathers fought in the War of 1861, Sons of Veterans Regiment. Owing to the early termination of this war the regiment was never called into service. Governor Bushnell had already expressed his intention of calling the regiment into service and to commission Mr. Swartz as Major of the same, an honor which was not only acceptable but agreeable.

#### Samuel J. Swartz,

Deceased, a brother of Mr. Albert Henry Swartz, was during a life of usefulness, one of the leading members of the Franklin County Bar. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in the year of 1859. He received a thorough education in the schools of his native county, after which he entered Fairfield Union Academy, at Pleasantville, Ohio, and finally attended Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1881. His first business experience was a traveling salesman, and he continued a "knight of the road" for a period of five years, when he began the reading of the law, and was duly admitted a member of the Franklin County Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1888, at once beginning the practice of his chosen profession. His ability in legal matters soon gained him a large clientele. Early in 1897, Mr. Swartz was appointed Police Judge by Governor Bushnell, a vacancy having occurred, and in April of the same year he was regularly elected to the same position which he filled with great ability, being the only Republican elected on the city ticket. Two years later Mr. Swartz was elected to the honorable office of Mayor of the city of Columbus. He had the distinction of being chosen the first Mayor on the Republican ticket within twelve years. His administration was clean, upright and void of partisanship, and the government of the Capital City was conducted upon an economical, safe basis and thoroughly commendable principles. After the expiration of his term of office, Mayor Swartz resumed his private practice, in which he was engaged until the time of his death. He was a lawyer of noted ability and good judgment, honest and upright in all his dealings and respected by all who came in contact with him.

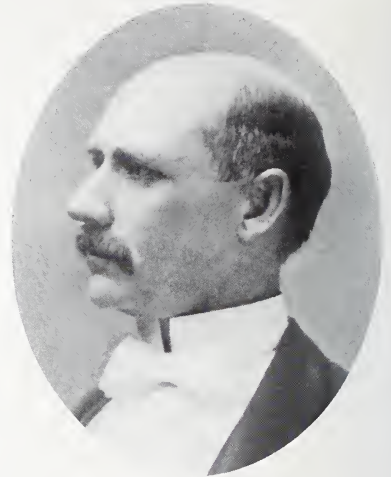
#### Nathan Bay Scott,

United States Senator from West Virginia, is a native Ohioan, born in Guernsey County, where he also received his common school education. After the breaking out of the Civil War, Senator Scott enlisted in the Union Army and served his country until 1865,

when he was mustered out. He returned to private life and engaged in the manufacturing of glass at Wheeling, W. Va., where he has resided ever since. He is vitally interested in the business affairs of that city and is President of the Central Glass Works and Vice-President of the Dollar Savings Bank of Wheeling. Senator Scott has always been a staunch Republican and he has served his party and the people in general in many capacities. In 1880 he was elected to the City Council of Wheeling and served two years as President of the Second Branch. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and having served with distinction was re-elected to the same office in 1886. In 1898, President McKinley appointed Mr. Scott to the position of Internal Revenue Collector. He entered office on the first of January, 1898. On the 25th of January of the year following the Legislature of West Virginia elected Mr. Scott a member of the United States Senate, and in this high position he has served ever since, having been re-elected in 1905. In 1886, Senator Scott became a member of the Republican National Committee from which time on he has served continuously until now, having been a member of the Executive Committee a greater portion of that time. The Senator resides at Wheeling, W. Va.

#### Robert Pittis Scott,

A leading manufacturer of Southeastern Ohio, and a man well known in State politics, was born on the 1st of October, 1851, at Lisbon, Ohio, the son of John W. and Jane Pittis Scott. The father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and his mother of the Isle of Wight, England. They had emigrated to the United States about 1820. Mrs. Scott was a cousin of Sir Francis Pittis, Newport, Isle of Wales. The father was one of the greatest artisans and mechanics of his time and has made a number of early musical instruments, one of which is in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Robert P. Scott received his education in the common schools, by private instruction and he also took a course in mathematics at John Hopkins University. He started in business life at the age of fourteen years. He now is one of the most prominent manufacturers of Southeastern Ohio and also interested in numerous industrial enterprises. He has invented a new Valvular Parachute; a Flying Machine; the only successful Peach Peeler on the market, and a Pea Huller, the only machine of its kind which is able to hull peas from vines on the field. Mr. Scott is the owner of the Sinclair Scott Company, manufacturers of automobiles, at Baltimore, Md., and the head of the Chisholm-Scott Co., at Cadiz, Ohio, manufacturers of the Pea Huller. He is the author of "Cycling Art and Energy," published in 1889. In politics, Mr. Scott is affiliated with the Republican party. Socially, he is a Mason, being initiated on his twenty-first birthday. He is married and has two living daughters. He resides in the pretty little city of Cadiz, Ohio.



R. P. SCOTT.

#### Butler Sheldon,

A prominent business man of Columbus, Ohio, and Vice-President of The Sheldon Dry Goods Company of that city, was born on the 6th of February, 1874, in Columbus, Ohio, the son of Robert E. and Mary E. Butler Sheldon, both natives of Ohio. He received his education in the public and high schools of Columbus, Ohio. At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Sheldon entered his fathers' business, operating under the firm name of Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, conducting a general wholesale dry goods business, and recently absorbed by The Sheldon Dry Goods Company, of which he is now Vice-President. Mr. Sheldon has always been a faithful Republican, and he has served his party in many capacities. Since May 4th, 1908, he has been filling the office of Mayor of Marble Cliff, Ohio, serving his second term now. Mr. Sheldon is interested in many business enterprises of his native city. He is President of The Columbus Railway Company; President of The Columbus Light, Heat and Power Company; President of The Columbus Traction Company, and one of the Directors of The Commercial National Bank of Columbus. On the 12th of April, 1898, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Harriet J. Tilney, of Orange, N. J. Two sons have been born to them, Ralph Sheldon, born on the 26th of August, 1899, and Butler Sheldon, Jr., born on the 15th of August, 1901. The family attend Central Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Sheldon resides at Marble Cliff, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Columbus.



BUTLER SHELDON.

#### Louis F. Siebenthaler,

Proprietor of the Lion Brand Compressed Yeast Company, established 1885, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a prominent business man of that city, was born in Lawrenceville, Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 14th of September, 1861, coming to Cincinnati in 1870, where he received a public school education.

At the age of fourteen years he went into the grocery business, as clerk, and remained in same for a period of seven years. In 1885 he went into the yeast business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Siebenthaler is the son of the late George W. Siebenthaler and Rosina Hofman Siebenthaler, both natives of Indiana. Mr. Siebenthaler's grandparents emigrated from Germany in the year 1831 and located in Cincinnati where the grandfather and his brother followed the profession of musicians, playing clarinet and violin, they being the first German musicians who came to Cincinnati. They remained in the Queen City for some years, but after a serious Cholera Epidemic went to Indiana, where Mr. Siebenthaler's father as well as he himself were born. Mr. Siebenthaler is independent in politics. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; a member of Syrian Temple.



L. C. SIEBENTHALER.



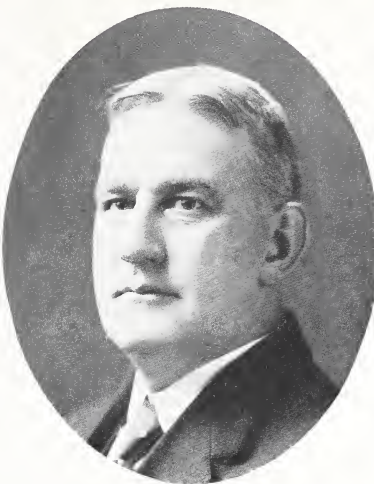
On the 15th of June, 1887, he was married to Miss Mollie Mohlenhoff, a daughter of the late John A. Mohlenhoff. Five children blessed their union: Erma, Hilda, Harold, Louis, Jr., and Thecla. Mr. Siebenthaler's residence and place of business are located at 2359 McMicken Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### William H. Simonton,

Retired, formerly one of the leading business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 27th of April, 1847, at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, the son of Hiram Simonton and Elizabeth Smell Simonton, both natives of Ohio. He was educated in the Columbus schools, after which he entered business life, in which he became very successful. Mr. Simonton has always been a staunch Democrat and he has served his party in many capacities. He entered upon his public career at the age of thirty-one years, as Deputy Clerk of Franklin County. Later, in 1890, he was elected to the position of County Clerk, an office he filled with marked ability and with credit to himself and his constituents in general. Upon leaving office, Mr. Simonton became engaged in the electrical construction business, in which he remained until December 11th, 1909, when he retired into private life. Socially, Mr. Simonton is a member of the B. P. O. E. He was married to Miss Rosina Yaisle. One son, Mark Simonton, was born to them. He succeeded his father in business, with offices in the Building of the Columbus Savings Bank and Trust Company, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Scott Small,

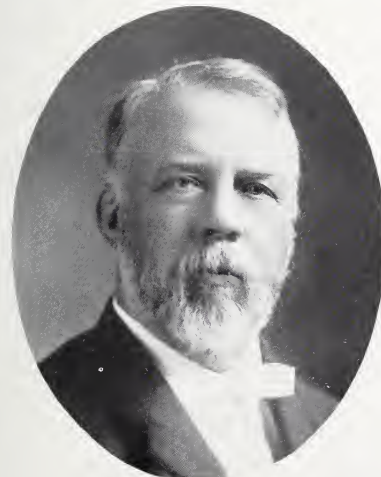
Former Director of Public Safety, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born November 7th, 1857, at Harrison, Ohio, the son of John A. and Margaret Small. His father was a native of England and emigrated to the United States when a babe. Mr. Small's mother was born in Cincinnati and is of Irish descent. Mr. Small was educated in the common and high schools of Harrison, Ohio, and at the Queen City Commercial College, Cincinnati, graduating from the latter institution in 1880. He afterwards entered the journalistic field, in which he became very successful. He has always been a staunch Republican many years. In 1907, Mr. Small was appointed Secretary to Mayor Markbreit, taking hold of his position on January 1st, 1908. In July, 1909, he was appointed Director of Public Safety. Mr. Small is a member of the Blaine Club and of the Cuvier Press Club, Cincinnati. On the 28th of June, 1893, he was married to Miss Millicent Grimm, of Cincinnati. Mr. Small resides at 20 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati. His office is in the City Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.



SCOTT SMALL.

#### Amor Smith, Jr.,

Manufacturer, was born in Dayton, October 22nd, 1840, son of Amor and Sarah (Spencer) Smith, and a descendant of John Smith, the first of the family in America. His father (1812-1890) was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, but in 1819, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1832 to Dayton, Ohio, where he carried on the manufacture of candles, soap and tallow. The firm name was Amor Smith until 1866, when it became Amor Smith & Co., and in 1868 a branch was established at Baltimore, Md., under the name of Amor Smith & Sons, his partners being his two sons, Amor and Leander Smith. Amor



AMOR SMITH, JR.

Smith, Sr., was the inventor of a wheel for reducing cracklings, a pussplate for extracting lard and tallow from cracklings, and a perforated dryer for the manufacture of ammoniacal matter. The son, after attending common schools and Herron's private school in Cincinnati, entered the Swedenborgian University at Urbana, Ohio, but left before completing the course to join his father in business. In 1865 he was admitted to partnership. In 1870 Mr. Smith was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati, and Chairman of the Street Committee, by virtue of which he became a member of the Board of City Commissioners. He was Chairman of the Hamilton County Republican Executive Committee in 1875 and carried the county for the Republicans in face of a Democratic Supremacy of five years' standing, and in 1876, carried the county for Rutherford B. Hayes. He was also Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the \$6,000,000 bond issue of 1873; voted to build the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the greatest railroad enterprise ever projected by a single city, and in 1878 had charge of a second loan of \$2,000,000. On June 8, 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes, Collector of the First Internal Revenue District of Ohio, and served three and one-half years, handling the sum of \$12,000,000 per annum. After being relieved of his official duties, Mr. Smith resumed his position as an active member of his father's two firms. In 1880 he served on the committee which negotiated the purchase of the old government building in Cincinnati for the use of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1882 he was nominated for Congress, and in 1884 was chosen a Delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Smith was elected Mayor of Cincinnati in 1885, and in this term it became his duty to reorganize the police force under the reform act of March 30th, 1886. Mr. Smith nominated to the Police Board everyone of the four hundred members of the force, which

included its two First Chiefs, Arthur G. Moore and Philip Deitsch. He was re-elected Mayor of Cincinnati in 1887. Under him the city became a model municipality; the streets were improved at an expense of \$4,000,000, and corruption in various departments was exposed. A sympathetic strike originated by freight handlers, and involving 30,000 men, was quelled without bloodshed. United States Troops were called in as a preventive, and a meeting of representatives of the labor organizations being called and addressed by Mayor Smith, who took the ground that the differences between the strikers and their employers were matters to be settled between themselves, but a breach of the peace was a matter in which it became the duty of the authorities to interpose in the interest of law and order. That, he declared emphatically, would be done and his firmness and fearlessness thus prevented what might have been a serious disturbance. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Foraker one of the members of a Board of Water Commissioners to provide a better water supply for the city and was chosen its President. He was a member of the Board of City Affairs in 1898-1899. He is a Scottish Rite 32nd degree Mason; a member of the Syrian Shrine and of the Order of Itan-nic-nic; Past Exalted Ruler of Cincinnati Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Young Men's Blaine Club and of the Stamina Republican League. He was

appointed Surveyor of Customs for part of Cincinnati, by President Roosevelt, in 1903; reappointed in 1907, retiring at the expiration of his second term. He was married in Cincinnati, May 27, 1863, to Mary Jane, daughter of Henry Kessler, by whom he had two sons, Kessler and Alvin Smith, and a daughter, Leonora S., wife of John G. Robinson. Mrs. Smith died in 1873, and he was again married to Ida, daughter of Abner J. Sennett, in 1887.



J. E. SOHN.

#### Julius Edward Sohn,

One of the leading business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 2nd of November, 1858, in Cincinnati, the son of Mr. J. G. Sohn, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who had emigrated to the United States in 1842, and settled in Cincinnati, where he became connected with the brewing interests of that city. Mr. J. Edward Sohn received a very careful education in the public schools of his native city, after which he attended Woodward High School. He entered business life upon leaving school, accepting a position as clerk with the grocery firm of B. G. Stall & Co., Cincinnati. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Sohn entered the firm of his father, the J. G. Sohn Brewing Company, making himself familiar with all the details of that business. He remained a member of the firm until the 25th of October, 1900. On the 19th of December, of the same year, Mr. Sohn, in connection with Mr. Michael Keck, purchased the controlling interest in the Schaller Brewing Company, Cincinnati, becoming President and General Manager of the concern. Under his careful and business-like administration the output of the firm was increased from 15,000 to 38,000 barrels per year. Mr. Sohn is a public-spirited citizen, always ready to further the interests of his city. He is President of St. John's Church (German Protestant), and a member of the Elks, K. of P., National Union, Masonic Fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a 32nd degree Mason, K. of H. and of the Commercial Travelers, in which organization he has held many positions of honor and trust. On the 16th of March, 1881, Mr. Sohn was married to Miss Amelia Hermann, of Cincinnati. Five children have blessed their happy union: Julius Edward Sohn, Jr., Auditor of the German National Bank, Cincinnati; Erwin Sohn, Chemical Engineer with the National Carbon Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Sohn, Norma Sohn, a favorite

in Cincinnati Society, and Irma Sohn. Mr. Sohn's place of business is located at 1622 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### William Sebastian Sohn,

Deceased, who during his life of usefulness was a prominent business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of February, 1852, in Cincinnati. His parents were John George and Barbara (Raber) Sohn. His father established a brewery in 1846, and conducted it until the time of his death, in 1876, when his three sons, George John Jr., William S. and J. Edward Sohn took charge of the business. After the death of John George Jr., the two brothers carried on the business, until Mr. William S. purchased the share of his brother J. Edward and became the sole owner. The name of the firm was changed into The William S. Sohn Brewing Company, and Mr. William S. Sohn became President of the concern, occupying this position until the time of his death, February 26th, 1902. Two weeks prior to his demise, he was taken ill and compelled to take to his bed. His condition gave no alarm of the danger which lay ahead, until suddenly the summons came. Mr. Sohn was a public-spirited man, well liked in his native city, and his death caused general grief. He was married in March, 1877, to Miss Lena Jung, daughter of Philip and Magdalena Jung. The widow and four children survived him; Alma, Walter P., Elsie and Edna Sohn. Mr. Sohn was well and favorably known in fraternal circles, having been a member of the Hanselmann Lodge, F. & A. M.; I. O. O. F.; K. of H.; A. O. U. W. and of the Brewers' Exchange.

#### George P. Sohngen,

One of the most prominent business men of Hamilton, Ohio, was born in that city on the 25th of June, 1860, and is a representative of one of the early established and prosperous German families of Butler County; his father, the late Louis Sohngen, having located in Hamilton in 1850. He was a native of Weilminster, Germany, born in 1824. He was a cabinet maker by trade and followed that vocation two years in Cincinnati, before locating in Hamilton, and also for a year or two after coming to this city. In 1851 he engaged in the grocery business, and at the same time dealt extensively in grain and country produce. In 1885 he established the malting business, which, under his own and his sons' jurisdiction, has grown to be one of the leading industries of Hamilton. In the experimental stage the business was conducted under intelligent and conservative management, and, with numerous additions to the original plant, became the largest malting business in Southern Ohio.

Mr. George P. Sohngen's mother, Eliza Schmidt Sohngen, was also a native of the fatherland. She had emigrated with her parents to the new world when a little girl. They settled in Hamilton, where she married Mr. Sohngen. Mr. George P. Sohngen received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the Ohio University. After leaving college he entered upon his business career, in which he has become very successful, and is connected with the prominent business and banking interests of Hamilton and Southern Ohio. Politically, Mr. Sohngen is an uncompromising Republican, but has never sought political honor nor has he ever held a political position, except that of a Trustee of the State Hospital at Dayton. The only society with which he is affiliated is the Order of Elks. On the 14th of December, 1881, Mr. Sohngen was married to Miss Ida Conner, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and a young lady of refinement and culture. Seven children are the issue of their marriage. The family attends the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sohngen is a public-spirited citizen, progressive and ever alert to the best interests of his native city and county. No man in Butler County stands higher in the estimation of the people, and his popularity is well deserved.

#### William C. Sprague,

Lawyer, author, educator and publisher, of Detroit, Mich., was born in Malta, Ohio, on the 25th of February, 1860. His father, William P. Sprague, was a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born on the 21st of May, 1827. He received a good education and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was President of the First National Bank of McConnellsville, and a public-spirited man, taking a great interest in the affairs of his native state. From 1860 to 1862 he was a member of the Ohio State Senate. He was elected to the Forty-Second and Forty-Third National Congresses, serving in the Committees on Revolutionary Pensions and Public Buildings and Grounds. His son, William C. Sprague, was educated in the McConnellsville public and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1877, then entered Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he was graduated A. B. in 1881. Immediately after he began study in the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated there, and admitted to the Bar in 1883. He settled in practice in St. Paul, Minn.



where he formed a partnership with William Foulke, under the firm name of Foulke & Sprague. In 1885, he removed to Detroit, Mich., and continued practice for six years, particularly in the line of commercial law, having meantime, in 1889, begun the publication of "The Collector," later on known as "The American Legal News." He also organized and founded, in 1890, the "Sprague Correspondence School of Law," planned on the original theory of giving practical professional instruction, such as would enable the passing of bar examinations, after the method of correspondence so long and successfully employed by the Chautauqua schools. The scheme achieved immediate popularity, and so thorough and excellent was the instruction given, that, in 1892, Mr. Sprague relinquished practice to devote his entire time to this educational work. In 1894 he founded on the same general lines the Sprague Correspondence School of Journalism, which achieved a similar degree of success and popularity. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Commercial Law League of America, of which organization he was the founder and first President (1895-1896). He was Chairman of its Executive Committee from 1896 to 1900. He is one of the founders and was the first President of the Ohio Society of Detroit. In 1900 and 1901 he was Editor of the National Bankruptcy News and Reports. For nineteen years he was the Managing Editor of "The American Legal News" and "The Law Student's Helper," and for nine years Editor of "The American Boy," all monthlies. He is the author of "Sprague's Abridgment of Blackstone," 1893; "After Dinner Speeches," 1895; "Wit and Wisdom," 1896; Quiz Books in Law," 1896; "Three Boys in the Mountains," 1902; "Napoleon Bonaparte," 1904; "Felice Constant," 1904; "The Boy Courier of Napoleon," 1904; "The Boy Pathfinder," 1905, and many pamphlets on legal and miscellaneous subjects. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Knight Templar. His present occupation is Compiler of "The Lawyers International Blue Book," and Editor of "The Consular News and International Law Notes," in the interests of which publications he spends much time abroad.

#### **The Stacey Manufacturing Company,**

Elmwood Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, Gas Engineers, Designers and Builders, is one of the oldest concerns in the country in its line of work. It was established in the year 1851, when Mr. George Stacey and Mr. Henry Ranshaw started in a modest way under the firm name of George Stacey & Company, on the West Side of Mill Street, South of the old Whitewater Canal, Cincinnati, now occupied by the tracks of the Big Four Railroad. From the beginning the success of the firm was marked and substantial. In 1875, Mr. George Stacey died, and at the closing up of his estate in 1880, the firm of Geo. Stacey and Company was changed into a corporation under the title of The Stacey Manufacturing Co. under the laws of the State of Ohio. In the meantime the business of the company had grown to such proportions that they were compelled to seek a locality where they could find sufficient room for the rapidly increasing business, and after some time spent in examining a number of different locations they selected the ground they now occupy at the S. E. Corner of Township Avenue and Big Four Railroad at Elmwood Place, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati. Here they erected one of the finest shops to be found in the United States. The main building is 500 feet long and 135 feet wide. A track running the entire length of the building admits cars from all railroads entering the city. The Stacey Manufacturing Company build Gas Works complete in every detail and make all kinds of apparatus that is used about the Gas Works, and their work extends all over the United States and into the Canadas. One thing the firm is especially proud of is that they never had a strike among their workmen. Their relations with the employees are of a most pleasant nature. They take care of their men when injured, pay all the expenses attending an accident and pay the wages of the injured ones.

#### **Richard Johnston Tarvin,**

Secretary and Treasurer of The Stacey Manufacturing Company, Elmwood Place, and one of the prominent business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 30th of January, 1840, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of S. W. and Elizabeth Johnston Tarvin. His father was engaged in the building business and was a native of Kentucky, while his mother was born in Ohio. On his father's side, Mr. Tarvin is of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated to the American Colonies in 1750, while his mother's ancestors left their native land, Ireland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and emigrated to the United States and finally settled in Cincinnati, where Mr. Tarvin's mother was born. Mr. Tarvin received his education in the common schools of Cincinnati. He started in business life at the age of fourteen years as a clerk in a grain store, continuing in that business for several years. He then took a position in the steamboat trade, "following the river" for a number of years, until, in 1876, he became connected with The Stacey Manufacturing Company in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Tarvin is independent in politics, having always voted for the best men on both tickets. In 1863 Mr. Tarvin was married to Miss Emma Wiley, of Covington, Ky. Mrs. Tarvin died in 1888, leaving one son, Dr. W. W. Tarvin, who for many years has filled the office of Coroner of Kenton County, Kentucky. In 1902, Mr. Tarvin was married to Miss Kittie Storch. He resides at Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### **Sanford B. Stanbery,**

Wholesale lumber dealer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with offices located in the Mercantile Library Building, that city, was born on the 21st of December, 1871, at Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio. His parents, Jonas Stanbery, a farmer, and Anna Bailey Stanbery, were natives of Ohio. Mr. Stanbery's paternal ancestors came from England, in 1661, and settled in New Jersey. In the early part of the last century they came to Ohio, settling in Sandusky County. Later they moved to Holmes County, where Mr. S. B. Stanbery was born. His father took part in the War of the Rebellion, serving four years in the Seventy-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant. Mr. S. B. Stanbery was educated in the Toledo, Ohio, public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the lumber business, in which he has been very successful. For the last six years Mr. Stanbery is a resident of Cincinnati. In November, 1889, Mr. Stanbery joined the Ohio National Guard, entering Company H., Sixth Ohio Regiment, as a Private. His military record is as follows: Private, November 27, 1889; Corporal, May 1, 1890; Sergeant, June 1, 1890; Second Lieutenant, November 22, 1890; Captain, August 24, 1893; Major, February 12, 1897; Lieutenant Colonel, November 29, 1899; Colonel, December 21, 1899. Placed on retired list June 22, 1903. He took part in the Spanish-American War as Major of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with the army of evacuation in Cuba for a period of four months. In politics, Mr. Stanbery is a good Republican. He was a member of the Citizens' Taft Club of Cincinnati, and had charge of the Club while taking part in the Inauguration Parade at Washington, March 4th, 1909. Socially, he is a Mason and a member of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati. He was married to Miss Jessie Matthews. His wife died ten years ago, leaving four children, boys. He was married a second time, in November, 1904, to Miss Mamie Litten. The family reside at 1219 Locust Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### **Luther Pierce Stephens,**

President of the Columbus, Urbana & Western Electric Railway Company and General Manager and Treasurer of the Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown Traction Company, has been active in the business affairs of Columbus for many years, having as a boy settled in Ohio's Capital in 1868, coming direct from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where he witnessed stirring times during the Civil War, and, like most of those who were on the border line between the two armies, suffered many privations.



L. P. STEPHENS.

cincinnati public schools. In 1875, at the age of fifteen years, he started upon his professional career as a rodman in the City Engineer's office of Cincinnati. Later he filled the positions of Chief Engineer of Cincinnati, Ohio; as Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Kentucky Midland Railroad, and as Assistant Engineer of the Huntington System of Railroads. In politics, Mr. Stewart has always been a staunch Democrat. In 1890, he was appointed Chief Engineer of Cincinnati, holding that position for a period of one year. In 1897 he was a candidate for County Surveyor, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. For twelve years past he has filled the position of City Engineer of Norwood, Ohio. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Engineers' Club of Cincinnati. He was married on the 12th of May, 1886. His wife died in November, 1891, leaving two children, William Moylan Stewart and Marie E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was married a second time on the 8th of February, 1899. He and his family are members of the Catholic St. John's Church, Deer Park, Ohio. He resides at Woodford Road, Kennedy Heights. His offices are located at 1112 Traction Building, Cincinnati, O.

#### Chr. Alb. Storz,

A prominent business man of Cincinnati, with offices in the Hulburt Block, Corner Sixth Avenue and Vine Street, is well known throughout the Central States. He was born in Southern Germany on the 22nd of June, 1880, and is the scion of a prominent family whose members, for many years, have been connected with the Land and Reichstag (Parliament) of their native country. Mr. Storz's father was a merchant. Mr. Chr. Storz received a very thorough education at Chateau de Lucens, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, where he studied languages and received his commercial training. Upon leaving



CHR. A. STORZ.

spent in the East in travel and study. Returning to Steubenville, she began to teach in the public schools of that place, when not quite seventeen years old. At the same time, under private tutors, Miss Sutherland began to carry out the course of study of the leading colleges, and in six years, teaching all the time, she had completed the Latin Philosophy Course, and had done more than was

Mr. Stephens was born January 23, 1853, at Stephens City, Va., the son of Calvin M. B. Stephens and Rebecca J. Pelter Stephens. He was educated at Stonewall Academy, an institution opened at Stephens City immediately following the close of the war. At the age of sixteen he began active life as an apprentice in a printing office, and, after mastering the mechanical department, filled the positions of city editor, political correspondent and general manager of newspapers.

After retiring from the newspaper business he organized the Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown Traction Company, constructed the road and has been the General Manager of the property since it began operation. In addition to his connection with the traction companies he is also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Columbus Savings and Trust Company. The only public position he ever held was that of statistician for Ohio, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a Past Master of Columbus Lodge No. 30; an Odd Fellow and an Elk. In September, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary J. Rowlands. They have one daughter, Bertha. His offices are located at Third and Long Streets, Columbus, Ohio.

#### James Alexander Stewart,

Cincinnati, Ohio, City Engineer of Norwood, Village Engineer of College Hill, St. Bernard and Kennedy Heights, Ohio, and Consulting Engineer of the proposed Rapid Transit Railway and Union Station, Cincinnati, was born on the 2nd of March, 1860, at Pittsburgh, Pa. His parents, Hugh Stewart and Mary McAvoy Stewart, were natives of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively. He received his education in the Cin-



J. A. STEWART.

ing that school he became connected with some big business concerns in Southern Germany, filling the responsible position of French and English Correspondent. After having served his country in the artillery department of the German Army, Mr. Storz, in 1902, emigrated to the United States, settling in Cincinnati, where he soon became a prominent figure in the business of collecting domestic and foreign estates, in which he has been very successful. The firm of Chr. Albert Storz is now well and most favorably known all over the United States and Europe. During his business career, he has traveled very extensively all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe. He is a linguist, mastering the English, German, French and Spanish languages. Socially, Mr. Storz is an Elk and a member of the German Landwehr Verein of Cincinnati. He was married in 1906 to Miss Elsie Plucker, the daughter of a prominent Cincinnati business man.

#### Margaret W. Sutherland,

Principal of the Columbus Normal School, is a native of Ohio, born in Steubenville, a daughter of Judge John K. Sutherland and Mary Lee Bready, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a fine scholar and a distinguished lawyer. At the Jefferson County, Ohio, Bar, he at one time won a case in which the opposing counsel was Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards the distinguished Secretary of War under President Lincoln. Miss Sutherland's mother was thoroughly educated in a Quaker School for girls in Philadelphia, and was an accomplished French and Latin student. She was a woman of great ability and rare social accomplishments. Miss Sutherland received her education at Steubenville, Ohio, graduating at the head of her class from a four years' high school course when she was but fifteen and a half years old. The next year Miss Sutherland



required in this course in German. Afterwards, French was studied for some time under competent teachers. At the age of twenty-four, Miss Sutherland was appointed First Assistant in the Steubenville High School, which position she held until called to the Principalship of the Mansfield High School. In this position she remained for a period of nine years when she was called without any solicitation on her part, to the Principalship of the Columbus Normal School. In 1909, the Principal of the Columbus Normal School was made Principal of the Sullivant schools also. The schools of Sullivant are the training schools of the Normal School. Miss Sutherland has been Associate Editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly. She has held offices in the city, county, state and national educational associations. Miss Sutherland is the only woman in the State of Ohio who has ever been on the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association. She served also for fourteen years as a member of the Board of Control of the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle. Her services have been in demand in the county institutes of the State, and she has lectured in forty-five of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio, in some counties a number of times. Miss Sutherland is at present President of Sorosis, recognized as one of the leading literary clubs of women in the state. For eleven years Miss Sutherland has lectured to this club from one to three times a year; and she has also lectured in many other cities of Ohio to Women's Clubs, particularly on literary subjects. Miss Sutherland has traveled in Europe twice; the second time having been sent by the Ohio Educational Monthly, which in the summer of 1909 held a voting contest by which it was to be determined who was the most popular teacher in Ohio; this teacher to make the journey free of expense. Without personally soliciting a single vote, Miss Sutherland was honored by an overwhelming majority of votes. Miss Sutherland is a member of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, in which city she resides at 222 Marshall Avenue.



M. W. SUTHERLAND.

### J. H. Sundmaker,

Former Director of Public Service of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born June 21st, 1869, at Cincinnati, the son of H. L. Sundmaker and Anna Sandman Sundmaker, both natives of Germany. The parents had emigrated to the United States at the age of fifteen and ten years, respectively. For many years the father has been engaged in the grocery business at Cincinnati. Mr. J. H. Sundmaker was educated in the Cincinnati common schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered his professional career as a rodman with Col. E. F. Jewett. While thus being engaged, he studied for a period of four years under Professor Eisele. Upon leaving Col. Jewett, Mr. Sundmaker entered the County Engineer's office as a rodman, and in the course of time he has filled every position in that office. He entered the County Engineer's office in 1889. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Engineer, and from 1905 to the 1st of January, 1908, he filled the position of Chief Engineer. On the last named date, Mr. Sundmaker was appointed by Mayor Markbreit, City Engineer of Cincinnati, and he has the proud distinction of being the only man who has ever filled both offices of Chief Engineer of Hamilton County and Chief Engineer of Cincinnati. He was appointed to the position of Director of Public Service, in January, 1910. In politics, he is a staunch Republican. On the 5th of September, 1895, he was married to Miss Nora M. Nelson, of Newark, Ohio. They have one daughter. Mr. Sundmaker resides at Hyde Park. His offices are in the City Hall of Cincinnati.



J. H. SUNDMAKER.

### Charles P. Taft,

President of the Times-Star Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Cincinnati on the 21st of December, 1843, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. Alphonso Taft. He received his primary education in the Cincinnati schools, pursued a three years' course in the Woodward High School and prepared for college in Phillips' Academy, at Andover, Mass., after which, in 1860, he matriculated in Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1864. He determined to make the practice of law his life work and entered the Columbia Law School of New York, from which he was graduated in 1866. For a few months of that year he was associated in the practice of the law in Cincinnati with the firm of Sage, Haake & Taft, and then went abroad. Entering the University of Heidelberg, he was graduated at that institution in 1868, with the degree of J. U. D., after which he continued his studies at the College de France, of Paris, for a year. A season of travel in England and Scotland brought him that culture and knowledge which can be acquired in no other way, and with a mind broadened and enriched by contact with the best educators of the old world, he returned to Cincinnati, in November, 1869, to assume the duties and responsibilities of practical life. Mr. Taft formed a law partnership with General Edward F. Noyes and successfully engaged in practice with that gentleman until 1871, when the General was elected Governor of Ohio and Mr. Taft was elected a member of the State Legislature. While serving in that body he was chairman of the Committee on Schools and School Lands. Acting in that capacity he secured the first codification of the school laws of the state, and largely advanced the interests of education thereby. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican party for Congress, but was defeated by the Greeley wave that swept over Hamilton County that year. After the election, he resumed the practice of the law. Mr. Taft's connection with journalism dates from 1879, when he purchased the controlling interest in the Times. When the consolidation with the Star was made, in 1880, the Times was allotted the controlling interest in the capital stock. The paper is too well known throughout the entire country to need specific mention here. It is one of the most potent agencies in the promotion of Republicanism in this section of the land. Mr. Taft was also for many years one of the owners of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, a very prosperous and influential German newspaper, and was Vice-President of The Cincinnati Volksblatt Co. until toward the close of the year 1890. No man in Cincinnati has labored more earnestly for the best development of the city than Mr. Taft, especially along the lines tending toward mental development and a broad culture of the mind. His support is never withheld from any enterprise or measure calculated to promote the general welfare, and many interests of the city bear the impress of his strong individuality. He is one of the originators of the Zoological Garden, and one of its directors for several years. He was also Treasurer of the May Festival Association, and a member of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund. For several years he served as one of the

real estate managers of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. For fully seventeen years he was a member of the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools, and for a time served as its President. For seven years he was President of the University Club. In the fall of 1895, his fellow townsmen showed their appreciation of his worth and ability by electing him to the Fifty-Fourth Congress, to represent the First Congressional District of Ohio. His political record is above reproach, and has ever been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty, by unwavering loyalty to the best interests of the country, and by an unselfish purpose which places the party's good above personal aggrandizement. Mr. Taft was married on December 4th, 1873, to Annie Sinton, daughter of David and Jane (Ellison) Sinton, of Cincinnati.



W. S. THOMAS.

#### William S. Thomas,

One of the leading manufacturers and business men of Springfield, Ohio, whose name is well known in the business world all over the country, was born on the 22nd of April, 1857, at Springfield, Ohio. His parents were John H. Thomas and Mary J. Thomas, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. He obtained a very thorough education at the public schools of his native city; at Robbin's Academy, and at the University of Wooster, Ohio, graduating from the latter well-known institution of higher learning in 1875, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. After leaving college he entered upon his business career. He is greatly interested in the business affairs of Springfield, being connected with the Thomas Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the Mad River National Bank. Mr. Thomas has always been a staunch Democrat and has served his party in many capacities. He has been very active in politics but has never held any public office, except locally, as his extensive business enterprises occupy nearly all of his time. Upon several occasions he was strongly urged to make the race for Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, but for the reasons stated he was forced to decline the honor. Nevertheless he has served the people as a member of the Springfield School Board, Springfield City Council, the Police and Fire Boards, and as a member of the Sinking Fund Trustees of Springfield. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Conventions in 1900, 1904 and 1908. On the 8th of December, 1878, he was married to Miss Fannie N. Senteney, of Louisville, Kentucky. They have two children, Miss Lucretia Thomas and Wallace S. Thomas. Mr. Thomas attends the First Presbyterian Church and is President of the Board of Trustees of that organization. He resides at 721 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio.

#### Frank P. Torrence,

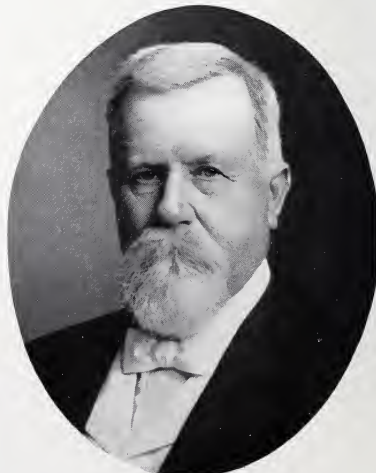
One of the prominent business men of Springfield, Ohio, with offices in the Fairbanks Building, that city, was born on the 11th of June, 1855, at Jamestown, Ohio, the son of Dr. J. M. and Mary Curry Torrence. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Torrence's grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. After the war he came to Ohio, settling in Greene County, where Dr. J. M. Torrence, the father of Mr. F. P. Torrence was born. Dr. Torrence was regimental surgeon of the Seventy-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Mr. Frank P. Torrence obtained his education in the public schools of Xenia and in the Xenia Seminary. When about fifteen years of age he left home to make his own way in the world and was variously employed. Eventually he became the advertising and route agent for a number of large theatrical companies, but after his marriage he gave up that business and became a traveling salesman for a St. Louis tobacco house. Later he became connected with an extensive cigar house of Detroit, Mich. In 1890 he removed to Springfield, where he embarked in the brokerage business, in which he became very successful. Mr. Torrence is a public-spirited man, an ideal citizen, and always willing to further the interests of his home city. He is interested in various financial and industrial enterprises. On the 9th of October, 1877, he was married to Miss Laura Baldrige, of Urbana, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. A. H. Baldrige, one of the founders of the Medical College of Cincinnati. One daughter was born to them. Mr. Torrence is a member of the Elks; K. of P.; United Commercial Travelers; Commercial Club of Springfield, and other organizations. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Torrence resides at Woodlawn Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

#### T. B. Townsend.

For almost a half century Ohio has numbered T. B. Townsend among its most prominent and progressive citizens, and in fact so varied and extensive has been his business operations that he may well be termed one of the "captains of industry" and likewise one of the founders of the city of Zanesville, where he makes his home, for he has been the promoter of many of its leading business enterprises, the growth and development of the city depending upon its commercial and industrial activity. His connection with any undertaking incurs a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. He was one of the builders of the first street railway line in Zanesville, has been a builder of its bridges and sewers, was the pioneer in the marble business here and has been connected with general contracting in many other states. He is now practically living retired but is financially interested in many enterprises of magnitude and importance.

Mr. Townsend is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on the 8th of September, 1837, on what was then called Boyd's Hill, near the entrance of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel which passes underneath the ground at Seventh Avenue.

At that time, however, there was neither railroad nor telegraph line in Pittsburg, and all transportation was done by wagon or boat. His parents, William and Harriet (Burgess) Townsend, were both natives of Gloucestershire, England, and came to America about 1834 or 1835, crossing the Atlantic on the same vessel. Soon after their arrival in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, their marriage was celebrated. They became the parents



T. B. TOWNSEND



of thirteen children, of whom T. B. Townsend is the eldest. Six of these children are still living. The mother, however, died in Beverly, Ohio, in 1859, being long survived by William Townsend who passed away in Columbus, in 1900. He became a resident of Ohio in 1846, settling on a farm near Beverly, where for a considerable period he made his home.

T. B. Townsend was at that time only nine years of age, and being the eldest of his father's family he had to assist in the development, cultivation and improvement of the home farm.

His educational privileges were thereby extremely limited. After he was nine years of age his total attendance at school covered but six months. When twenty-one years of age his father was incapacitated for further business cares and then his mother died, so that T. B. Townsend was left to care for and rear the children, he being the eldest. He did not have a dollar when he started out in life, so that what he has he has earned through his own labor and industry. He has also to care for the family of a married sister, whose husband died. Realizing in early life the advantage and benefit of an education, he tried to counteract his early lack in that direction and obtain an education that would qualify him for a successful business career. He largely devoted his evening hours to study by the light of a tallow candle or the light of an open wood fire. He applied himself with such diligence and assiduity to his books, that at the age of seventeen years he had qualified himself for teaching in the district schools and during three or four months of the winter he taught for a dollar per day and his board, "boarding round" among the scholars, after the manner of the times. For eight successive years he continued his educational work in the district schools, while in the summer months his labors were turned in another direction. He was fourteen years of age when he began learning the brick and stonemason's trade and that of stone cutting with his father, and when a youth of eighteen years had completed his apprenticeship. In his nineteenth year he started for the then distant west, his destination being Illinois and Iowa. He traveled by steamboat to Cairo, Illinois, thence up the Mississippi River to Burlington, Iowa, where he secured a situation at laying and cutting stone for Governor Grimes of that state. After spending a season in the west, however, Mr. Townsend returned to Beverly, where he entered into partnership with his father in the contracting business on a small scale. When the son was twenty-one years of age the father retired from business and T. B. Townsend then continued contracting on his own account, carrying on the business with constantly growing success until his retirement about ten years ago, his patronage constantly increasing in volume and importance. While Zanesville has largely been the field of his operation, he has also figured prominently as a general contractor in other states. He took up his abode in Zanesville in the spring of 1867 and has here made his home continuously since, covering a period of forty-four consecutive years.

While residing in Beverly, Mr. Townsend also extended the scope of his labors by the establishment of a marble business and soon was in the enjoyment of a good trade. Upon the return of his brother, William C. Townsend, from the army, a partnership was formed between them, T. B. Townsend selling a half interest in the business, and when he removed from Beverly to Zanesville he sold the remaining half of the marble business there to his brother, but not long after he located in this city, his brother followed him here and again they formed a partnership in the marble business which continued for several years. Once more T. B. Townsend sold out to his brother, who developed a mammoth enterprise prior to his death. The subject of this review is the pioneer of the marble business which has won for Zanesville such a great name as the center for the operations of wholesale dealers in marble and granite.

During all the years in which he was connected with the marble trade, Mr. Townsend also continued his building operations, and many of the fine structures of Zanesville and vicinity stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. The first building which he erected was the Garner Block, in 1867, at the corner of Main and Sixth Streets, now occupied by the street railway company. He also erected the Stevens, Black, Star, Wiles, Stolzenbach and the Burgess Blocks; the Clarendon and the Arlington Hotels; the Schultz Opera House; the Courthouse; the Jail; the Sheriff's house; the Workhouse; the County Infirmary; the Children's Home and Memorial Hall. He likewise built the greater part of the Caldwell Court House; was also the contractor and builder of the court houses at Cambridge, New Philadelphia, Troy, Bowling Green and Charleston, W. Va. He also built most of the Belmont County Infirmary and all of the Washington and Miami County Infirmaries. To many other lines of construction his efforts have also been extended with gratifying success. Moreover he belongs to that class of enterprising American citizens, who, while promoting individual prosperity, likewise contribute in appreciable measure to the public good.

Mr. Townsend built the first street railway of Zanesville and was half-owner of the enterprise for sixteen years, when he sold out to the Electric Railway Company. He has paved the greater part of the streets of Zanesville and built most of the sewers up to 1895. He constructed all of the foundations for the following bridges across the Muskingum River; one at Marietta; one at Lowell; one at Beverly; one at Windsor; one at Gaysport; two at Taylorsville; one at Brush Creek; one at Sixth Street, Zanesville; two at Fifth Street, Zanesville; one at Monroe Street, Zanesville; one at New Comerstown; an arch bridge at Kent, Ohio, and also one at Mr. Vernon, beside other smaller bridges over this state and West Virginia. He furnished the stone for the lock at Marietta, Ohio, for the Government, and also for a lock at Burning Springs, West Virginia. He built most of the railroad from Zanesville to Dresden, Ohio, also the Toledo & Ohio; Central Railroad from Granville Junction to Millersport, and a section of the same line from Columbus to Thurston, Ohio; the narrow gauge from Woodsfield to Jacobsport; the Cleveland Belt Line and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Defiance to Holgate. For about thirty years he was extensively engaged in building houses, public buildings, sewers, street pavements, bridges and railroads, but retired from the general contracting business about ten years ago, and at the present time is not actively engaged in any enterprise. He is, however, occupying the Presidency of The T. B. Townsend Brick & Contracting Company, the other members of which are his son, O. N. Townsend and his son-in-law, R. C. Burton. The three gentlemen own all of the stock and there is a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Townsend of this review acts with them only in an advisory capacity. The company in addition to their contracting business are manufacturers of the Townsend Street Paving Block and common sewer brick. They are contractors for heavy masonry in heavy buildings and make a specialty of sewer building. He is also President of the Northern Coal Company and President of the Peabody Gas and Oil Company, of Peabody, Kansas.

Among other important investments, Mr. Townsend has an extensive and valuable ranch of thirty-six hundred acres in Marion County, Kansas, which farm he manages through a foreman. There he raises cattle, hogs, horses, corn, alfalfa and sorghum hay. About one thousand acres are planted in corn and alfalfa and the balance is used for pasture land. This farm is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, near Peabody, Kansas, and there is a station upon the place called Horner. Mr. Townsend has his own stock yards at the station so that his cattle and hogs are shipped direct to Kansas City, a distance of about a hundred and sixty miles. The entire farm is fenced, there being about five miles of hedge fence and five miles of barbed wire fence (four wires), with posts sixteen feet apart. The barn on the farm is built of cut stone, is fifty-six by one hundred feet and three stories in height, having been erected at a cost of over ten thousand dollars.

The Superintendent's house was built at a cost of three thousand dollars and there are ten other houses for the men, containing from four to seven rooms, each costing from five hundred to one thousand dollars each. The men are employed by the month or year, their pay averaging forty dollars per month. In addition to this they are furnished a house, rent free, an acre of land for a garden, pasture for one or two cows, pasture for one horse, and room for the raising of hogs and chickens which they wish to keep.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Townsend is very liberal with his employees. Ont he ranch are about one thousand head of cattle, about fifteen hundred hogs and sixty-two horses and mules. The year of 1911 produced upon the ranch thirty thousand bushels of corn, one thousand tons of alfalfa hay, five hundred tons of sorghum hay, together with large quantities of grains. Mr. Townsend sells from the ranch every year, cattle and hogs to the value of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, of which he raises about one hundred cows, but buys and fattens most of his cattle. The other cattle purchased in the west are brought to his ranch and fattened on the grass and corn and then shipped to the city market. In a good crop year corn is raised and put in the cribs for twelve cents per bushel. The corn is not cut, but is husked from the stock, after which the cattle are turned in the fields, eating up the fodder. Three or four crops of alfalfa hay are cut each year, yielding about a ton per acre at a cutting. Mr. Townsend's farming venture has been attended with a very gratifying measure of success and the splendid climate of Kansas makes it a pleasure for him to visit his ranch.

When Mr. Townsend was twenty-one years of age he was married to Miss Sybil A. Nulton, of Beverly, Ohio, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, namely: Orville N. Townsend, the Vice-President and General Manager of The T. B. Townsend Brick & Contracting Company, Mrs. Hattie R. Burton, whose husband is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Brick & Contracting Company, and Mrs. Mary T. Brown. About eighteen years ago Mr. Townsend's health failed and he was advised by his physician to go South for the winter. Since that time he has spent twenty-three winter seasons in the south, in consequence of which his health today is better than it was thirty years ago. He has traveled extensively, spending seven winters in old Mexico, one in New Mexico, eight in California, one in Arizona, two in Florida, one in Louisiana, one in Texas, one in Egypt and one in Panama. He has thus gained a comprehensive knowledge of the southern section of the western hemisphere and greatly enjoyed his visit to the African kingdom, whose antiquity as seen in its ruins seems greater than that of any other section of the globe.

The extent and importance of the business interests which have claimed his attention and the success which has attended his efforts makes his history a notable one and in his life he has exemplified the term "dignity of labor." He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, broad mentality and mature judgment and in his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity is found the secret of his prosperity. He has left his impress upon the industrial world. For years he was an important factor in the development of the state and in the promotion of enterprises adding not alone to his individual prosperity, but also advancing the general progress of his home city and of the commonwealth at large.



J. L. TRAUGER.

### John L. Trauger,

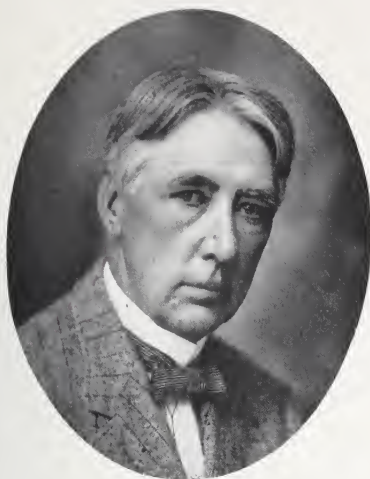
A prominent business man and printer of Columbus, Ohio, President and Manager of the J. L. Trauger Printing Company, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of September, 1847. His birthplace was in Trauger Station, named in honor of his father, George Trauger, who was a miller and farmer and operated a large flour mill there. The family is of German descent and was founded in America by the grandfather of George Trauger, who came from Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, prior to the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Anna Rumbaugh Trauger, mother of Mr. John L. Trauger, was also of German lineage. Mr. John L. Trauger was educated in the country schools of Westmoreland County and at Sewickley Academy, a noted institution of that day, which was located on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the country schools and followed the profession for four years. He came to Columbus in March, 1868, entered the freshman class of the Capital University and graduated in 1871 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He taught school for one winter in the Pennsylvania public schools and the following summer in Sewickley Academy, after which he returned to Columbus and entered the Theological Seminary, graduating two years later. He was then ordained to the Lutheran Ministry and took up the active work of the church at Petersburg, Ohio, where he engaged in preaching until April, 1880. At that time he accepted the management of the Lutheran Book Concern, just established at Columbus, and remained in that position for nineteen years, when he resigned to accept a position with the Westbote Publishing Company, of which he afterward became manager. He filled that position until the consolidation of the Westbote and Express Publishing Companies in 1902, when he organized the J. L. Trauger Printing Company at 32 and 34

East Rich Street. The business flourished under his careful management and is now an extensive and profitable book and job printing establishment. Mr. Trauger for many years has been connected with various commercial enterprises and is now a Director of the Franklin Loan and Savings Company. On the 20th of September, 1877, in Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Trauger was married to Miss Mary E. Smith, a daughter of John W. and Catherine Smith of that city. Three daughters have been the fruit of their union. The family reside at 32 East Schiller Street, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Trauger has always been a staunch Democrat, and for many years after moving to Columbus was active as a party worker. He served as Chairman of the County Executive Committee for many years and was a delegate to many county, state and congressional conventions. In 1884 he was elected to the city council and by re-election continued in office for eight years. In 1894 he was elected City School Examiner and has filled that position continuously since. In 1905 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, serving one year as President of that body. In the fall of 1909, Mr. Trauger was a prominent candidate for the mayoralty of Columbus. Socially he is connected with the Olentangy Club and he was one of the original members of the Columbus Board of Trade. He has always been a lover of music and was for seven years an active member in an orchestra and band when a young man. He was engaged to some extent in literary work, and has done considerable German translating and has written several pamphlets on religious subjects. He has been a vestryman of Grace Lutheran Church almost continuously since its organization; has been an active worker in the church and has contributed liberally to its support.

### John Mathew Waddell,

Son of John F. and Hannah J. Waddell, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 4, 1853, in the residence built and occupied by the first Governor of Ohio, Edward Tiffin. A year later his parents removed to Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, at which place Mr. Waddell has since resided. He attended the public school in Greenfield until 1869, at which time he entered his father's hardware store and remained in this business until 1888. From the hardware business he went into that of manufacturing family coffee mills, having invented a new device in this line. As his business grew he invented other useful articles, among which were animal traps, money-drawers, cash registers, show cases, etc., all of which were very successfully manufactured and sold. He is still engaged in the manufacturing business at this date (1912), operating two large factories and manufacturing largely post-office and store fixtures and fur-





J. M. WADDELL.

niture. In the year 1894 he opened up a large addition of about three hundred building lots within the corporation of Greenfield, which has since been built up with dwellings, stores, factories and a church building. He suffered a very heavy loss by fire in 1901, when his large factory burned to the ground, losing all his machinery and stock, with but little insurance. Within sixty days he had another factory fully equipped and was supplying the United States Government with post-office furniture on a four years contract. In order to ascertain the possibilities of several hydro-electrical plants, developing from 16,000 to 20,000 horse-power, he advanced the money to make thorough surveys of Paint Creek, from Greenfield to Chillicothe, Ohio, at which latter point this stream empties into the Scioto River. Mr. I. J. Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with whom Mr. Waddell is associated in this project, has been going over the data collected in making his final report. Whether or not the project is feasible remains for time to tell. Mr. Waddell was married November 13, 1873 to Nellie Phelps, only child of L. N. and Julia Phelps, then residing in Greenfield. Four children were born to them, all of whom are now living, namely, Lewis P., Nellie, Neal P. and Dean T. Waddell.

#### Bernard Philip Wagner,

One of the important manufacturers of Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, and proprietor of the beautiful Wagner Park Conservatories of that city, was born on the 1st of February, 1865, the son of Mathias Wagner and Anna M. Rauth Wagner, both natives of Germany, the father having emigrated when but twelve years of age, and the mother in her infancy. Mr. Mathias Wagner was one of the pioneers of Sidney. He erected several substantial business blocks, including the principal hotel, Hotel Wagner, and was the largest

real estate owner in Shelby County. Mr. Bernard P. Wagner received his education in the Sidney Parochial School and at St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he entered upon his business career and started in the general merchandise business in which he remained about ten years until his present occupation was founded. At present Mr. Wagner is Vice-President of the Wagner Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Aluminum and Iron Cooking Utensils, and Proprietor of the Wagner Park Conservatories, Nursery and Landscape Gardening. He is the inventor of numerous household utensils and several other articles. On the 22nd of May, 1895, he was married to Miss Jane Freschard, of Owensville, Ohio. Three children, Jerome A., Bernard M. and Elizabeth Mary have been the fruit of their union. Mr. Wagner belongs to the Roman Catholic faith and is a member of the Holy Angels Church. He resides at North West Block, corner North and Walnut Avenue, Sidney, Ohio, a modern home, commanding a fine view of his home city, surrounded with an elaborate planting of choice shrubbery, etc. His park is one of the beauty spots of Western Ohio. Recently a local newspaper published the following communication about that beautiful park:

#### EDITOR DAILY NEWS:—

I'm a lover of nature and an ardent admirer of flowers. Whenever I visit a town and have a little leisure, it is my habit to see as much of the beautiful as possible, and this inclination takes me through the best residence streets, or through the park, if there be one, for there is where one sees nature adorned in her best clothes and most brilliant hues, especially in the good old summer time. That is how I came to visit Wagner Park recently, and its beauties and benefits so impressed me that I resolved to break into print in the approved American fashion. Fortunately I met Mr. B. P. Wagner, the creator of the park, while strolling through the grounds, and I was soon in possession of all the facts necessary for my purpose. I found him kind and genial and courteous as one would expect in a man engaged in the growth and aesthetic occupation of cultivating flowers. He was also modest, and if aught is said here that is greatly to his credit the guilt must be ascribed to the writer, not to Mr. Wagner. Mr. Wagner's modesty is of the old fashion kind, typified by the field daisy and sung by the poet:

"There is a flower, a little flower,  
With silver crest and golden eye,  
That welcomes every changing hour,  
And weathers every sky."

His was not the new fangled modern brand of modesty that seeks the center of the stage, typified by Luther Burbank's improved Shasta daisy, six inches across and commanding the attention of an admiring world. Nevertheless, when I learned the plain facts, I could not help regarding him in the light of a public benefactor, and I think the citizens of Sidney must agree with me.

The park includes thirty acres and was laid out five years ago by W. H. and B. P. Wagner. The use of it, if not the title, is in public. The people are given the right to enjoy it as fully and freely as if the title were actually vested in them, and it is kept up without expense to the public. Is there any other town in Ohio that has such a magnificent park on such easy terms? I know of none.

Surely nature intended this beautiful spot for a public park. The ground is gently rolling. Native forest trees flourish in all their glory—maple, oak, birch, elm and many other varieties. Art has supplemented nature. The low spots were converted into lakes, of which there are three. A pavilion was built for the people; rustic seats are scattered about the grounds for their convenience. The natural beauty of the place is enhanced by the subtle art of the landscape gardener. Drives wind their graceful way through forest and open. The midsummer view as it appeared to me, was an enchanting picture. The green trees for a background; the emerald lawn in front; the well placed flower beds rioting in gorgeous colors; the whole bathed in bright sunlight; all combined to make a scene of beauty, entrancing to amateur or artist. And thus the park blooms in beauty and fragrance from April to November, each flower and shrub and plant doing duty in its own particular season, furnishing a most pleasing variety from spring till autumn. Such a place is a valuable adjunct to the educational system of any town, and Sidney is to be congratulated on having a citizen public-spirited enough to furnish it.



B. P. WAGNER.



WAGNER'S PARK, SIDNEY, OHIO.

Sullivan. Would there be a thousand like him, judiciously distributed throughout the Buckeye State. Then Ohio would soon be known the world over as the Park State of the Union, and Sidney would no longer enjoy her unique position as the only town of her size in Ohio that could boast of such a beautiful park, on such generous terms.

#### Edward J. Wagner,

Secretary and Treasurer of The Wagner Sons Brewing Company, Sidney, Ohio, ranks among the best known business men of the state. He was born in Sidney, Ohio, on the 6th of January, 1863, the son of John Wagner and Mary A. Wagner, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Wagner's grandparents came from Alsace, Germany, to the United States. He received his education in the public schools of Sidney, Ohio, and for two years at St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio. When sixteen years of age he entered business life, becoming connected with the brewery founded by his father, which at that time was known as John Wagners' Sons. Mr. John Wagner died in 1881, and Mr. Edward J. Wagner became manager of the business. In 1896 the latter was incorporated as The John Wagner Sons Brewing Company, when Mr. Edward J. Wagner was elected Secretary and Treasurer, a position he has filled ever since. In politics, Mr. Wagner is a staunch Democrat. He has been a member of the County Executive Committee several times. For three years he has been a member of the Ohio State Brewers' Association. Socially, he is connected with the Elks; the United Commercial Travelers and the Eagles. He was married on the 18th of July, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Kraft. Two boys, Karl J. and George E., have been born to them. Mr. Wagner resides at 610 South Main Avenue, Sidney, Ohio.

#### Christopher C. Waite,

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the most potent factors in building up the railroad system of the Central States, was a native Ohioan. He was the scion of an illustrious family, the grandson of Henry Matson Waite, who, during the years of 1834 to 1854 was an honored member of the Supreme Bench of Connecticut, and the son of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the greatest jurists America has produced. Mr. Christopher C. Waite was born and reared at Toledo and obtained a most careful education. Preferring business life to the legal profession, Mr. Waite entered the railroad field, which then was in its infancy, and became one of the most widely known business men of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. More than many others he was instrumental in developing the railroad systems of Ohio and adjoining states. As Superintendent,

The conservatories were established when the park was laid out, and Mr. Wagner commenced in an amateurish way, merely for the love of cultivating and working with flowers, rather than for a sordid profit. But a man succeeds best financially in the occupation he loves best; other things being equal and he soon found there was a profit as well as pleasure in it. He gives his forenoons to his flowers, his afternoons to the more prosaic business of manufacturing hollow ware, in conjunction with his brothers, and this is still his program.

Even California, my adopted state, the "Land of Sunshine and Flowers," contributes her testimonial in the shape of orders. This was a surprise to me at first, but a little reflection shows it to be natural enough. The Californians are flower loving people; gay and light hearted as the Parisians, and as cosmopolitan as the breezes that bathe the globe. They are not "cabined, cribbed, confined," by local prejudice, even though they boast of Wizard Burbank, who took a little field daisy and made it as big as a sunflower. But I was surprised to hear that they sent to the Wagner conservatories for the aforesaid Shasta daisy, Burbank's special creation and his crowning glory as the premier flower magician and the order was filled to the complete satisfaction of the aesthetic Californian.

There is only one Luther Burbank, but he isn't the only man who can originate new varieties of flowers. The Wagner conservatories can boast of several of their own creation, which are coming into popular favor. Mr. Wagner's greatest achievement in this fascinating line is the production of two new varieties of phlox by the process of selection from many thousands of seedlings. They are both marvels of beauty and entirely distinct from other varieties. Is Sidney generally aware of this achievement so quietly and modestly attained? I doubt it. A prophet is without honor in his own country. A brutal pug like John L. Sullivan leaps into international renown by a single fistic feat. A student of nature develops and perfects, creates in a sense, a lovely blossom to delight, refine and elevate mankind, yet this splendid deed may be unknown in the next township. Such is fame.

I lift up my voice, even the voice of a stranger, against such injustice, and I tip my hat to Wagner, rather than to

A STRANGER.



he was connected with the Little Miami Road in its most prosperous days, and his various railway connections include service as assistant to the President of the Erie Road; as Vice-President and General Manager of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Hamilton, and as President of the Hocking Valley Road, which he was bringing to the front by his genius and ability, when, on the 21st of February, 1896, he was suddenly stricken with illness and his brilliant career was brought to an untimely end. His wife, in her maidenhood, was Lillian Guthrie, a member of the prominent Guthrie family of Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. Waite passed away on the 1st of November, 1905. In the family were two sons, of whom Mr. Henry S. Waite, a leading business man and manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio, and Vice-President and General Manager of the Case Crance Company, that city, is living.

#### Robert Watson,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, and Instructor in Pastoral Theology, in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 6th of May, 1865. His parents were Robert Watson and Catherine Thompson Watson, who left their native land in 1873, and emigrated to America. Dr. Watson was educated in the private schools of Scotland; at the Collegiate School of New Brunswick, Canada; the University of New Brunswick; Princeton University and at the Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from the University of New Brunswick in 1893, and from the Theological Seminary in 1896. Dr. Watson holds the following degrees: B. A., University of New Brunswick, 1893; M. A., Princeton University, 1895; Ph. D., Gale College, by examination, 1900, and D. D., Cedarville College, honorary, 1906. He started upon his professional career at the age of twenty-four years, when he was appointed Missionary to a group of churches, continuing preaching during his College and Theological courses. Later he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Pennsylvania, and of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, continuing there until he took charge of the Church of the Covenant. Before his college days, from 1880 to 1885, Dr. Watson was engaged in "Lumbering" and "Farming." He is the author of the following publications: "The Necessity of a Study of Psychology to the Minister as Pastor and Preacher;" "Sympathy;" "Time to Think;" "Opportunity;" "Reading;" "A Greeting to College Graduates," and of the three published sermons, "Education," "The Saloon" and "Wages or a Gift." His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is also a member of the American Academy of Science. Since 1905, Dr. Watson is a Trustee of Lincoln University, Pa.; since 1906, a Trustee of Western College for Women, Oxford,

Ohio; he is a special representative of General Assembly, United States of America Evangelical Committee, and a member of the Executive Commission of the General Assembly, United States of America. On the 23rd of July, 1896, Mr. Watson was married to Miss Georgia Maud Belyea. Five children have blessed their union; Paul Belyea, Knox Belyea, Grace Navarre, Ruth Navarre and Robert Belyea. Dr. Watson resides at 6 Lane Seminary Campus, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant,

In Cincinnati, is a union of four of the historic Presbyterian churches of Cincinnati. The "First" organized in 1790; the "Second" organized in 1816; the "Central" organized in 1844; and the "Fifth" organized in 1832. This union was consummated out of the three former churches by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, on February 25th, 1907, the Fifth Church coming into the union later, on July 12th, 1909. The building and site occupied by the United Church was that formerly used by the Second Church, and was chosen because of its central location. It is situated at the S. W. Corner of Eighth and Elm Streets, and faces Garfield Place.

Dr. Robert Watson, formerly pastor of the Second Church was chosen pastor of the United Church. The church has prospered greatly in the past few years, not only by an increase of its membership, but in the number and extent of its activities. The membership is now nearly 1200, with a Sunday School of over 800. It has an active Brotherhood, a strong Baraca and Philathea organization of young men and women; a flourishing Saturday Sewing School; a Mothers' Club which not only discusses practical questions, but in which the mothers are trained in cooking and sewing. The Young People's Society is very active, and for three months of every year conducts open air services on the street. These, with the Ladies' City Missionary Society and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, give opportunity for every member to do some definite work. In addition to the work connected with the church, they aid in maintaining a Foreign Station at Dumaguete, P. I., and two missions in the city, "Bethany" on State Avenue and another at Riverside.

#### S. D. Webb,

Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio, was born on the 26th of April, 1865, in Columbia Township, Meigs County, Ohio, and is the son of David L. Webb and Elizabeth Shirkey Webb, natives of West Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was one of the leading farmers of Meigs County. Mr. Webb's great-grandfather, Homer Webb, emigrated from Clarksburg, W. Va., to Meigs County, Ohio, in 1843, when David L. was six years old. He settled in Columbia Township, in that county, where the forest was unbroken and there David L. Webb was reared on a farm to manhood, and taught industry and economy, which proved to be the secret of his success in after years. Mr. S. D. Webb's mother, Elizabeth Shirkey, was of Irish parentage, and the loss of her parents in early years caused her to know at a young age the struggles incident to human life. Born with a sturdiness of body and character, a splendid foundation was easily laid for her great work in bringing to useful manhood and womanhood a family of seven boys and one girl. Mr. S. D. Webb received his education in the public schools in the rural districts; at Wilkesville Academy, Wilkesville, Ohio, and in various other Normal Schools. He never received a degree from any institution of learning, but, before he was twenty years old he had been granted first grade teachers' certificates from several counties in Ohio, oftentimes securing almost perfect grades in many of the highes as well as in all of the common branches. Mr. Webb started in public life at the age of sixteen years as country school teacher, and continued in that capacity for nine years, during which time he lived on a farm and followed that vocation also, in connection with his school work. Later he was Superintendent of public schools, for two years, at Dexter, Ohio, and for four years at Albany,



ROBERT WATSON.



S. D. WEBB.

Ohio. He also was General Agent for The Jarecki Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. At present he is interested in the telephone business in Athens and Meigs Counties, Ohio. Mr. Webb has been a lifelong Democrat. Since 1900 he has been a member of the Athens County Board of Elections, and, in 1908, he was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver. In 1890 he was nominated for County Clerk of Meigs County, Ohio, but was defeated at the fall election, as the county is overwhelmingly Republican. On the 16th of June, 1909, he was appointed Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Home by Governor Harmon. Socially, Mr. Webb is a member of the I. O. O. F., the U. C. T., and the P. of H. On the 10th of April, 1886, he was married to Miss Lizzie V. Castor, of Point Rock, Meigs County, Ohio, and to this union two sons were born, Earl C. Webb, who died in 1908, and Carol C. Webb. Mr. Webb resides at Albany, Meigs County, Ohio.



P. E. WERNER.

#### Paul E. Werner,

Founder, President and General Manager of the world-famous Werner Company, at Akron, Ohio, book manufacturers, lithographers, printers and engravers, is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word. He is a native of Wuertemberg, Germany, and was born in 1850. He received his education in his native country until he was seventeen years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, settling in Akron, Ohio, where he has resided ever since. Upon coming to Akron, he was employed in clerical positions with different business firms, in the meantime preparing himself and laying the foundations for a business of his own. In 1874 he purchased the Akron Germania, and in four years had made such progress that he felt justified in enlarging his scope of operations, in 1878, founding the Sunday Gazette, and also the Akron Tribune, daily and weekly. The management of all these journals he kept in his own hands until 1884. Pressure of other business then induced Mr. Werner to dispose of his newspapers, and he then turned his entire attention to general printing, binding and engraving. In 1888, Mr. Werner organized a stock company which was the forerunner of the present great book factory, which represents in a special degree the development of the ideas and the persevering industry and foresight of its founder. Among the many prospering enterprises of Akron, few are more widely known, and still fewer are of equal importance for that section of the state than the Werner Company. It is by far the largest and most complete book factory on the American continent, and comprises under one roof, so to speak, and under one management, all the graphic arts and trades. It furnishes, directly and indirectly, the material means of livelihood for from 4000 to 5000 inhabitants of Akron. In order to form an idea of the magnitude of this great industry, the following will be of interest:

During the last year the company purchased and received raw material and shipped finished products representing the full capacity of 1,250 railroad cars. The products included more than 3,000,000 of large books, more than 15,000,000 of large and finely illustrated catalogues, made from the largest manufacturing concerns of this country, and many millions of other printed, lithographed and engraved articles. If the books alone which were manufactured by the Werner Company last year were laid on one pile, one on top of the other, this pile would reach one hundred miles into the air. While the principal product of this factory is books, the Werner Company has a world-wide reputation for furnishing fine commercial work of any description in the line of printing, lithographing and engraving. President Paul E. Werner has also numerous other interests in Akron and Summit County and for many years has been widely known as a public-spirited, patriotic citizen. Among other things, he built the beautiful Music Hall at Akron, with its famous \$12,000 organ. On the 22nd of February, 1873, Mr. Werner was married to Miss Lucy Anna Denaple, who died in 1900. Three sons were born to them; Edward, the oldest, is the General Superintendent of The Werner Company; Frank is a portrait painter with a studio, at Chicago, Ills.; at present Richard is in charge of the Sales Department of The Werner Company. All except Frank reside at Akron, Ohio.

#### Frank Bestow Wiborg,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a leading retired business man of the Queen City. His business career identified him with the important interests of that city. It was through his strict business integrity, ability and acumen that he won an enviable position in the business world.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, about fifty-four years ago. On his father's side Mr. Wiborg is of Norwegian descent, while his mother was an American. His whole life practically has been passed in Ohio, the greater part in Cincinnati.

In 1908, Mr. Wiborg retired from active business life. Mr. Wiborg, through his long successful business career has acquired a business acquaintance so extensive that it is national in character. Mr. Wiborg has taken an active interest in politics as a business man should. He never sought office from the hands of the Republican party, to which he is a devoted adherent, but has given freely of his time and support to its interests. Mr. Wiborg is greatly interested in the work of the National Council of Commerce, and has done much to promote this organization. He is fraternally spirited and belongs to the following organizations: The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Business Men's Club, is a Governor of the Queen City Club, the Secretary of the Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Association, Cincinnati Country Club, a Director of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association and a member of the Optimist Club and other societies.

In the early part of 1904, Mr. Wiborg went to South America for his firm, the Ault & Wiborg Company, of Cincinnati. He has memorialized this trip to the tropics by the publication of a book, entitled, "A Commercial Traveler in South America." This book is an interesting record of his travels, and especially valuable as a viewpoint of South America through an American business man's eyes. Another notable trip of Mr. Wiborg in 1902 to the Philippines, and, as it happened, around the world with General Nelson A. Miles and party, led to the publication of another clever volume, "The Travels of an Unofficial Attache."

In 1882 Mr. Wiborg was married to Miss Adeline Moulton Sherman, a member of the famous Sherman family, and the daughter of Major Hoyt Sherman, the youngest of the Shermans of Ohio, which had other distinguished members in Senator John Sherman and General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Mrs. Wiborg is one of the social leaders of Cincinnati, with many friends. The Wiborg family spent the past seasons in Wash-



F. B. WIBORG.



ington, where they occupied a house at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, and were entertained by the official and exclusive sets of the national capital.

Mr. Wiborg has three daughters, Miss Sara Sherman Wiborg, Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg and Miss Olga Wiborg. Another member of the family is a niece, Miss Sara Moulton Sherman. They are a decided addition to Washington society.

#### Charles B. Wing,

One of the leading business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, and paper manufacturer, was born on the 22nd of April, 1855, in the Queen City. He is of Welsh ancestry, his father, Thomas B. Wing, a wheel and hub manufacturer, having been born in Wales. Colonel Wing was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from Woodward High School, and today stands a prominent figure in the commercial and industrial affairs of his native city. In early years, Mr. Wing displayed a splendid talent for business, and step by step he advanced in commercial life, until he has reached his present position. He is Vice-President and one of the Directors of the Bryant Paper Company, one of the largest firms of its kind in Ohio. Notwithstanding his large financial interests, which occupy a great amount of energy, Colonel Wing has found time to take an active interest in the public affairs of Cincinnati, and is recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party. He has occupied a number of political positions with credit to himself and his party. He was an Aide-de-Camp to Governors Bushnell and Nash. In the spring of 1898, Governor Bushnell appointed Colonel Wing a member of the Cincinnati Board of Police Commissioners; he also was a Director and Commissioner of the Cincinnati Work House and a member of the Cincinnati School Board. Socially he is connected with the Masonic Fraternity and the Elks. He also has taken a deep interest in the Ohio National Guards, having been a Captain of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guards. On the 24th of November, 1876, he was married to Miss Margareth Sine. Two daughters have blessed their union. Mrs. William Dale, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Dr. W. L. Milner. Colonel Wing's factories are located in Kalamazoo, Mich. His Cincinnati offices are in the Fourth National Bank Building.



C. B. WING.

#### John W. Worst,

One of the leading business men of Fremont, Ohio, a prominent member of the Sandusky County Bar, and former member of the law firm of Meek, Dudrow & Worst, was born on the 3rd of September, 1847, in Bellville Township, Sandusky County, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Hanna Park Worst. His father was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, having fought under Zachary Taylor in Mexico, and under General Grant on the battlefields of the South. He was killed in action in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862. On his father's side, Mr. Worst is of German origin. His mother was of Scotch-Irish and of English descent. Mr. Worst was reared on a farm and obtained his early education in the public schools. He began teaching before he graduated from the Fremont High School, after which he continued to teach and study law. Later he was appointed Superintendent of the Green Spring, Seneca County Schools, and at Elmore, Ottawa County, serving two years in Green Spring and eight years in Elmore. In 1882 he was appointed School Examiner, holding that position for three years. In 1887 he was elected County Clerk of Sandusky County, serving for a term of six years. Upon his retirement from office, Mr. Worst devoted himself to the manufacturing business, and also completed his law course. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, when he took up the practice of his profession. After a period of four years, Mr. Worst abandoned the law practice and devoted himself entirely to his extensive business affairs, and became active in the building of railroads in Southern Missouri. In 1902 he sold out his railroad interests to the Frisco System. Mr. Worst is interested in many financial and business enterprises in Northern Ohio. He is interested in the manufacture of barrels, at Clyde, Ohio; the Clyde Produce Company; the Fremont Salesbook Company; the Donald Oil & Gas Company, and also has an extensive stock farm. In 1872 Mr. Worst was married to Miss Calista S. Long. Three children were born to them. Mr. Worst is a faithful Democrat. In 1908 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio District. Mr. Worst resides at Fremont, Ohio.

#### Alexander Bryden Young,

A prominent business man of Kent, Ohio, and Superintendent of The Kent Water and Light Company, was born on the 11th of July, 1849, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. His parents were William and Elizabeth Young, natives of Scotland, who had emigrated to the United States in 1843. Mr. Young received his education in the hard school of life. He being forced, at an early age, to earn his living in the anthracite mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Later he learned the trade of a moulder, being engaged in that business until 1886, when the plant of the Kent Water and Light Company was erected, of which he became Superintendent. In politics, Mr. Young has always been a staunch Republican. In 1908 he was a member of the Ohio Electoral College which cast the Ohio vote for President William H. Taft. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On the 19th of March, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary E. Newberry. Seven children, Mary E., James E., Oliver H., Irene S., Harry A., William C. and Robert H. Young have been the fruit of their marriage. The family reside at 227 Prospect Street, Kent, Ohio.

#### Edmund H. Zurhorst,

Sandusky, Ohio, one of the best known citizens in Northern Ohio, is a self made man in the fullest sense of the word. He has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence, both in the industrial and political circles of the State of Ohio. The city of Sandusky owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests, and is indebted to him for much he has done in her behalf, as an alert and public-spirited citizen. A native of the beautiful city of Montreal, Canada, Mr. Zurhorst was born on



A. B. YOUNG.



E. H. ZURHORST.

spirited to a pronounced degree. He has been an indefatigable promoter of the public improvements, and it may be said that to him more than to any other, was due the projection and completion of the Sandusky Shortline Railway, a part of the now Pennsylvania Railroad. In this connection he made many personal sacrifices in order that the city might reap the advantages to be gained through the medium of this now important avenue of commerce. A stalwart Republican all his mature life, Mr. Zurhorst has long been recognized as one of the most active and effective workers in the party cause, ever loyal to his friends, and is known as a warm personal friend and admirer of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna. As an opponent he is fair, open and outspoken; as a politician he is shrewd, able and aggressive. Prior to his position as Collector of Customs at the port of Sandusky, he was Assistant United States Weigher in the New York Custom House, under the administration of President Arthur, and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio at a later date. He also served his party as a Delegate to important conventions, and as Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. Socially, Mr. Zurhorst is a 32nd degree Mason, Scottish Rite; a member of all the bodies of the York Rite, up to and including the commandery of Knights Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and an Elk. On the 23rd of September, 1874, Mr. Zurhorst was married to Miss Hattie W. Keech, daughter of the late Mr. C. C. Keech, who was one of the pioneers and prominent business men of Sandusky. She entered into eternal rest on the 29th of January, 1890, leaving three children. One son, William K. Zurhorst, died on the 28th of October, 1902, from disabilities contracted as a member of Company B, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Cuba, during the Spanish-American War. In the spring of 1904 Mr. Zurhorst resigned his position as Collector of Customs and retired into private and business life.

#### Josiah Benton Allen,

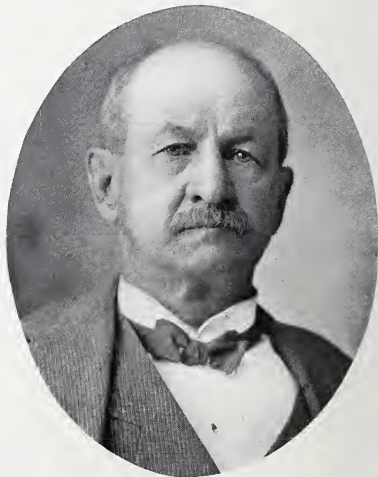
Of Athens, Ohio, one of the best known Republicans in his part of the state, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, on the 14th of July, 1842, and came to Athens County, with his parents, when quite young. He attended the common schools and afterwards the DeCamp Institute, at Pagetown, till the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private in Company C., Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 4th of July, 1861. With his company he participated in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Second Bull Run, Centreville, South Mountain, Antietam, Haine's Bluff, Champion Hill, Vicksburg and others. At Vicksburg, while leading his company as Sergeant, he received a wound that cost him his left arm. An amputation was found necessary. Being unfitted for further

military service, he was honorably discharged in 1864. Returning to Athens, he entered the Ohio University, where he continued his studies till the close of the college year, in 1866. In the fall of 1867, he was elected to the office of County Recorder of Athens County, on the Republican ticket, which office he continued to hold for twelve consecutive years. In December, 1880, he was appointed Recording Clerk in the office of Secretary of State, Townsend, at Columbus, continuing until January, 1883. He was

subsequently chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. He finally served three terms as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio. At the expiration of his third term of office he retired to private life. He resides at Athens, Ohio.

#### Walter A. Alsdorf,

Of Johnstown, Licking County, was born at Utica, that county, June 18, 1866; he comes from Knickerbocker stock, his ancestors coming to this country in 1739 and settling in Newberg on the Hudson River; his grandfather, William Alsdorf, came to Licking County, Ohio, in 1834. Senator Alsdorf received his education in the common schools of his



J. B. ALLEN.



W. A. ALSDORF.



native town and at Oberlin College and Wooster University; in 1888 he went to Iowa, and for a time engaged in the lumber business at Sioux City, later following the business of railroad contracting which took him with surveying parties all through the northwest. Removing to New York City, in 1894, he became Vice-President of the Hudson River Stone Supply Company, with which company he was connected until 1899, when he returned to Ohio and settling at Johnstown, engaged in the grain business with his father, under the firm name of J. R. Alsdorf and Son, and the firm now owns several grain elevators. Senator Alsdorf is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Order of the Eastern Star, and while at college belonged to the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity; is a member of the M. E. Church, and in 1889, married Miss Frances T. Pollock, of Utica, Ohio, who died in 1897. In 1900 he was married to Miss Frances F. Lewis, of Shawnee, Ohio.

He was elected to the Senate of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, by a plurality of 1920, in a district normally Republican. Senator Alsdorf has made a study of the taxation laws of the state and is a member of the committee appointed by the Senate to compile those laws and report at the next session.

#### Carl C. Anderson,

Member of Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District, and one of the prominent business men of that city, is a native of the Buckeye State, born on the 2nd of December, 1877, at Bluffton, the son of John J. and Mary L. Anderson. He obtained his education in the public schools of Fremont, Ohio, but at the early age of eleven years was forced to take up the struggle for his existence by selling newspapers and shining shoes. After he grew up he became Freight Agent of the L. E. & W. R. R. and later served a number of years as traveling salesman. Now he is prominently connected with the business interests of Fostoria. Mr. Anderson has always been a staunch follower of the doctrines of the Democratic party. In 1905, and again in 1907, he was honored by his party with the nomination and election to the highest office in the gift of the people of Fostoria, being the youngest Mayor ever elected in that city, and the second Democratic Mayor elected in thirty years. He is immensely popular in his home city and district, and, in 1908 and 1910, he was elected to the office of Congressman in the Thirteenth Ohio District. Mr. Anderson belongs to the following organizations: Masons; Fremont; K. O. T. M., Fostoria; Knights Templar, Fostoria; Mystic Shrine, Toledo, Ohio; K. of P., Fostoria; B. P. O. E., Fostoria; Owls, Fostoria; Modern Woodmen of America; Sherman Tent Maccabees, Fostoria; Halcyon Club, and also Eagles and Moose; Fremont; United Commercial Travelers and Commercial Travelers Association. He also is President of the Fostoria Board of Trade. Since the 17th of September, 1904, he is married. Congressman Anderson resides at 347 West Tiffin Street, Fostoria, Ohio.



C. C. ANDERSON.

#### John M. Ankele,

Former Mayor of the pretty city of Newark, Ohio, was born January 7th, 1872, at Newark, and is the son of Charles Ankele, a tobacconist, and Rosa Engel Ankele, both natives of Wuerttemberg, Germany. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1865 and 1870, respectively, settling in Newark. Mayor Ankele was educated in the Newark common and high schools. He entered business life at the age of fifteen years, learning the barber trade, in which he remained for a period of nine years. He then

became a salesman for the National Biscuit Company, and, in 1905, engaged in the real estate business. Mayor Ankele has always been a stalwart Republican. In 1909 he was elected President of the Newark City Council, being the only Republican elected on the ticket. Upon the resignation of Mayor Herbert Atherton, on the 12th of July, 1910, Mr. Ankele succeeded him in office. Socially, he is a K. of P. and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mayor Ankele has been married twice. On the 25th of April, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Josie May Flory. Mrs. Ankele died in 1905, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter. On the 26th of October, 1907, Mayor Ankele entered into a second marriage with Miss Minna Ellis, from Newark. The family reside at 240 West Church Street, Newark, Ohio.

#### Ferdinand Bader,

Former Superintendent of the Cincinnati Workhouse, was born November 25th, 1867, in Cincinnati. His parents, Mr. Ferdinand Bader, who was Deputy Superintendent of the Fay & Egan Company, and Mrs. Christine Geisler Bader, were natives of Germany, having emigrated to the United States early in the sixties. Mr. Ferdinand Bader obtained his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and through private instruction. He started in business life as an office boy with Mr. W. W. Scarborough; later he learned the machinist's trade with his father, in which vocation he remained until 1892, when he entered the contracting business. On account of failing health he was obliged to discontinue as a contractor, and, in 1897, he embarked in the jobbing business. Two years later, in 1899, Mr. Bader was appointed a Deputy in the Probate Court of Hamilton County, having charge of the marriage license and naturalization department. This



J. M. ANKELE.

position he filled until 1908, when he was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Cincinnati Workhouse. Mr. Bader has always been a faithful Republican and has worked hard in the interest of his party. He has served on the campaign and executive committees and was a Delegate to numerous county and state conventions. Socially, he is a member of the Blaine Club, the Stamina Republican League, the "Time Club" of Cincinnati, the K. of P., J. O. U. A. M., and of the Masonic Fraternity in its various branches. On the 11th of October, 1899, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Becker. Two sons and one daughter have been the issue of their union.



F. E. BAXTER.

Lima, Ohio. His offices are located at the Central National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Alvin W. Beatty,

Deputy Auditor of State of Ohio, was born on the 16th of June, 1866, on a farm in Belmont County, Ohio, the son of William Henry Beatty and Mary Miller Beatty, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was a soldier in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. A. W. Beatty received his education in the country schools and at Scio and Delaware Colleges. After leaving college he taught in public schools for a period of four years, and for one year in a college at New Orleans. Mr. Beatty has been an active working Republican all his mature life and has served his party faithfully and well. For three years he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and at present he is a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. After having served as Deputy Auditor of Belmont County for a number of years, Mr. Beatty, in 1901, was elected Auditor of Belmont County. He filled his position in such a satisfactory manner, that, at the expiration of his first term of office, in 1904, he was re-elected to a second term. On the 1st of January, 1909, he resigned his position to take charge of his present office as Assistant Auditor, to which he was appointed by Auditor Fullington.

Socially, Mr. Beatty is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a K. of P. On the 11th of July, 1889, he was married to Miss Laura L. Lafferty. Two children, Henry Lafferty and Joseph Haradon, were born to them. The family attend Indianola Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Beatty resides at 83 Fourteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Dr. Leroy C. Benedict,

Postmaster of the city of Mansfield, Ohio, is a prominent dentist of that beautiful city, and one of the active Republicans in Richland County, having filled the position of Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee for a period of three years. He was born on a farm in Franklin Township, Richland County, thirty-two years ago. His father, G. W. Benedict, was a well known contractor. Dr. Benedict was reared and educated in Mansfield. Upon leaving school he entered the Dental Department of the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1900. During his college years, Dr. Benedict was one of the leading members of the College football team, filling the important position of halfback. On the 7th of December, 1902, Dr. Benedict was married to Miss Mary Blair of Lexington. Dr. Benedict was appointed to his present position on the 27th of June, 1910, by President Taft. He is a Mason, an Elk and a K. of P.

#### John Mitchell Bingham,

Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 17th of September, 1865, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His father, John M. Bingham, was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother, Mina Becker Bingham, was born in Germany, having emigrated to the United States with her people in 1845. Mr. Bingham's great grandfather, Thomas Bingham, came to America from Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century and was a soldier in the Pennsylvania contingent in the War of 1812. After the war he settled in Annville, Pa. He had one daughter and six sons. Mr. Thomas Bingham, the grand father, was one of the members of the company that operated the Canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. When the Canal was abandoned he engaged in the Express business which was later absorbed by the Adams Express Company. Mr. John M. Bingham was educated in the public schools of Tiddont, Pa. At the age of fifteen years he started in business life in the general merchandise store of Baker & Co., at West Newton, Pa. Later he was Chief Clerk in the Motive Power Department of the C., H. & D. Ry., at Lima; Chief Clerk of the same Railroad at Lima, and Auditor of the National Roofing Tile Company, of the same city, in which he is still a stockholder. He also is a stockholder of the Crystal Ice Co., at Lima. Mr. Bingham has always been a faithful Democrat and has rendered his party valuable services. On the 11th of January, 1909, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus, by General Weybrecht, and Assistant Quartermaster General in 1911. For many years Mr. Bingham has been connected with the Ohio National Guard.



A. W. BEATTY.



His record in that organization is as follows: Mustered in as a Private in Company C., Second Infantry, Ohio National Guards, on the 29th of March, 1888; Corporal, 1891; Sergeant, 1892; Second Lieutenant, Company C., June 15th, 1892; recommissioned June 15th, 1897; discharged, April, 1899; Captain and Adjutant, Second Infantry, December, 1899; resigned June 1st, 1903; reappointed the same, June 20th, 1903; commissioned Captain of Infantry, Ohio National Guards, July 17th, 1908, rank from June 20th, 1903, to conform with G. O. No. 22, A. G. D., July 13th, 1908; assigned to Second Infantry, Ohio National Guards, per Par. 16 S. O., 133 A. G. D., August 25th, 1908; assigned to duty as regimental adjutant per H. A. 10, headquarters Second Infantry, Ohio National Guards, December 19th, 1908. During the War with Spain, Captain Bingham served as Second Lieutenant with Company C., Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from the 10th of May, 1898, until mustered out on the 10th of February, 1899. Socially, Captain Bingham is a member of the Elks; Knights of St. John; Knights of Columbus; Spanish War Veterans; Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the Serpent. He was married to Miss Catherine Lawler, of Lima, Ohio, on the 3rd of October, 1899. Two children, Charles Dolle Bingham and John Thomas Bingham were born to them.

#### Joseph Torrence Blair,

Former Recorder of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born October 20th, 1852, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of John M. Blair and Eliza Taylor Blair. His father was engaged in the brick contracting business, from 1827 until 1883, the time of his death, in Cincinnati, also in the manufacture of brick. Almost every large building in the business part of Cincinnati, has the Blair brick in its construction. Mr. Jos. T. Blair received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. When eighteen years of age he entered into business life as clerk in the Union Fire Insurance Company, 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati. Three years later, when twenty-one years old, Mr. Blair was elected Secretary of the company, remaining in that position until 1883, when his father died. He then entered the brick manufacturing business in connection with his brothers, Captain J. Milton and Burr W. Blair. Mr. Blair has always been a faithful Republican, serving his party in any capacity when called upon. He was appointed Chief Clerk of the City Water Works, and was elected and served for four years as a member of the Board of Control of Hamilton County. In November, 1906, he was elected Recorder of Hamilton, and at the expiration of his first term in that office, having rendered faithful and distinct service to the people in general, he was elected to a second term, in November, 1908. He has held the office of Secretary of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, at Cincinnati, and was Vice-President of the famous Young Men's Blaine Club. Mr. Blair is a public-spirited citizen and has a host of friends. He was married to Miss Eloise Wright Barringer, on the 24th of September, 1879. Two children, John Taylor and Mrs. Colboun S. Foulds have been the fruit of their union. Mr. Blair's residence is located at 479 Mitchell Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. T. BLAIR

#### Montello Eugene Blystone,

Forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau, Milwaukee, Wis., was born on the 9th of July, 1863, in Venaugo, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Joseph Blystone and Mary Peiffer Blystone, were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was engaged in the mercantile business and manufacturing. Mr. Blystone was educated in the Venaugo village school and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating from the latter in 1887, with the degree of A. B. He started in public life at the age of twenty-four years as a teacher, continuing in that profession for the period of three years. In 1890 he accepted a position in the United States Weather Bureau, and since that time has been connected with the same. In politics, Mr. Blystone has independent views. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic Order and the Phi Kappa Psi College Fraternity. On the 27th of October, 1902, he was married to Miss Lillian Rull, of Springfield, Ills. Two children have blessed their union, Montello Eugene Blystone, Jr. and Margaret Hull Blystone. Mr. Blystone's offices are located in the Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### Willis G. Bowland,

Of Columbus, Ohio, Collector of Internal Revenue, is a self made man in the fullest term of the word. The story of his career travels all the way from that of a newsboy to political leadership and a business man connected with some of the largest enterprises of Columbus. He was born in Van Wert, Ohio, on the first of May, 1853. His father, Milton J. Bowland, was a native of Ohio and served as surgeon general of the Department of West Virginia during the War of the Rebellion, dying in the service. Young Bowland came to Columbus with his parents when but eight years old, and his first service, while trying to secure an education in the public schools of the country, was as a paper carrier. He showed aptitude for the work of an accountant, and after his graduation from school made it his life work, being connected at various times with some of the largest houses of the Capital City of Ohio. In Republican politics, Mr. Bowland has been most active and prominent. He was nominated and elected twice Treasurer of Franklin County, resigning this post a year before the expiration of his last term, on account of other business duties. In May, 1908, he was appointed by the State Department at Washington an Inspector of American Consulates in Europe, which important mission he undertook with a view of benefitting his health. In the early summer, 1909, President Taft appointed Mr. Bowland Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Bowland is a member of the Buckeye Republican Club, and in the last decade has been one of the active and potential factors in the party organization in Franklin County, being at the head of the county executive committee in a number of campaigns, and always one of the leaders in his political organization.

#### Walter S. Bradford,

Assistant Postmaster of Mansfield, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of October, 1872, at Mansfield, and is the son of Walter S. Bradford, Sr., a prominent attorney and a native of Ohio. He was a Captain in the Civil War, serving in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. He died on the 30th of July, 1900. Mr. Bradford's mother, Amanda J. Day Bradford, was born in Richland County, Ohio. Mr. Bradford was educated in the public schools of his native county and in a business college. Upon leaving the latter, he entered, for one year, the photographing business, and then accepted a position with the Union News Company at the Union Depot in Mansfield, in which he remained until the fall of 1893. From 1893 to 1896 he read law in his father's office, but interrupted his studies

in the latter year, when, with a companion, he started for Cuba to join a filibustering expedition. Missing that expedition, he spent the winter in Florida. In March, 1897, he went to St. Petersburg, Fla., and made futile attempts to reach Cuba to join the insurgents. Not having an opportunity to do so, he returned to Mansfield and entered the insurance business. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Bradford, on the 13th of May, 1898, mustered into the United States Army and served as Second Lieutenant until November, 1898, doing duty in Santiago, Cuba. He was mustered out in November, 1898, and returned to Mansfield, where he again became engaged in the insurance business. In May, 1902, Mr. Bradford went West and spent five months prospecting in the Cascade Mountains. He afterwards became a commercial traveler for a Seattle firm. Returning to Mansfield in January, 1903, he again became engaged in the insurance field, remaining in the business until 1904. He then entered the cigar business and opened a store in the principal part of the city. Mr. Bradford has always been a staunch Republican. In November, 1907, he was elected City Auditor. When Dr. Benedict took charge of the office of Postmaster of Mansfield, in May, 1910, he appointed Mr. Bradford his assistant. Mr. Bradford has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the Ohio National Guard. In 1893 he enlisted as a Private in Company M., Eighth Ohio National Guards; he was promoted Corporal in 1895; Sergeant in 1896, and Second Lieutenant in January, 1898. After being mustered out of the United States Army service, upon the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Bradford re-entered the Eighth Ohio, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and in 1900, was appointed Captain. He resigned when going West, but rejoined as Captain in March, 1903. Socially, Mr. Bradford is a Mason, a K. of P., Eagle, a member of the Spanish War veterans and of the Sons of Veterans. On the 29th of June, 1904, Captain Bradford was married to Miss Doris Griffith, at Jeromeville, Ohio.

#### William Francis Brennan,

Former Mayor of the city of Xenia, Ohio, is a native of Dayton, Ohio, born June 19th, 1868, the son of Thomas Brennan, a tailor, and Mary Brody Brennan, natives of Ireland. He received his education in the public and parochial schools of Xenia. After leaving school he identified himself with the printing business, and in that capacity has been connected with the Xenia Gazette for a period of seventeen years. He is Vice-President of the Peoples Building and Savings Company of Xenia. Mayor Brennan has always been a good and faithful follower of the doctrines of the Republican party. He entered into public life at the age of thirty-three years, when in 1903, he was elected President of the Xenia City Council. Two years later he was elected to the position of Mayor of Xenia, having been re-elected in 1907. Mayor Brennan is known all over Ohio as a clean and honest official who enforces the laws of the statutes without fear or favor. In religious belief he is a devout Catholic, and for more than fifteen years has been affiliated with the great Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. Papers from all over the country have commented favorably on his method of giving the pledge to those unfortunate fellows who are brought before him charged with drunkenness, rather than punishing them. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. On the 21st of June, 1888, he was married to Miss Nora Breen. Six children, Paul A., Frederick J., William F., Jr., Charles E., Mary Catherine and Philip, have blessed their union. Mayor Brennan's residence is located at 138 West Third Street, Xenia, Ohio.



W. F. BRENNAN.

#### Joseph A. Brown,

Former Market Master of Cincinnati, Ohio, ranks among the best known citizens of the Queen City. He was born September 17th, 1852, at Cumberland, Md., the son of Harmon and Mary Brown, both natives of Holland. Mr. Brown received his education at Allegheny Academy, Cumberland, Md., graduating in 1868. After leaving school he came to Cincinnati, where he obtained a position as traveling salesman. He then taught school for a few years at Independence, Ky., after which he settled in Avondale, which at that time was an independent village, again accepting the position of traveling salesman. In 1876, Mr. Brown was elected Marshall of Avondale, filling that position until 1895, when the village was annexed to Cincinnati. Since then Mr. Brown has occupied a number of city offices and also has been engaged in the real estate business. He has been a faithful, active working Republican all his mature life, and has served his party in many capacities. Socially, he is a member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club and of the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In 1875, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Alvina Buschmann. Three children, of whom two survive, have blessed their union. The family reside at 740 Ridgway Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

#### Augustus Jerome Buscher,

Deputy Inspector of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings, with offices at the Hulbert Block, Cincinnati, was born on the 19th of July, 1852, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Anthony Buscher, was a clothing cutter by trade, and a native of Hannover, Germany, while his mother, Kathryn Schlebe Buscher, was born in Prussia. They emigrated to the new world in 1834 and 1833, respectively, settling in Cincinnati. Mr. Buscher obtained his education in parochial schools and at St. Xavier's College. At the age of seventeen years he left school and engaged in the painting and decorating business, in which he was engaged until June, 1909, when he was appointed to his present position. He is one of the charter members of Union No. 1, Cincinnati, and is now a member of Local No. 50, Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America. In politics, Mr. Buscher is a staunch Democrat. He has been a Delegate to city, county and state conventions at various occasions. In 1907 he was appointed foreman of the Painters' Bridge Department by Mr. Dannenhower, serving in that capacity during the Dempsey administration. In 1898 and 1899 he was business agent for the painters and decorators of Cincinnati, and at the same time filled the position with the Building Trades Council. Mr. Buscher has always been interested in the affairs of his co-laborers. He was a member of the Painters District Council and of the Buildings' Trade Council of Cincinnati and vicinity. Socially, he is a member of the Duckworth Club. On the 30th of August, 1882, he was married to Miss Anna Ewers. They attend the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Buscher resides at 736 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



A. J. BUSCHER.





A. G. BYERS

**Joseph Perkins Byers,**

Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randalls Island, N. Y., is a native Ohioan born on the 23rd of September, 1868, at Columbus, Ohio, the son of Albert Gallatin Byers and Mary Abigail Rathbun. His father, who for many years was Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Charities, was born in Pennsylvania, while his mother was a native of the Buckeye State. Mr. Joseph P. Byers received a careful education in the Columbus public schools, the Columbus High School, and for two years at the Preparatory Department of the Ohio State University. He graduated from high school with the class of 1887. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Byers started in public life as assistant to his father in the office of the Board of State Charities. He later became Secretary of that Board, Superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, Warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania and General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Four years ago he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Byers has always been a faithful Republican. He is proud of his native state and is a member of the Ohio Society of New York and of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia. He also belongs to Harlem Lodge, F. & A. M. On the 3rd of March, 1888, he was married to Miss Adah Virginia Millar. Two children, Andrew Millar and Elizabeth Millar Byers have been the fruit of their union. Mr. Byers belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of Brad Street Church, Columbus, Ohio. He resides at Randalls Island, New York City.



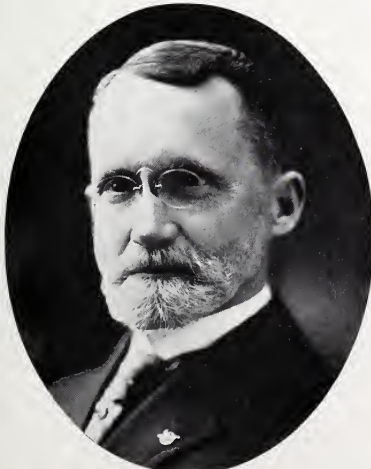
JOSEPH P. BYERS.

**Thomas L. Calvert,**

Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, is a man splendidly adapted for the position he holds. He is a Marylander by birth, being born on the 20th of December, 1858, at Georgetown, Maryland. His father, Thomas L. Calvert, was a farmer, and he as well as his wife Elizabeth Paist Calvert were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they always resided with the exception of one year which was spent in Maryland, during which year their son Thomas L. was born. Young Calvert received his education in the public schools. He came to Ohio alone, when eleven years old, his only opportunity to go to school being during the winter months. After he had worked on a farm for three years for his board and clothes he returned home and for a term of two years attended a Friends Select school. The following two years he worked in a store at Brynmaur, Pa., and the next three years on a farm. In company with his brother, R. G. Calvert, he then purchased the general store and elevator at Selma, Ohio, going in debt to the amount of thirteen thousand, of which he had to pay seven per cent interest. Mr. Calvert saved enough money to go back to the farm, purchasing 125 acres of fine farm land in Clark County, where he lived since 1892 until he was elected to his present position. Mr. Calvert has been a staunch Republican all his life. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1898 to 1906, in which year he resigned to accept the Secretaryship of that body. He was Trustee of Madison Township, Clark County, from 1897 to 1906, and Treasurer of the Clark County Agricultural Society for a period of six years. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of the Grange. In religious belief he belongs to the Society of the Friends. On the fourteenth of June, 1888, he was married to Miss Elta F. Warner. They have three children. Mr. Calvert resides in Columbus.



T. L. CALVERT.



I. B. CAMERON.

**Isaac B. Cameron,**

One of the best known business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 15th of June, 1851, in the city of Nairn, Scotland. When he was yet an infant, his widowed mother emigrated to America, to better her conditions and provide greater facilities for the education of her family, of which Isaac B. was the youngest of six, believing that in so doing she could afford them more abundant opportunities for success in life. Upon arriving in this country the family located on a farm in Jefferson County, a short distance south of Salineville, removing thence about the year 1855 into the village. Here the children of the family were raised. Young Cameron attended the public school there and graduated from the Iron City Business College in Pittsburg. At an early age he accepted a position as a bookkeeper for a local mercantile firm, where he remained until 1874. His business abilities soon advanced him to a partnership in the business, which was successfully conducted until 1880, when Mr. Cameron became the sole owner, after which the business continued to grow and prosper until 1893, when he was elected Treasurer of Columbiana County by the largest majority ever given to any candidate.

for any office in that county up to that time. He was re-elected in 1895. The business system he introduced and enforced during the four years of his incumbency in that office established a standard and created a model worthy the emulation of all public offices. When, in 1898, the First National Bank at Lisbon was declared to be insolvent, Mr. Cameron having but a short time previously retired from the office of County Treasurer, was the unanimous choice alike of the creditors and stockholders for appointment as receiver. In this work he was engaged more than one year, during which time he brought order out of chaos. He succeeded in fixing the responsibility for the failure of the bank, and also the books were miserably kept and outrageously falsified; he obtained judgments in every suit brought by him, having for its object the recovery of funds belonging to the wrecked institution. On the 2nd of June, 1899, Mr. Cameron was nominated for the office of Treasurer of State, at the Republican State Convention, held at Columbus, and he was elected in November, 1899, by a large majority, having served with great distinction during his first term of office, Mr. Cameron, in 1901, was re-nominated and re-elected for a second term, at the expiration of which he retired to private life, becoming engaged in the banking business at the Capital City. Mr. Cameron is a thirty-second degree Mason; a Knight Templar; a member of the I. O. O. F.; a K. of P., and an Elk. He resides in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Cameron is interested in many business enterprises. He is Director and Vice-President of the Columbus Chair Company; Director and Treasurer of The Independent Packers' Fertilizer Co.; Director and Secretary of The United Telephone Co., Austin, Texas, and Director of The York Wall Paper Company, York, Pa. On the 15th of June, 1875, he was married to Miss Laura A. Irwin. One son, Roy MacDonald Cameron, was born to them. Mr. Cameron resides at 1339 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.



D. P. CONCANNON.

#### David Patrick Concannon,

Deputy Inspector of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings, at Cincinnati, is a man well known in labor circles of that city. He was born on the 9th of May, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of John and Ellen Concannon, both natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. John Concannon emigrated to the United States in 1861, landing in New Orleans, where, in the same year, he enlisted in the Union Army, serving throughout the entire war. After the war he came to Cincinnati. Mr. David Patrick Concannon was educated in St. Patrick's Parochial School on Third and Mill Streets, Cincinnati. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to the woodworking trade, with which he is still connected, being a member of the Amalgamated Woodworkers. Mr. Concannon is a faithful Democrat and has served his party in many capacities. He was a Delegate to many City, County and State Conventions, and for eight years has been connected with the County Executive Committee. In 1897 he was elected a member of the City Council, representing the Sixteenth Ward in that body, from 1897 to 1899. In June, 1909, he was appointed to his present position by the State Workshop Inspector. Mr. Concannon is a Delegate to Central Labor Council and a Delegate to the Ohio Federation of Labor. He is a member of the Duckworth Club, the Wolfstone Club, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Grattan Club, Commons Club, and at present fills the honorable position of President of the Associated Irish Associations. He also is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was married to Miss Josephine Lavin, of Cincinnati. Mr. Concannon resides at 729 West Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. His offices are in the Hulbert Building, Cincinnati.

#### Clayton Bond Conwell, M. D.,

Superintendent of the Ohio State Sanatorium at Mount Vernon, Ohio, was born on the 19th of September, 1875, at Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, the son of John Alfred and Flora Eliza Bond Conwell, natives of the State of Indiana. Dr. Conwell was educated in the public schools at Aurora, Indiana, and at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Taking up the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati, Dr. Conwell became recognized as an authority on tuberculous diseases, and filled the office of Medical Director of the City Tuberculosis Dispensary of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the Cincinnati Board of Health. When the Ohio State Sanatorium was created, Dr. Conwell was appointed Superintendent of that institution by Governor Harmon. Dr. Conwell is the author of various pamphlets relating to Tuberculosis. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Independent Order of Red Men, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On the 20th of July, 1904, Dr. Conwell was married to Miss Sarah Whateley Jones. One child, Clayton Whateley Conwell, has been born to them. Dr. Conwell resides at the Ohio State Sanatorium, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

#### James M. Cox,

Of Dayton, Ohio, Proprietor and Publisher of the Dayton News, and member of Congress from the Third Ohio District, was born on the 31st of March, 1870, in Jacksonburg, Butler County, Ohio, and is the son of Gilbert and Eliza Cox. In the paternal line he comes of English ancestry, while from his mother he inherits the sturdy traits of the German race. Mr. Cox was reared on the home farm. He obtained his early education in the district schools of Jacksonburg and at the High School at Amanda, Ohio. After leaving school he secured a position in a printing office and began learning the trade, which he later abandoned, however, to take up the work of teaching in the country schools. Subsequently he returned to the newspaper field, becoming a reporter at Middletown, Ohio, and his talents soon won him a position on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. In 1894 he accompanied the Hon. Paul J. Sorg to the Fifty-Third Congress, to act as his Secretary. Returning from Washington, on the 15th of August, 1898, Mr. Cox became the owner and publisher of the Dayton News, which he has made one of the foremost newspapers of Ohio. In 1903 he acquired the Press Republic, of Springfield, Ohio, and changed its name to Daily News, conducting both the Dayton and Springfield papers under what is now known as the News League of Ohio. In 1908, Mr. Cox became a candidate for Congress in the Third Ohio Congressional District, and in November of that year, and again in 1912, was triumphantly elected. In 1912, he was the candidate for Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket.

#### Edward A. Crawford,

State Superintendent of Public Printing, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 28th of December, 1861, at West Union, Adams County, Ohio. His parents, H. Crawford, a farmer, and Jane Wilson Crawford, were both natives of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Crawford spent his youth on the farm he was born. He received his education in the Adams County public schools and at Lebanon



University. After leaving school he joined the teaching profession, in which he remained for a period of ten years. In 1890 he purchased *The People's Defender*, an influential Democratic Weekly at West Union, of which he became Editor, and which is still in his possession. Mr. Crawford has been a staunch Democrat all his mature life and has rendered valuable services to his party. He started upon his political career at the age of twenty-three years, when he was nominated Clerk of Adams County, but suffered defeat at the election. He was for a period of ten years a member of the Adams County Board of Election, and for three years a member of the Board of County School Examiners. For the last twenty years he has been a Delegate to all the Democratic Conventions of Adams County and the State Conventions of Ohio. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago which nominated William J. Bryan for the Presidency. He was Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1890, and for three years was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Socially, Mr. Crawford is a Mason, a Knight Templar, an Elk, K. of P., and a Red Man. He resides at West Union Ohio. His offices are located at the State Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### David Staley Creamer,

Treasurer of the State of Ohio, is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Mead Township, Belmont County, on September 3rd, 1858. He received his early education in the schools of his native county, after which he entered upon his business career.

He has always been a staunch Democrat and has rendered his party and the people in general, valuable services. He has held many places in public trust and has always discharged them to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1886 he was elected Township Clerk of Mead Township, and was elected Recorder of Belmont County, 1892, although this is a strong Republican county. He served two terms as a member of the City Council of St. Clairsville, and labored untiringly for needed improvements and municipal progress. He was three times elected President of the Board of Managers of the Belmont County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Creamer at one time was half owner of the St. Clairsville Gazette, which was one of the oldest papers in Southeastern Ohio, being established in 1812. When he retired from the Recorder's office he engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business, soon building up a large agency and continuing in this occupation until he was appointed, on June 1, 1906, State Fire Marshal by the late Governor, John M. Pattison, and in this department he made an unexcelled record for careful performance of duty and expenditures, and have the unequalled record of seventy-two convictions in 1907, and for the first time in the history of the office, turned back into the State Treasury over \$11,000 of unused money.

In the spring of 1908 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention to the office of State Treasury of Ohio. The campaign was a very strenuous one but resulted in his election, being the first Democrat elected to that office in thirty years. Immediately upon assuming the duties of the office, Mr. Creamer inaugurated the competitive bidding system for the deposit of State funds, which resulted in the state receiving an increase in interest of about \$1,000.00 per week more money than was received by his predecessors. He also installed a modern method of bookkeeping, and under it the account of every person, department and institution doing business with the Treasury, in a permanent record, and every promise made by him during the campaign was kept. He was re-elected to a second term in 1910.

On the 16th of October, 1890, Mr. Creamer was married to Miss Gertrude R. Fowler, and they have two children, Lorena Verdell, aged eighteen years, and David Harold, aged ten years.



D. S. CREAMER.

#### Thomas A. Dean,

Editor and Publisher of the Fremont Daily Messenger, Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio, is a native of Ohio, born on the 6th of December, 1871, at Bethel, Clermont County. When about two years of age his parents moved to Highland County, where the son attended the district school until seventeen years of age. He then taught school for two years, after which he entered Ohio Wesleyan University, remaining there for two years. Returning to Highland County he engaged in the wholesale packing business. Later he became interested in newspaper work in Portsmouth, Ohio, and, in 1899, purchased an interest in the Daily Courier, Findlay, where he remained until 1904, when he secured the controlling interest in the Fremont Daily Messenger, which he edits and publishes. Senator Dean has always been a staunch follower of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1908 and 1910 he was elected to the Ohio Senate, representing the Thirtieth District, composed of the Counties of Erie, Huron, Ottawa and Sandusky. Early in the first session of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly, Senator Dean attracted statewide attention by his introduction of important bills regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquor. Senator Dean comes from a family noted for its longevity. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Bradwell, lived to be ninety-four, and the grandfather on his father's side to be eighty-nine years of age, and each left thirteen children. All these sons and son-in-laws were Democrats and nearly all of them served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Two of his great grandfathers served under Washington in the Revolutionary War. His mother is still living at Bethel, Clermont County, at the age of eighty-two.

#### Hamilton G. DeWeese,

State Examiner of Building and Loan Companies, and one of the best known Democrats in Ohio, was born on the 28th of June, 1866, on a farm near Pemberton, Ohio. His parents, Leonidas DeWeese and Mary Thompson DeWeese, were both natives of the Buckeye State. As his name indicates, Mr. DeWeese is of French descent, his paternal ancestor having emigrated to the New World in 1688, settling near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestry is English. Mr. Hamilton DeWeese was educated in the common schools and at Ada University. In 1884, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the teaching profession, following the same for a period of eight years. He then became connected with the American Book Company, in the capacity of representative,



H. G. DEWEESE.

which position he held for eight years. When Mr. Pattison was elected Governor of Ohio, Mr. DeWeese was appointed Chief Assistant Fire Marshal under Marshal Creamer, filling this position for two years. In 1909 Governor Harmon appointed him State Examiner of Building and Loan Associations. Mr. DeWeese is a lifelong Democrat. He has attended all State Conventions as a Delegate since Governor Campbell's nomination, and from 1905 to 1910 he was Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the State Executive Committee. It is said that Mr. DeWeese, knows personally, more people in Ohio than any one else knows, and that this acquaintance is not confined alone to the party with which he is affiliated. Socially, he is a Mason, Knight Templar and an Elk. Mr. DeWeese is married since the 14th of August, 1887. He has three sons. In February, 1909, he was appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of the Cavalry, Ohio National Guard, and given the rank of Second Lieutenant. He resides at 125 Hubbard Street, Columbus, Ohio.



J. DORNETTE, JR.

#### John Dornette, Jr.,

Biographies of men who by their sterling character have forced recognition from their fellowmen and become elected to positions of public trust and of honor, have always proved interesting reading, not only to the student of character, but to the ambitious young men who seek a model on which to build an ideal, and to follow in the footsteps of those who have made a success of life.

Looking over the roll of men who are yet young, but who have already had their names graven upon the scrolls of honor, we find there the name of John Dornette, Jr., one of the prominent business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in business life occupying the position of Secretary-Treasurer of The J. Dornette & Bro., Co., manufacturers of desks and office furniture, and at present holding the position of Superintendent of the Street and Sewer Repair Department of the city of Cincinnati. John Dornette, Jr., first saw the light of day in the Queen City, on October 30, 1870, and is the son of John Dornette, Sr., the President of the Company. His parents, who were natives of Germany, emigrated to America early in life, and were united in matrimony in the city of Cincinnati, where John received his education in the public schools, supplemented by a commercial college course. He then entered the factory of his father and learned the business from the bottom up, then becoming bookkeeper and Office Manager. Purchasing an interest in the company, which his rare business talent had extended to broad proportions, he was elected the Secretary-Treasurer, which position he has filled for ten years, and still occupies. A born Republican, he has always been a most faithful adherent of that party in politics, giving time and money freely at all times to its aid. In the fall of 1907 he was urged to accept the nomination for Member of the Board of Public Service, and was honored by

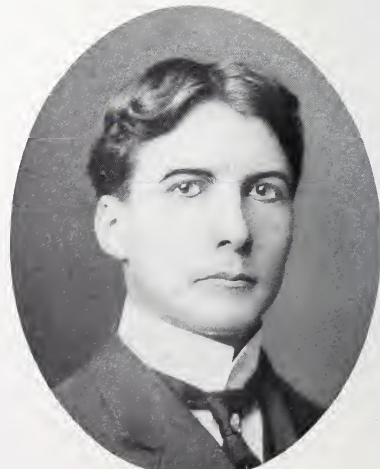
receiving the highest vote for that office, serving two years, when the Board was discontinued by the action of the Paine Law. He was then appointed to his present position, January 1, 1910.

Mr. Dornette has always been a favorite, socially, with his ever-present smile and unaffected manner. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, 32nd degree, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the B. P. O. E., North Cincinnati Turn Verein, Advertisers' Club, The Business Men's Club, the West Cincinnati Business Association Co., and other business and social organizations.

He is happily married and has an ideal home on the Western hills, where he loves to spend all his spare moments with his accomplished wife and two sons, Clifford H. and John Walter Dornette, both studious young men, who are following in their father's footsteps.

#### Henry Clay Drinkle,

Postmaster at Lancaster, Ohio, ranks among the best known Republicans of Central Ohio. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born on the 28th of February, 1845, in Lancaster, Ohio. He received his education in the Lancaster public schools, and later studied law under the tuition of Judge John S. Brasee, being admitted to the bar in September, 1869. From 1876 to 1883 he was in partnership with the judge, which was dissolved in 1883, when Mr. Drinkle was elected President of the Hocking Valley National Bank. Since his retirement from the Presidency he has practiced law. In 1910 he was appointed Postmaster of Lancaster by President Taft. Mr. Drinkle has been prominently identified with all campaigns since 1876, when he took an active part in helping to elect Rutherford B. Hayes. He was at one time a member of the State Committee, and he has the distinction of being the first Republican to attain office in Lancaster, having been elected, in 1875, to the position of City Solicitor, in which he served for four terms of two years each. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy Assessor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1885, he was elected Mayor of Lancaster, serving one term and declining a renomination. He has twice been an alternate to the National Republican Convention; once, in 1880, when Garfield was nominated in Chicago, and again in 1896, when Major McKinley was placed at the head of the ticket at St. Louis. Mr. Drinkle was married to Miss Kate Vary. Two children were born to them. Socially, Mr. Drinkle is a Mason, Knight Templar and an I. O. O. F.



T. L. EVANS.

#### Thomas Lang Evans,

Secretary to Mayor Galvin of Cincinnati, was born on the 10th of November, 1876, at Cincinnati. His father, James Evans, a contractor, was a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, and emigrated to the United States in 1843, while his mother was born in New Orleans, La. Mr. Evans was educated in the district, intermediate and the Woodward High School, at Cincinnati. When twenty-four years of age he entered in public life as a



stenographer to Mayor Fleischmann. Three years later, on the 1st of March, 1903, he was appointed Secretary to Mayor Fleischmann. Upon the retirement of Mayor Fleischmann from office, Mr. Evans became Purchasing Agent of the Yeast Department of The Fleischmann Company. On the 1st of January, 1908, he was appointed Assistant Clerk to Mayor Markbreit, and on the 1st of August, 1909, Mayor Galvin appointed him Secretary. Mr. Evans has been a faithful Republican since he became of age. He is a member of the Blaine Club and the Stamina Republican League. He was married to Miss Maude Oberly on the 24th of August, 1908. They reside at 429 Stanley Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Henry C. Eyman, M. D.,

Superintendent of the Massillon State Hospital, was born on the 13th of April, 1856, the son of Henry B. and Mary Anne Baker Eyman, both natives of Ohio. The father was born in Fairfield County, in 1819. The mother was a daughter of the late Hon. Christ. Baker, ex-member of the Ohio Legislature. Dr. Eyman's ancestors came to Virginia about 1634, and migrated to Ohio in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Henry Eyman, great-grandfather of Dr. Eyman, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. The maternal great-grandfather, Emanuel Ruffner, was a member of the famous Ruffner family. Dr. Eyman received his education in the Fairfield County schools and at the Fairfield Union Academy. He afterwards attended the Columbus Medical College, from which he graduated in 1880. Opening an office in Tarlton, Pickaway County, in the same year, he began the practice of his profession. In 1902 he was appointed by Governor McKinley, a member of the Building Committee of Massillon Hospital, serving in that capacity until 1898. The year following, he was appointed to his present position as Superintendent of that institution. Previous to that time, from 1884 to 1887, he filled the position of Assistant Physician at the Athens State Hospital, and from 1887 to 1891, at the Toledo State Hospital, while in 1891, he was appointed Superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital. For thirteen years he held the position of Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland, Ohio. Socially, Dr. Eyman is a member of the Elks. Dr. Eyman is a widower and the father of two daughters, who make their home with him. The family attend the Episcopalian Church.



H. C. EYMAN, M. D.

#### Newton Ferree,

Of Washington, D. C., was born near Bellevernon, Fayette County, Pa. When about seven years of age his father's family removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. In May, 1862, he left the high school and enlisted in the United States service as a Private in Company F, Eighty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in West Virginia and Western Maryland until the date of muster out.

In February, 1864, he was appointed to a clerkship in the War Department by the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, his fellow-townsmen. After two months' service he resigned his clerkship, returned to his home, enlisted and assisted in organizing Company C, One-Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the same. With his company he served more than his full time, and was mustered out the latter part of September, 1864. He then returned to Washington, was re-appointed to a clerkship in the War Department, and has since resided in that city.

In December, 1867, upon the recommendation of Benjamin F. Wade, then President of the United States Senate, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department. By gradual promotion, strictly upon merit, in 1897, he attained the responsible position of chief of a large division in the office of the Register of the Treasury, which at this time (1908) he still holds, enjoying the full confidence of his superior officers, and the respect and love of his many subordinates.

He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has

always taken a deep interest in its welfare; he joined Post No. 1, of Washington City, immediately after its organization in 1866, and from that date has continued to take an active interest in the order and has held many positions of trust and honor in the organization; in 1907 he was honored by an election to the position of Commander of the Department of the Potomac, which he filled with credit and honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his comrades.

Captain Ferree comes of a long line of soldiers. Since the coming of his Huguenot ancestors to this country, in 1708, who settled in Lancaster County, Pa., his people have been prominently represented in all the wars for the establishment and maintenance of the nation. Prominent among the men of distinction in the army of the Revolution were Colonel John Ferree, who commanded the Tenth Pennsylvania Rifles; Colonel Joel Ferree, Commander of the Lancaster Associates, and Major Michael Ferree.

In the War of 1812 the family was again prominent. Among others was Colonel Joel Ferree, the grandfather of Captain Ferree, who organized a Pennsylvania Regiment at Pittsburg, and marched from there, in October, 1812, in command of a small brigade, to join General Harrison, who had command of the United States forces in Northern Ohio. At upper Sandusky his regiment assisted in the construction of a fortification, which was named in his honor, Fort Ferree. At Miami Rapids, in addition to other military duty it assisted in the construction of Fort Meigs. He and his men suffered

J. W. FLEMING,  
Assistant Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

great hardships during the winter campaign of 1812-1813 and in the spring of 1813, broken in health he started on his return home, but died upon reaching Zanesville, where he was buried with the honors of war.

Again, in the War of the Rebellion, the name was frequently found with those loyally serving the flag, among them a brother, Joel W. Ferree, who gave three years service with Company G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

In the War with Spain, Captain Ferree's two sons, Sheridan and Newton, responded to the call of President McKinley, and with their regiment, First District of Columbia Volunteers, participated in the campaign before Santiago, Cuba. The younger son, Newton, died in the service and his remains repose with the soldiers dead, in beautiful Arlington.



E. M. FULLINGTON.

#### Edward McMullan Fullington,

Auditor of the State of Ohio, was born on the 25th of August, 1864, in Union County, Ohio. His parents, James Fullington and Eliza Henry McMullan Fullington, were both natives of Ohio. Mr. Fullington was educated in the public schools of Union County; at the Kenyon Military Academy and at Kenyon College. After leaving college he lived on the farm until 1888, when he removed to Marysville and was employed in the Bank of Marysville and in general business until elected Auditor of Union County, in 1895. In 1898 he was nominated for a second term by the Republicans of the County, endorsed by the Democratic Convention, and was elected without opposition. After serving two terms as Auditor of Union County, Mr. Fullington was, in 1902, appointed Chief Deputy in the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, assisting in the work of organizing that department, in which position he continued until January, 1904, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to the Auditor of State. In April, 1904, he was appointed Deputy Auditor of State. At the Republican State Convention in 1908, held at Columbus, Mr. Fullington received the nomination for Auditor of State, and he was elected to that office at the November election of that year. His public service has been characterized by strict attention to duty and ability in his chosen career that has advanced him to his present position. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Fullington enlisted as Second Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1898. In May, 1898, he was transferred to the staff of Major General Wilson, as Aide-de-Camp, and served in this position till the end of the war, taking part in the Porto Rican campaign. He was officially recommended to the Secretary of War for promotion "in recognition of distinguished gallantry and meritorious conduct throughout the campaign."

After the close of the war he continued in the National Guard as Major and Quartermaster in the Second Brigade, Ohio National Guard, until 1904. Before the war he had served in the Fourteenth Ohio National Guard as Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, from 1896 to 1898. Mr. Fullington is a member of Columbus Camp, Spanish War Veterans; Mt. Vernon Commandery, Knight Templars; Scioto Consistory Scottish Rite Masons, 32nd degree; Aladdin Temple, Mystic Shrine; Knights of Pythias, and Kenyon Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. He also belongs to the Buckeye Republican Club, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Fullington is interested in many business enterprises. He is a member of the firm, E. M. Fullington & Co., Grain Shippers, Milford Centre, Ohio, and Snodgrass & Fullington, Marysville, Ohio, and Director in the Capitol Trust Company, Columbus, Ohio. On the 25th of November, 1891, he was married to Miss Ida Irvin Matthews, of Dayton, Ohio. Two sons have blessed their union, James Fitch and Benjamin Warder Fullington. The family attend Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio, in which city they also reside.

#### Albert E. Gale,

Postmaster of Lima, Ohio, and one of the substantial citizens of that place, was born on the 27th of July, 1873, at Lima, Ohio, the son of Emanuel Gale, a merchant tailor, and Louise Gale, both natives of England, who emigrated to the United States about 1835. The father first located at Watertown, N. Y., but shortly afterwards went West and settled in Lima, Ohio, where he became a prominent business man. Captain Albert E. Gale was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1892. He then entered business life, becoming associated with his father's firm. He has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He has been a delegate to numerous County and State Conventions, and at present is Treasurer of the Republican County Executive Committee, of which for many years he has been a member. On the 24th of May, 1910, he was appointed Postmaster of Lima by President Taft. Captain Gale is a member of the Allen County Taft Club, the Elks, I. O. O. F., Spanish War Veterans, and the Lima Club. For many years Captain Gales has been prominently connected with the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted in 1894 as a private in Company C, Second Regiment, Ohio National Guard; served throughout the Spanish-American War as first Sergeant. After the war he continued his identity with the service, and on the 29th of September, 1899, he was elected to his present rank of Captain. He resides at 602 West High Street, Lima, Ohio.

#### E. S. Gordin,

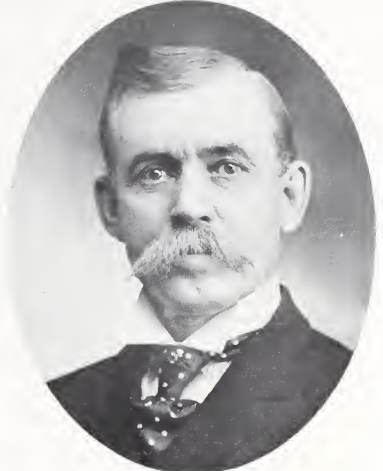
Treasurer of Madison County, Ohio, was born on the 30th of November, 1853, at Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio. His parents, Frederick Gordin and Hulda Barratt Gordin, were natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. His father was a farmer and therefore Mr. Gordin was raised on the farm, where he learned to toil the ground. He received his education in the common schools of Stokes Township, Madison County, and began his career in life at the age of nineteen years as a farmer. He has followed this vocation, and also has been engaged in the merchandise business and as a dealer in live stock. Mr. Gordin is interested in a number of business firms. He is a Director and Vice-President of The Farmers' and Traders' Bank Company, of South Solon, Ohio; he is a member of the livery firm of Burnham & Gordin, at London, and a member of the grain firm of Gordin & Jordan, at Florence, Ohio. Mr. Gordin has always been a staunch Republican. His public career began when he was appointed School Director of Stoker Township, Madison County, at the age of twenty-one years. At the November election of 1897, he was elected Sheriff of Madison County, and, having served with



A. E. GALE.



distinction and to the entire satisfaction of the people, he was re-elected to the same office in 1899. From 1904-1906, he served as a member of the London, Ohio School Board, and in November, 1906, he was elected Treasurer of Madison County, for a term of two years. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1908, he was appointed Treasurer for one year, and, in November of the same year was elected for another term as Treasurer. He will be in office until September, 1911. Socially, Mr. Gordin is a K. of P., being a member of South Solon, Ohio Lodge No. 702. During Governor Nash's administration he was appointed by the Governor to go to London, England, for a prisoner, charged with murder. Mr. Gordin was married to Miss Caroline Francis Thomas, on the 28th of March, 1872. They have two children. Mr. Gordin resides at London, Ohio.



E. S. GORDIN.

#### Oliver Perry Gothlin,

State Railroad Commissioner, was born on the 19th of June, 1853, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Charles E. Gothlin, was a native of Sweden, while his mother, Sarah A. Meddock Gothlin, was an Ohioan by birth. Mr. Gothlin received his education in the public schools of Cumminsville, Cincinnati; at the Fourth District School, of Dayton, Ohio, and at Central High School of Dayton. Upon leaving school, he taught for two years, 1874-1875. From 1876 until 1880, Mr. Gothlin was reporter on the Dayton Journal; 1880-1882, he occupied the position of stenographer with the C. & N. W. R. R., from 1883 until 1886 he was Traveling Freight Agent with the same railroad; from 1886-1889, General Agent, Freight Department, Wisconsin Central, with offices at Pittsburg, Pa. From 1889-1893, Mr. Gothlin occupied the position of General Agent of the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific Railroads, with offices at Cincinnati; was General Agent of the Wisconsin Central, at Cincinnati, from 1893-1897, when he resigned his position to become Traffic Manager of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, which position he occupied from 1896 until 1906. In the latter year he was appointed Railroad Commissioner by Governor Harris.

Mr. Gothlin has been a faithful Republican all his mature life. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married to Miss Carrie B. Tingle, of Dayton, on the 6th of July, 1881. Four children have blessed their union. Mrs. Ruth G. Nice, Margaret Gothlin, Jean Gothlin and Oliver P. Gothlin, Jr. The family reside at 1471 Michigan Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



O. P. GOTHLIN.

#### William Lincoln Guard,

Of Urbana, Ohio, a Minister of the Gospel and a member of the Ohio General Assembly, representing Champaign County in that body, was born on the 6th of August, 1865, at Peoria County, Illinois. His parents, Rev. John L. Guard and Anna Mary Gable Guard, were natives of Virginia and Illinois, respectively. Both parents graduated from the University of Illinois, Springfield, Ill. The father was in the active ministry of the Lutheran Church for forty years. Rev. W. L. Guard was educated in the public schools, at Wittenberg College and at the Wittenberg Theological Seminary, graduating from College in 1890, and from the Seminary in 1893. He holds the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. At the age of twenty-eight years he entered upon his professional career in the Gospel Ministry, in which he has remained ever since. Rev. Guard has always been a faithful Republican. In 1908 and in 1910 he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio. While a member of that law-making body, Rev. Guard has been a member of the standing committees on Common Schools, Cities and Temperance. He has introduced the following bills: Providing who may solemnize marriage and how Ministers may obtain licenses to marry; to provide for payment of Sheep Claims and Liability of Railroad Companies for accidents to high way travelers. On the 17th of May, 1894, Rev. Guard was married to Mary M. Gise, of Connersville, Indiana. Three children have been born to them, of whom Florence and William survive. Rev. Guard is a member of the Lutheran Church of the General Synod. He resides at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio.



W. L. GUARD.

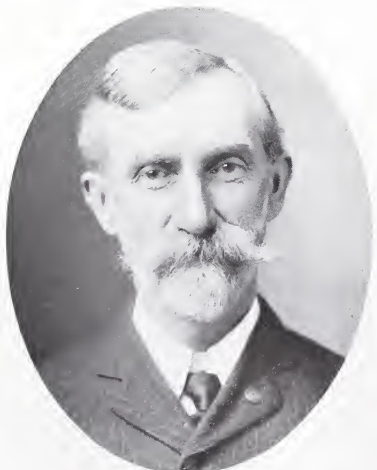
#### William E. Haas,

Former Mayor of the City of Delaware, Ohio, was born December 17th, 1874, at Bucyrus, Ohio, and is the son of J. E. and Mary Frank Haas, both natives of Crawford County, Ohio. Mayor Haas was educated in the Parochial schools of Delaware. When the necessity for him arose to become self-supporting, he went to work in a chair factory and continued his studies at night, in the public schools. He tried one position after another in the endeavor to make the most of his time and opportunities, going from the chair factory to a grocery store and from there to a cigar factory, learning the trade of cigar making. On the 1st of January, 1898, he entered into partnership with J. P. Grasser, in the manufacture of cigars, under the firm name of Grasser & Haas, which firm has become very successful. Mr. Haas has always been a stalwart Democrat, and he has served his party in many capacities. He has been a member of the Delaware City Council, and, in November, 1907, and again in 1909, he was elected Mayor of Delaware. In 1910, he was elected to the State Senate. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles and the Commercial Travelers. On the 29th of June, 1896, Mr. Haas was married to Miss Catherine Hoch, of Lancaster, Ohio. They have two children, Mary Catherine and Anna Josephine. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church.



C. W. HANDMAN.

position he has held for the past eleven years, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born on the 24th of July, 1845, at South Ridge, near Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where his father, John W. Haskell, a native of Vermont, was engaged in the lumber business. His mother, Mary A. Williams, was born in Ohio. Mr. Haskell's ancestors have lived in this country for many generations. His grandfather, Job Haskell, served for seven years in the French and Indian Wars; he was a recruiting officer during the War of the Revolution and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His grandfather on mother's side also served his country in the Revolutionary Army. He was a resident of Connecticut at the outbreak of that war. Mr. Haskell's education was obtained in the public schools of Ashtabula, at Wm. Hubbard's Private School at Ashtabula, and at Eastman's Commercial School, Rochester, N. Y., graduating from Hubbard's in 1861, and from Eastman's in 1865. After leaving school, Mr. Haskell engaged in the hardwood lumber business, operating in Western Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Since he became of age he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party. From 1871 to 1877 he served as Councilman of Ashtabula. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of that city, serving for two years. In 1892 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, and during the Presidential Campaign of 1896 he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Republican Executive headquarters at Chicago. He also was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for one term. Socially, Mr. Haskell is a Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Royal Arcanum. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Haskell joined Company I, of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the first call for three months. He took part in the Ridge Mountain fight and in the skirmish of Middle Fork Bridge. In 1862, when Kirby Smith threatened Southern Ohio with an invasion, Mr. Haskell joined the "Squirrel Hunters" and at the time of "Morgan's Raid" he served on the gunboat "Ohio" on the Ohio River, below Cincinnati. He was married on the 17th of November, 1868, to Miss Emma Kruger. Six children, of which four are still living, are the fruit of their union. Mr. Haskell resides at The Cumberland, Washington, D. C. His offices are located at the District Building of that city.



J. HATFIELD.

### Chas. W. Handman,

Business Manager of the Cincinnati Board of Education, was born on the 4th of October, 1858, at Cincinnati, the son of Chas. and Sophia Ladenburg Handman, both natives of the Buckeye State. As his name indicates, he is of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated to America and settled in Ohio when the state was still in its childhood. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Handman started in business life, entering the building trade. Since then he has been in that business. Mr. Handman has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He has been on Campaign Committees for many years. He has occupied the position of Superintendent of Construction in the Waterworks and Chief Inspector of the County Bridges in the Engineers' Department for many years, and Assistant Superintendent of School Buildings for two years. In 1907 he was appointed to his present position. Since 1884, Mr. Handman has been a member of the Blaine Club. He also belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Chapter and the Blue Lodge. The National Union also claims him as a member. Mr. Handman was married in 1883 to Miss Anna Marie Taylor. One son has blessed their union. The family reside at 3621 Morris Place, Tusculum. His offices are located in the Board of Education Building, 511 Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### William Cassius Haskell,

Sealer of Weights and Measures of the District of Columbia, Superintendent of District of Columbia Markets, and Inspector of Lumber, Wood, Flour and Public Scales, which



WM. C. HASKELL.

### James Hatfield,

One of the prosperous farmers of Clark County, and a member of the House of Representatives of Ohio, was born on the 12th of April, 1844, in Clark County, the son of James and Margaret (Kitchen) Hatfield. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Clark County, his grandfather, Nathaniel Hatfield, having settled there in 1809, when that part of the state was hardly more than a wilderness. Mr. Hatfield was left an orphan when but eleven years of age, his mother having died when he was six years old. He therefore had to rely upon his own resources when still a child; he worked for his board and clothing until he had reached the age of fourteen years, and attending the common schools. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Hatfield went to Hillsdale College, Michigan, where he remained for two years. He then returned to his native county and taught school for a short while. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and afterward re-enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving during the War of the Rebellion. Returning from the war he engaged in farming. On the 12th of April, 1866, Mr. Hatfield was married to Miss Harriett J. Stewart. Three children have been the issue of their union. Mr. Hatfield has always been a worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was elected in the fall of 1905 to the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature. Having served with distinction and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he was re-elected to a second term in 1908. He has always had the interest of the people at heart, and was very active in the shaping of legislation. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Grand Army Republic. He resides on his farm near Springfield, Ohio.



**Herbert C. Hengstler,**

Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department of State at Washington, D. C., was born in Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, on the 17th of December, 1876. His parents, Joseph C. Hengstler and Ella Shoemaker, are natives of Ohio, and, as the name indicates, of German descent. Mr. Hengstler obtained his education in the public and high schools of Middletown, after which he entered the Pitman & Howard College, Cincinnati, and George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He graduated from Middletown High School in 1894, and from George Washington University in 1905. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the latter University. Mr. Hengstler began his public career at the age of twenty-one years, as Clerk in the Department of State, Washington, D. C. He now holds the responsible position of Chief of the Consular Bureau, which has charge of the administration of the Consular Service of the United States. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and the Columbia Country Club, of Washington. He is single and attends the Presbyterian Church. His legal residence is at Middletown, where he has property. Mr. Hengstler's office is located in the Department of State Building, Washington, D. C.



H. C. HENGSTLER.

**Henry Prichard Holden,**

Of Washington, D. C., is a native of Cincinnati, the son of Amos Prichard Holden and Mary J. Holden. His father was for many years a leading merchant of Cincinnati, as was his uncle, Mr. Reuben A. Holden, the latter having been in active business life for nearly sixty years at time of his death in 1900. Mr. Holden's parents were both New England born and bred, the father a native of the famous old New Hampshire town

New Ipswich; the mother a native of Hartford, Connecticut, the daughter of Moses Goodman and Prudence Hurlburt Goodman. Her uncle, Mr. Timothy Goodman was a long-time and prominent resident of Cincinnati, having been a leading banker and one of the officers of the celebrated, though ill-fated Ohio Trust Company, the leading financial organization of the West prior to the Civil War.

Mr. William A. Goodman, formerly President of the Washington Life Insurance Company and a director in the old Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was also an uncle of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Holden was likewise a cousin of George A. Prichard, a well known merchant of Cincinnati. He is connected with some of our best known citizens, amongst them, Mrs. L. B. Harrison, of Grandin Road; Mr. W. Austin Goodman, a prominent lawyer; Mr. Will and Mr. Frank Eaton; Mr. Reuben A. Holden of Vernon Place; Mrs. Emma Crone, of Mt. Auburn; Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Avondale.

The parents of Mr. Holden died in his very early childhood, and he, with his brother and sister, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, living there with an aunt, the sister of their mother, for several years. He then attended the celebrated Sedgwick School at Lenox, Massachusetts, going from there to the famous old Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduating at Lawrence Academy, in Groton, Massachusetts.

His collegiate education was carried on for a short season at Yale College, but ending at the University of Michigan, where he took an undergraduate and law course. His first start in the legal line was in the office of Charles A. Sturgis, a leading attorney of Chicago, but the great fire in that city soon after destroyed, not only his law library and belongings, but his hopes of obtaining a foothold in the fated city. He was offered a place on the Detroit Post, of which paper his brother, Edward G. Holden, was Editor,

and so unexpectedly was launched into a very different career than he ever had anticipated. From there he went to Troy, New York, as Assistant Editor of the Troy Whig, but within a few months was offered a position on the Indianapolis Sentinel, where he served as News Editor, Editorial Writer and City Editor, being meanwhile the Indianapolis correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times and New York Herald.

Afterward Mr. Holden accepted the place of City Editor of the Fort Wayne, Indiana Sentinel, but returning to his native city, became a "special feature" writer of the Cincinnati Commercial, then under the control of Murat Halstead. His Sunday sketches and articles from the "Sunny South," depicting the moonshiners in their mountain retreats, and the "gold fields of Georgia," were especially noteworthy, describing not only unusual difficulties of travel, but the dangers from the well known hostility of the moonshiners and their numerous friends. Later on Mr. Holden was associated with General Henry V. Boynton, the Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, the Nestor of Washington correspondents, and an author and literary critic of national reputation.

Unexpectedly a position in Government service was offered to Mr. Holden, which he accepted, and since 1882, has been an Examiner of Pensions in the Bureau of Pensions.

He has during these years kept somewhat in touch with literary matters by contributions to magazines and papers prepared for various societies.

Washington affords unusual opportunities for patriotic, social, musical and literary affiliations, and Mr. Holden has availed himself of these to some extent. He is a member of the Order of Washington and of the Sons of the American Revolution, serving as Secretary of that organization, and upon its Board of Management; also Vice-President of the Parish Union Society of All Souls Church ("The President's Church"), Secretary of the Wagner Study Club, a musical society formed for study of Wagner and other great composers; Vice-President (formerly President) of the Unity Club, one of the oldest literary clubs of Washington; member of the National Geographic Society and Society of Natural Science, and in addition is an active member of some of the leading civic organizations of the city of Washington, and of the National Red Cross Society.

Mr. Holden traces his ancestry on the paternal and maternal sides, to English forbears, some of whom were land owners, and "lords of the manor," while others were entitled to wear the "King's Livery." Their descendants, however, came to New England, the Holdens to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and later on, one branch settled in New Hampshire. On the maternal side the Goodman's selected the territory further South, this afterward becoming the State of Connecticut.

Through his paternal ancestor, Moses Goodman, Mr. Holden derives his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of Washington; in the latter, through the famous Capt. Wadsworth who hid the Charter in the Oak at Hartford, Conn.



H. P. HOLDEN.

Mr. Holden married Miss Mary Catherine McCarthy, a daughter of Florence McCarthy, of the United States Army, a cousin of the well known author and member of Parliament, Justin McCarthy. It is a matter also of historical interest that Mrs. Holden's ancestors, the Clan McCarthy, founded Blarney Castle, Ireland, which was assaulted and wrested from them by the Tafts (or Taffs as then spelled), the ancestors of President Taft.



WM. A. HOPKINS.

the positions of Deputy County Treasurer under County Treasurers Chas. A. Miller and Frank Ratterman; United States Internal Revenue Gauger during President Cleveland's first administration and the first year of President Harrison's administration; Chief Deputy County Auditor under Auditor John Hagerty, and for four years has held the position of Assistant Treasurer under County Treasurer, Chas. E. Roth. He was elected County Treasurer in 1911.

Socially, he is a member of Cincinnati Lodge No. 5, B. P. O. Elks, serving as Exalted Ruler of the Lodge in 1902 and 1903. He is also President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Past Archon of Cincinnati Council, Royal League; he also holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias and the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati.

Mr. Hopkins is interested in many financial and industrial enterprises of his native city. He is a Director of the Commerce and Deposit Bank; The Hotel Savoy Company and The Fourth Ward Building & Loan Co. He has been President (for the last twenty years) of The Mt. Adams Building and Loan Association, and a stockholder in several banks and other commercial enterprises of Cincinnati.

On the 27th of March, 1883, Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Anna M. D'Arcy, of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Hopkins died on the 7th of September, 1906, leaving one son and three daughters. On February 20th, 1909, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Mrs. Alice E. O'Malley, nee O'Neill. The family reside at 1275 Ida Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Oliver H. Hughes,

The present Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Ohio, was born on the twenty-ninth of December, 1863, in Highland County, Ohio. His father, John L. Hughes, was a native of Ireland, while his mother, Elizabeth Carlisle Hughes, was born in the Buckeye State. His father was a member of the Ohio Legislature for several terms, representing Highland County.

Oliver H. Hughes was educated in the public schools in Highland County, subsequently attending the Cincinnati College of Law, from which he graduated in 1890, being admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in the same year took up the practice of his profession at Hillsboro and followed the same until 1896, when he was elected Probate Judge of Highland County, to which position he was twice re-elected. Before his last term expired he was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio by Governor John M. Pattison, which position he held until August, 1906. The change in the political complexion of the administration, caused by the death of Governor Pattison and the advancement of Andrew L. Harris, Lieutenant Governor, to the Governorship, A. B. Critchfield was appointed to succeed General Hughes. General Hughes, during his short administration under Governor Harris, had impressed his qualifications upon him so favorably, that when the Railroad Commission of Ohio was created, Governor Harris appointed him one of the three members, which position he still holds.

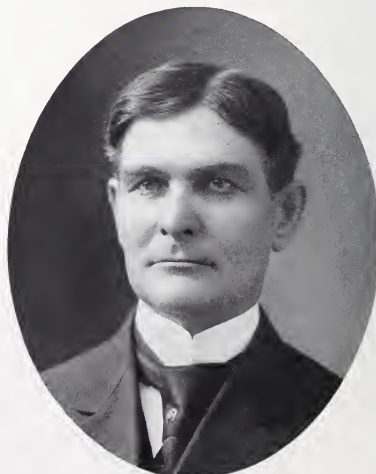
General Hughes does not court the glamour of political life, and has never been a candidate for elective office from choice, nor an applicant for appointive office. Each of the three terms when nominated for Probate Judge, he, in open convention, declined the honor, and only after much persuasion consented to accept; likewise, when unexpectedly tendered the appointment of Adjutant General of Ohio, he at first declined, but finally accepted the position, with the understanding that he might later be relieved upon request. Neither was General Hughes an applicant for appointment to the Railroad Commission, but was tendered the position, took it under advisement, and only accepted at the earnest solicitation of friends.

In 1908 he was importuned by his many friends to become a candidate for Governor, and was formally indorsed by several counties, but refused to allow his name to be used, and personally discouraged his endorsement by many counties desiring so to do.

### William Albert Hopkins,

Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born on the 5th of June, 1860, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Henry F. Hopkins, a publisher and printer, and Catherine Forbes Hopkins. The father, a native of Troy, N. Y., was of English ancestry, while his mother, who was born in Toronto, Canada, was of Irish parentage, her family having emigrated from the County Sligo, Ireland, to Toronto, later coming to Cincinnati. Mr. Hopkins' grandfather came to America from Kent, England, in 1830, and settled at Troy. He came to Cincinnati in 1844 and established one of the earliest tanneries in Cincinnati. His oldest son, William Hopkins, is at present conducting in his name one of the largest sheep skin tanneries in America, at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. William A. Hopkins was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, after which he took a business course at Bryant, Stratton & DeHans Business College. He graduated in bookkeeping, after which he went to learn the "Art preservative of all Arts," the printing trade. He became a member of the Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, in September, 1881. Mr. Hopkins has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his home city, and for nearly nine years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of Cincinnati. He resigned his membership in that Board at the unanimous request of his colleagues to take up the work of superintending the Branch Libraries and Delivery Stations of the Cincinnati Public Library and to become the Board's clerk and accountant. While so employed, Mr. Hopkins organized the efficient suburban extension service of the library. Mr. Hopkins has always been a faithful Democrat, working hard in the interests of his party. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Cincinnati, serving for three years in that position. He also held



O. H. HUGHES



General Hughes is engaged extensively in agriculture and stock raising, and has large landed interests in Highland County. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and socially, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, I. O. O. F., K. of P., Modern Woodmen and Elks, and is still prominently connected with the Ohio National Guard, and is upon the personal staff of General Dick, Commander-in-Chief.

#### **John Summerfield Cherrington, M. D.,**

Of Logan, who in connection with his brother, Dr. Murat Halstead Cherrington, runs the Cherrington Hospital of that city, is one of the best known physicians and surgeons of the Hocking Valley. He was born on the 2nd of May, 1872, in Gallia County, Ohio, and is the son of James S. Cherrington and Jennie Owen Cherrington, both natives of Ohio. The father was a farmer, and young John S. Cherrington spent his boyhood days on the farm. He received his education in the common schools of Gallia County and at the Rio Grande College, after which he graduated from Starling Ohio, Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1897. Later he took a special course in surgery in Edinburgh, Scotland. Returning to his native country he practiced medicine in Gallia County for a number of years, until he came to Logan, and, in 1908, started the Cherrington Hospital in connection with his brother, Dr. M. H. Cherrington. The latter was born on the 10th of December, 1876, at Gallia County, and, like his other brother, was educated at La Grande College and at the Starling Ohio Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1903. He later on went to New York, taking a post graduate course in Diseases of Women and clinical microscopy at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, from which he graduated in 1910. Before he joined his brother in taking charge of the Cherrington Hospital, he had practiced his profession for several years in Meigs County. Dr. J. S. Cherrington is a member of the Gallia County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, while Dr. M. H. Cherrington holds membership in the Meigs County Medical Association. Outside of the hospital duties, both Doctor Cherrington's are engaged in the general practice of their profession. Their hospital is located at 163 W. Main Street, Logan, Ohio.

#### **Frank C. Gerlach,**

Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, at Lancaster, Ohio, is a native Ohioan. As his name indicates, he is of German ancestry, and was born, reared and educated in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio. After leaving school he studied Pharmacy and became connected in that profession in Wooster, where he was engaged in that line when appointed to his present position in the early part of 1909, by Governor Harmon, as the successor of Col. Adams. Major Gerlach has for many years been prominently connected with the Ohio National Guard. He entered Company D, Eighth Ohio Infantry, as a private, on the 12th of July, 1894; was made Corporal on the 8th of April, 1895; Second Lieutenant on the 27th of March, 1896; Captain on the 7th of August, 1899, and Major on the 24th of May, 1902. He took part in the War with Spain, as Captain of Company D, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out with his regiment on the 21st of November, 1898. Major Gerlach has always been a staunch Democrat. He is married and resides with his family on the "farm" at Lancaster, Ohio.



WM. JESSUP.

#### **William Jessup,**

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, member of the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly and Deputy in the Treasurer's office of Hamilton County, was born on the 22nd of April, 1841, in Whitewater Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents, Wm. Jessup and Christina Riggs Jessup, were natives of New York State and Virginia respectively. His father was a Magistrate for many years, a farmer, and a member of the General Assembly in 1860-1861. Mr. Jessup's education was obtained in the common schools, Harrison Institute and Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Before he graduated, he enlisted in the army in Captain McFarland's Company, known as University Rifles, for three months service, but on account of an injury was not mustered in. On recovery he enlisted on the 26th of August, 1861, in Captain C. S. Hayes Company B, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; was elected Second Lieutenant, was promoted First Lieutenant and Captain successively, in which latter position he served until the 31st of January, 1865, when he was mustered out at Sister's Ferry, Georgia. He saw service with the Army of the Tennessee, participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora (or Davis' Bridge), Chattanooga, Holly Springs, Coffeeville, and innumerable fights, skirmishes, scouts and raids along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Memphis to Chattanooga, and other places. He also was detailed as an additional Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Major General Logan, and as such served through the Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles in which Logan's command was engaged, and on Sherman's march to the sea, under Major General Judson Kilpatrick. After his return from the war he worked as farmer, mechanic, clerk and bookkeeper. At the age of thirty-six years he entered into public life, when, in 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1865 he was nominated for

representative on the Democratic ticket in Hamilton County, but defeated. Twelve years later he was nominated for the same office and this time he was elected. His third nomination and election for the same office occurred in 1905. He also served as a member of the Board of Education and Village Council of Cleves, O., for many terms. He was Government Storekeeper under President Cleveland, and at present occupies the position of Deputy in the County Treasurer's office. While a member of the Sixty-Third General Assembly he belonged to the standing committees of the Boys' Reform School and Girls' Industrial School; Soldiers' and Sailor's Orphan's Home, and Railroads and Telegraphs. As a member of the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly he belonged to the committees on Government Buildings and Lands and Boys' Industrial School. He took an active part in the discussions regarding important legislature and had a number of important bills passed. He was married to Helen M. Cooper, on the 31st day of January, 1867. Nine children, four boys and five girls, were the issue of their union. Mr. Jessup resides at Cleves, Ohio.

#### **James E. Jones,**

Of Youngstown, Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., youngest son of Thomas B. and Mary A. (Davis) Jones, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, on January 9, 1875; is of Welsh descent, his father being born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, on August 13, 1836, emigrated to this country in 1856, and died in Youngstown, Ohio, on September 28, 1906, while serving his second term as County Commissioner of Mahoning County; his mother was also born in Wales, brought to America in her infancy and is now living in Washington, D. C. His parents were sober, God-fearing people, intelligent and upright, without pretension and without humility. The father of the subject of this sketch was one of the best judges of real estate in Youngstown; was for seven years a member of the Board of Education of that thriving city; twice a member of the Decennial Appraising Board, and twice elected, on the Republican ticket, County Commissioner of Mahoning County.

Mr. Jones was educated in the public schools and a business school of his native city. After going to Washington he studied law in the Columbia Law School (now George Washington University). In 1890 he was appointed a page in the Ohio State Senate;

in January, 1892, he was appointed a page in the National House of Representatives, where he served during the Fifty-Second Congress; in 1893 he was appointed by the late

Honorable J. Sterling Morton, to a minor position in the United States Department of Agriculture, from which he gradually rose, solely through merit, step by step, until now he is Chief Clerk of one of the largest Bureaus in the Federal service, with a force of more than two thousand employees, and an annual appropriation of more than two million of dollars. Prior to his appointment as Chief Clerk, he was for six years ranking clerk in the office of the Appointment Clerk of the Department of Agriculture. In the spring of 1906, Mr. Jones assisted in the organization of the Citizens Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., and was one of the original directors of the bank, but sometime after the death of his father, he resigned his place on the Board of Directors and disposed of his stock in order to buy a part of his father's estate in Youngstown. The Court designated Mr. Jones as executor of his father's estate, which he manages with tact and ability.

Mr. Jones has been stationed in Washington for fifteen years, but it has been said of him that no man ever left his native city and continued to keep abreast with the current affairs of his home town as has Mr. Jones. Few public questions have arisen in Youngstown during the past ten years on which Mr. Jones has not been heard, and by his quite diplomatic manner he has done more than commonly supposed in shaping affairs of that prospering manufacturing city of Northeastern Ohio. He makes frequent visits to his home city, where he is well and favorably known, and has been repeatedly asked by influential men of the old McKinley District to allow his name to be used in connection with elective offices, but he has preferred to stay in the background and allow the honors to go to others. Mr. Jones is a man of good executive ability, pluck and energy of true American type—a character so rugged, so loyal and so sincere as to excite the respect of all who know him. He is deliberate in action, firm in conviction, incorruptible, unseduced by flattery and unshaken by fear—a man of pleasing personality and absolutely free from affectation.

In politics, Mr. Jones has been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority. He is a member of Youngstown Lodge No. 55, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; also the St. David's Society of Youngstown. On May 1, 1906, Mr. Jones united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Bestor Zimmerman, of Washington, D. C., to which union two children, Ruth and James E., Jr., were born.

#### George J. Karb,

Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, well known in the political and business world of that city, is a native of Columbus, born on the 15th of February, 1858. His education was obtained in the public schools of his home city after which he attended a business college, preparing himself for a business career. When a mere youth he entered the drug trade, and after some time spent as an employee passed a very creditable examination as a pharmacist. His first independent venture was in the same line, and for ten years he successfully conducted a well appointed drug store on the corner of Fifth and Main Streets, Columbus. He then removed to Fourth and Main, where he conducted a drug store until 1898, when he sold out his business and became Treasurer and Manager of the Central Ohio Oil Company. In this connection he is closely associated with the development of the natural resources of the State. He is also a Director of the Ohio Savings and Loan Association and a Director of the Ohio National and of the Market Exchange Bank, and a member of the Columbus Board of Trade. On the 10th of January, 1884, Mr. Karb was married to Miss Mate M. Van Dine, of Columbus. They are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and are prominent in social circles. His connection with different fraternities is most extensive. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., Red Men, Elks, and many other organizations. His political allegiance belongs to the Republican party. He always has taken a deep interest in the affairs of his party and has rendered

most valuable services to the Republican cause and the people in general. He served as a member of the City Council from the old Fifth Ward; has been a Police Commissioner and also occupied the positions of Mayor of Columbus and of Sheriff of Franklin County for two terms each. His devotion to the public good has never been excelled, and few incumbents in the offices have equaled him in all particulars. He was elected Mayor of Columbus in 1911.

#### Thomas Philip Kearns,

Chief Inspector of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings of Ohio, was born at Dayton, Ohio, on the 22nd of November, 1871, the son of James and Bridget Costello Kearns, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Kearns obtained his education in the schools of Van Buren Township, Montgomery County. At the age of sixteen years he began his business career, learning the trade of carriage painting, in which vocation he remained for five years, attending night school during this period. He then learned the machinists' trade, which he followed for nine years, when he became assistant foreman at the works of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton. He resigned his position on the 16th of June, 1909, when he was appointed, by Governor Harmon, Chief Inspector of Workshops. Mr. Kearns has been an enthusiastic Democrat since he became of age. In 1905 he was elected a member of the Dayton City Council, and re-elected in 1907, and served until his appointment as Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories; he was very active in Council, serving on the most important committees in Council all through his term. He is a member of the Gem City Democratic Club and of the Thurman Club. Socially,



J. E. JONES.



G. J. KARB.



T. P. KEARNS



he is connected with the Knights of St. John, in which he served in different official capacities, having at one time been Grand Commander of the Cincinnati Diocese. He also is a member of the Machinists' Union. On the 24th of May, 1900, he was married to Miss Edna Zimmerman, of Dayton. Three children, one girl and two boys have blessed their union. Mr. Kearns's office is located at the State House, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **William C. Kennedy,**

Surveyor of Customs, of Columbus, Ohio, is a native of the State of Ohio, being born on the 24th of April, 1868, at Bellefontaine, Ohio. His father, General Robert P. Kennedy was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and for two terms member of Congress from the Eighth Ohio Congressional District. Mr. Kennedy received his education in the public schools of his home city. At the age of seventeen years he started in business life as shipping clerk with Reynolds & Reynolds, a Denver, Colorado firm. Later he engaged in the hardware business, and he still holds an interest in the Colorado Hardware Co. He always has been a staunch Republican. On the 1st of March, 1906, he was appointed by the President, Surveyor of Customs, at Columbus, Ohio, a position he fills with credit to himself and to his office. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Elks and of the I. O. O. F. He was married on the 12th of December, 1894, to Miss Frankie L. Platt, of Toledo, Ohio. One boy, Robert P. Kennedy, is the fruit of their marriage. Mr. Kennedy resides with his family at 1377 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio. His office is located in the Government Building of that city.



WM. C. KENNEDY.

#### **Herman E. Knorr,**

Deputy County Surveyor, of Hamilton County, was born on Good Friday, April 19, 1867, at Cincinnati, the son of Henry Knorr and Mary Noll Knorr, both natives of Germany. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1845, and settled in Cincinnati, where Mr. Henry Knorr commenced work with Henry Bardes in the butcher business. He started the firm of A. & H. Knorr Ice Company, in 1859. In 1874 he was elected City Treasurer of Cincinnati, and was re-elected in 1876. He died on the 8th of May, 1892, at the age of fifty-two years and eight months. Mr. Herman E. Knorr was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati. At the age of eighteen years he started in business life as a conductor of the air line from the Bellevue House to Clifton. Later he became Rodman in the City Engineer's office, and was Turnstile keeper at the Cincinnati Exposition in 1888. He now is Vice-President of the A. & H. Knorr Ice Company and Director in the Standard Ice Company. He has been a faithful Republican all his mature life. He was appointed Rodman in the County Engineer's office on the 25th of May, 1901, and was appointed Assistant Engineer on the 25th of May, 1903. He holds his present position of Deputy County Surveyor for many years and is a very efficient official. Socially, he is a member of the K. of P., having passed through all chairs and being at present Past Chancellor. He also is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. On the 26th of June, 1889, he was married to Miss Mildred E. Dickson. They have one daughter, Olivia F. Knorr. The family reside at 3100 Glendora Avenue. Mr. Knorr's offices are located at the Hamilton County Court House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### **George Louis Kuhlman,**

Former Commissioner of Buildings, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 26th of February, 1852, at New Orleans, La. His parents, H. F. Ludwig and Dorothea Bessing Kuhlman, were natives of Hanover, Germany, and had emigrated to the United States in 1851. Mr. Kuhlman received his education in the public schools and at the Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati. Later he became engaged in the business of carpenter and builder, and as Superintendent of Construction, having built many houses and bridges in Hamilton County. Mr. Kuhlman is President of the Price Hill No. 2, Loan and Building Company. Politically, Mr. Kuhlman is a staunch Republican. He entered in public life at the age of thirty-five years, as Assessor of the Twenty-Ninth Ward of Cincinnati, to which position he was elected for three successive terms. With the exception of a few years, during Democratic city administrations, Mr. Kuhlman has held the office of Assistant Inspector, Inspector and Commissioner of Buildings of Cincinnati since the 1st of October, 1889. In 1899 he was connected with the firm of Sam'l. Hannaford & Sons, as Superintendent of Construction. Mr. Kuhlman is a Mason, an I. O. O. F., and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and of the Army and Navy Union. From 1870 to 1875,

Mr. Kuhlman served in the Seventh United States Cavalry, under General Custer. He was engaged in battle with Sitting Bull, on the 4th, 11th and 17th of August, 1873, on the Yellow Stone at the Tongue River and the Little Big Horn River. He was a Corporal for one year and a Sergeant for three years in Troop A, Seventh United States Cavalry. The Northern Pacific Railroad was surveyed during this expedition, from Bismarck, North Dakota, to Yellowstone Park. On the 26th of March, 1876, Mr. Kuhlman was married to Miss Anna Elizabeth Snecker. Nine children have blessed their union, of whom five are living today. Mr. Kuhlman died in the latter part of June, 1912.



G. L. KUHLMAN.

#### **Robert Laidlaw,**

Former Director of Public Service for the City of Cincinnati, and who was, until recently, President of the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company, manufacturers of Pumping and Hydraulic Machinery, was born March 22nd, 1849, at Innerleithen, Scotland, the son of Robert Laidlaw and Janet Euman Laidlaw. He attended the public schools of his native land, and came to the United States on the 17th of April, 1875, locating in Cincinnati, where he has lived ever since. He is one of the most prominent business men of the Queen City and a man well versed in public affairs. He was one of the organizers of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Treasurer of that organization for three years. He also served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association for a period of five years. He was Chairman of the Commissioners to the Tennessee Exposition. He was one of the organizers and for one term President of the Manufacturers' Club. He was for sometime a Director of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Mr.



R. LAIDLAW

Orphans' Home, at Xenia. Upon leaving that institution he entered the newspaper field. He was publisher of a paper at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, from 1887 to 1893, and Editor and Manager of the Urbana Daily Times-Citizen, from March, 1902, to the 1st of August, 1906. Mr. Manington has always been a faithful Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He entered public life at the age of twenty-four years, as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, at Columbus, Ohio, filling that position until 1897, when he was promoted to Chief Clerk in that department, serving as such until 1901. Upon the organization of the Railroad Commission of Ohio, in August, 1906, Mr. Manington was made Secretary of that body, holding that position until the 15th of March, 1909, when he resigned to take his present place. In 1887, Mr. Manington was married to Miss Olive A. Lombard. Two children, Mignon B. and Earle B. have been born to them. Mr. Manington resides at 1006 Franklin Avenue, Columbus. His offices are located at 502 New Hayden Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### James R. Marker,

Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works, Columbus, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Versailles, Darke County. He is of German-Irish extraction, his ancestors having lived in this country for generations. Both of his parents were born in Ohio. Mr. Marker was educated in the public and high schools of Versailles, after which he attended Butler College, Indiana, for one year. He then went to the Ohio State University, and after a four years' course was graduated in 1904, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. While attending Ohio State University, Mr. Marker was a valuable member of the Varsity Foot Ball Team, holding the position of Tackle for four years.



J. R. MARKER.

the practice of his profession at Mansfield, in which he was very successful. He now occupies the office of Clerk of Court of Richland County, being elected in 1902, and re-elected in 1905. He formerly was Deputy Clerk in the same office. Politically,

Laidlaw has been a Republican since he became naturalized. In the November election of 1908, he was elected a member of the Board of Public Service, serving as President of that Board since the 1st of January, 1909. When the Payne Law went into effect, on the 1st of August, 1909, Mr. Laidlaw was appointed Director of Public Service by Mayor Galvin. In that capacity he had charge of the Cincinnati Water Works. Mr. Laidlaw is a member of the Blaine Club and of the Stamina Republican League. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. He is also a Trustee of Lane Theological Seminary and also a Trustee of the University of Wooster. He resides at 2153 Grand Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Howard D. Manington,

Commissioner of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association, and Publisher of The Ohio Coal Operator, the official organ of the coal operators of the State, was born on the 21st of June, 1868, at Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, the son of Lewis Fairchild Manington and Sarah Van Camp-Manington, both natives of Ohio. His ancestors on both sides of the family have been in this country for many generations. His paternal grandmother was Lydia Lynch, a niece of Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, the youngest member of the Continental Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence, being also a signer of that document. Lewis F. Manington, the father of Howard D. Manington, was a member of Company F, Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, serving three years. Some relative of the name has served in every American War. Howard D. Manington was educated in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors'



H. D. MANINGTON.

In 1903 he was Captain of the team and he was the first President of "Varsity 'O' Association." Mr. Marker started in public life in 1904 as County Engineer of Darke County a position he filled for a period of five years. He holds his present office as Chief Engineer of the State Board of Public Works, since the 21st of May, 1910, by appointment of Governor Harmon. In politics, Mr. Marker is a staunch Democrat and he has served his party faithfully in many capacities. He has been a Delegate to County and State Conventions, and is the Senatorial Committeeman from the Twelfth Ohio District. Mr. Marker still holds his residence at Versailles, Ohio. His offices are in the State House, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Charles Leslie McClellan,

Of Mansfield, Ohio, Clerk of the Courts of Richland County, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State, being born on the 29th of November, 1864, at Butler, Ohio, the son of John Adams and Sarah Ann Miles McClellan. His grandfather, William McClellan, was a Lieutenant under General Harrison in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Andrew Hazlett, served under General Washington during the struggle for American independence, and took part in the campaign of Valley Forge. The ancestors of Mr. McClellan were of Scotch-Irish nationality and came to America during the Colonial period. His education was received at Greentown Academy, Perrysville, Ohio, and at the University of Wooster, leaving the last named institution in his sophomore year, to accept the Principalship of schools at Sulphur Springs, Ohio. Later, Mr. McClellan attended the Cincinnati Law School and graduated from this well known institution in 1894, receiving the degree of B. L. After being admitted to the bar he took up



Mr. McClellan is a Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the K. of P., being a representative to the Grand Lodge since 1904; of the Elks, the Knights of the Macabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. On the 19th of September, 1894, he was married to Miss Ocia J. Mitchell, of Hastings, Ohio. They are members of the First Lutheran Church, at Mansfield, Ohio, in which city they also reside.



C. L. McCLELLAN.

#### Samuel P. McCollum,

Former Clerk of Courts of Madison County, Ohio, was born on the 21st of June, 1867, at Mutual, Champaign County, O. His parents, Vesuvius McCollum and Harriet E. Pearce McCollum, were both natives of Ohio, the father coming from Clark County and the mother from Madison County. The father was a farmer. He served during the War of the Rebellion for four years, in Company B, Thirty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He then returned to the farm in Champaign County, where he resided until his death in 1872. Mr. McCollum's mother was a daughter of the Pearce and McDonald families, whose names appear among the pioneers of Madison County. Mr. McCollum received his education in the district schools of Jefferson Township, Madison County, and for three years in the High School of London, Ohio, graduating with honor from the class of 1885. After leaving school, he worked on the farm and was engaged as grocer, conducting a general store at Gillivan, Ohio, during the years of 1892 and 1893, and as Commercial Traveler. Socially, Mr. McCollum is connected with the Masonic

Fraternity and with the United Commercial Travelers. He has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He was Justice of the Peace, Canaan Township, Madison County, Ohio, from 1896 to 1899; Township Clerk of Canaan Township from 1900 to 1902, and is Clerk of the Madison County Courts since 1906, having been elected to that position in the fall of 1905, and being re-elected in 1908. On the 11th day of June, 1906, he was married to Miss Blanche I. Lewis, and has one son by this marriage, Russell L., born on the 7th of August, 1907. He also has a son by a former marriage, Joseph Lee McCollum, who was born on the 5th of October, 1899. The family reside at London, Ohio.

#### Anthony N. McCombs,

Of Cadiz, Ohio, State Inspector of High Explosives, was born on the 14th of January, 1858, on a farm in Harrison County. He is the son of Joseph McCombs, a farmer, and Jane Tipton McCombs, natives of Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. McCombs was educated in the common schools of his home county. Upon leaving school, he engaged in the vocation of farming. He was one of the promoters and is a stockholder in the Clear Fork Oil Company, of Cadiz, Ohio, one of the important oil companies of the county. From 1893 to 1899 he was Editor and Manager of "The Harrison County Democrat," a paper founded in 1893. Mr. McCombs has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic faith since he became of age. For the last twenty years he has been a member of the Democratic Harrison County Executive Committee, and, in 1907 and 1908 was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. In 1908 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District, and while he was defeated at the November election of that year, he succeeded in reducing the Republican majority one half. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and refused to vote for Parker. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Harmon on the 1st of July, 1909. Mr. McCombs was married to Miss Nettie Campbell in 1882. He lives on his farm near Cadiz, Ohio. His headquarters are in the State Building, Columbus, Ohio.



A. N. McCOMBS.

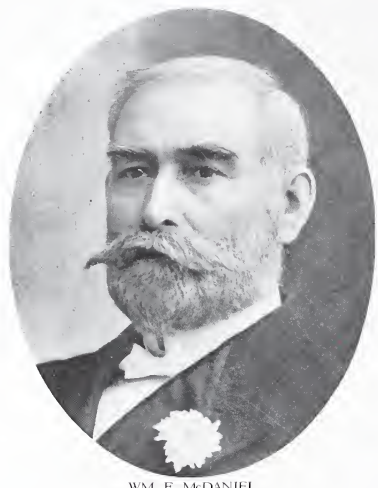
#### Edward L. McConaughy,

Surveyor of Customs, at Dayton, Ohio, was born on the 9th of November, 1872, on a farm in Miami County, Ohio. His parents, John C. and Elizabeth Keplinger McConaughy, are both natives of Ohio, the father being of Scotch-Irish and the mother of Pennsylvania-German ancestry. Mr. Connaughey received his education in the common schools of Brandt, Ohio, at the High School of Bethel Township, Miami County, and at the Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he started in business life as a bookkeeper in the employ of The J. G. Steeley Company, Dayton, after which he became bookkeeper in the Third National Bank, at Dayton. Later he held a similar position with the firm of Reynolds & Reynolds, Dayton, Ohio. In May, 1909, Mr. Connaughey was appointed to his present position as Surveyor of Customs by



E. L. McCONAUGHEY.

President Taft. He has been a faithful, active Republican since he became of age. In November, 1907, he was elected a member-at-large of the Dayton City Council, but resigned his office to take hold of his present position. He is a member of the Republican Garfield Club, at Dayton, of the Elks and the K. of P. On the 11th of October, 1899, he was married to Miss Mary Belle Musselman. They reside at 106 West Second street, Dayton, Ohio. His offices are located in the Post Office building of that city.



WM. F. MCDANIEL.

#### William Foreman McDaniel,

Clerk in the United States Census office at Washington, D. C., to which position he was appointed by the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, in July, 1900, was born on the 6th of February, 1845, near Fort Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio. He was the son of John McDaniel and Elizabeth Johnson McDaniel, both natives of Clarke County, Ohio. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction and were the descendants of the McDonald clan of Highland Scotch. His grandfather, James McDonald, came from Kentucky about the beginning of the nineteenth century and settled near Plattsburg, in Clark County, Ohio, and enlisted in the army during the War of 1812. His father moved from Clark County about 1837 and settled on an eighty acre tract of land, a mile and a half from Fort Recovery, where his son William F. was born in a log cabin. Mr. McDaniel received his early education in the common country schools of his home district. Later he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, for one term; the Ohio State University at Columbus, one year, and completed his course at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, from which institution he graduated on the 19th of July, 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He started in public life at the age of sixteen years as assistant teacher in a country school. He afterwards was a teacher of the public schools of Mercer County for a period of forty years and filled all the grades from a country teacher to Superintendent of village schools. He organized three graded schools, taught the high school and superintended each for several years. He had just closed his school at Montezuma, Ohio, when he received his appointment to the Census office. For two years he was occupied in the shoe business, but it not being to his liking he disposed of his interests in the business to attend school. In 1876, Mr. McDaniel was

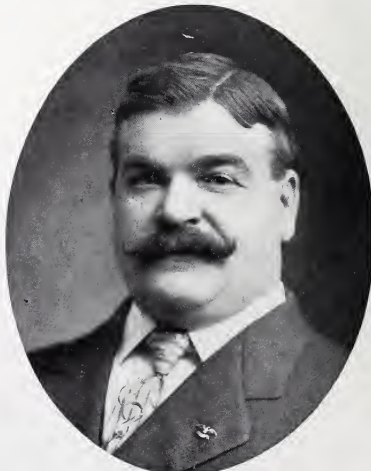
appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of Mercer County Teachers, and served two terms. He also served several years as President of the County Teachers' Institute. Mr. McDaniel is a lifelong Republican. Socially, he is a member of Celina Lodge No. 241, F. & A. M. (Past Master); Celina Chapter, R. A. M., No. 120; O. E. S., No. 91; Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, Van Wert, Ohio; Washington Council, Washington, D. C., and Celina Lodge No. 129, Knights of Pythias (Past Chancellor). He also is a member of Lincoln Post No. 3, Grand Army Republic, Department of the Potomac. He takes great delight in Sunday School work, and for many years has been the teacher of a class, that at the present, bears nearly one hundred names upon its roll. He loves to say that during a long life he yet has his first drink of intoxicants to take.

During the Civil War he served from the 2nd of May, 1864 to the 2nd of September, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was Sergeant Major of the Eightieth Battalion of Ohio National Guards at the time they were called into service, but to save the organization of the company of which he had formerly been a member, he re-entered it as a private. He was in one skirmish with his regiment against the Confederate Generals, McCauslin and Johnson, near Cumberland, Md., where the regiment was exposed to great danger. The battle lasted about five hours and was largely an artillery fight. Three of his brothers also took part in the Civil War. Two of them died of disease, the third one is living in Central California. The original name of the McDaniels was McDonald, but sometime between 1830 and 1840 it was changed to McDaniel by some branches of the family. Mr. McDaniel has been twice married. First to Minnie Robbins, in 1867, near Gibson City, Illinois. One son, Harry McDaniel, who is an artist and is living at Fort Recovery, Ohio, was the fruit of their union. After the death of his wife, in 1874, he, in 1876, was married to Mrs. Mary A. Ehret, whose maiden name was Schuyler. Mr. McDaniel is a member of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church (Disciple), at Washington, D. C. He resides at 594 Park Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., where he and Mrs. McDaniel enjoy their comfortable home and look forward to many years of real pleasure.

Mr. McDaniel is a great, great grandson of Andrew McDonald, who at the age of eleven, ran away from home in Scotland and came to America about 1735. Family tradition says that he was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and James McDonald, of West Liberty, Ohio, who is one of his great grandsons, has in his possession a sword, that the history of Logan County says he carried in that war. Andrew died in Berkeley County, Virginia, near West Virginia, near Harpers Ferry, in 1799. William, his eldest son, married Jeanett Filson, a sister of John Filson, who wrote the first history of Kentucky and moved to Kentucky about 1779 and settled first near Lexington, but afterwards removed to near where Cynthiana now stands; but disliking slavery he was greatly disappointed that Kentucky should become a slave state, and about 1802 he disposed of his property there and went to Ohio, settling near the boundary line of Clark and Champaign Counties. He died in 1807. James, his second son, married Elizabeth Reid and John their eldest son, who married Elizabeth Johnson is the father of W. F., who is the subject of this sketch.

#### Patrick James McHugh,

Superintendent of the Cincinnati Free Public Employment Bureau, was born on the 17th of March, 1866, in Ireland, and came with his parents, James McHugh and Mary Maloney McHugh, to the United States, when but three months old. The family settled in Cincinnati, where Patrick James was educated in the parochial and public schools. At the age of sixteen he left school and was apprenticed to the plumbing business, which vocation he has followed ever since. He is very prominent in labor circles and has always worked very hard to advance the interests of the laboring classes. On the 1st of October, 1909, he received his commission to his present position, signed by Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, and State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Chas. H. Wirmel. Mr. McHugh has always been a faithful Democrat and has rendered valuable services to his party, as delegate to conventions as well as in the various committees. He is a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee. When Mr. Frank Heller was Building



P. J. MCHUGH.



Inspector, under Mayor Tafel's administration, Mr. McHugh held the position of Deputy Building Inspector, having charge of the Plumbing Department. He is a member and stockholder of the Duckworth Club, and also holds membership in the Journeyman Plumbers' Local Union No. 59; the Eagles and the Knights of Columbus. He was married to Miss Addie Crow, of Cincinnati, on the 27th of November, 1889. His residence is located at 932 McMillan Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Alexander Logan McKee,

Chief Clerk in the United States Engineer's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 1st of March, 1852, at Lancaster, Kentucky, the son of Alexander R. McKee, late United States Consul to Panama, United States of Columbia, and Martinette Hardin McKee, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. McKee's father, while Consul to Panama, under President Lincoln, from 1861 to 1865, rendered special service to the government in preventing the fitting out of vessels to act as privateers to prey upon the commerce on the Pacific Ocean, sailing under the American flag. Mr. McKee is the descendant of an old family, whose members have rendered service to their country in all the wars, from the Revolution to the Rebellion. He was educated in the public and in private schools, graduating at Frankfort, Ky., in 1870. At the age of eighteen years he started in business life as a clerk in a grocery store. Later he engaged in the general merchandise and in the milling business and worked as a special newspaper correspondent and as a public accountant. He now holds the responsible position of Chief Clerk in the office of the United States Engineer, who has charge of the important River and Harbor work. Mr. McKee is the author of *Riparian Rights, Navigable Waters in the United States*, (Compilation of Decisions). In politics, Mr. McKee has always been a staunch Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. On the 27th of March, 1900, he was married to Miss Sue Wingate French. Mr. McKee resides at 307 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.



A. L. MCKEE.

#### Chris. McKee,

Member of the State Senate, representing the Ninth-Fourteenth Senatorial District of Ohio in the upper house of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly, is a native of Noble County. He first saw the light of day on the 13th of December, 1840, on a farm in that part of Morgan County, which now is a part of Noble County, Ohio. In 1851, Noble County was erected by Act of the General Assembly from parts of Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan and Wellington Counties, the bill for that purpose having been introduced by his father, who was a member of the Legislature from Morgan County in 1837, 1850 and 1851. The father of Mr. Chris McKee, Ezra McKee, was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Central Ohio. Senator McKee obtained his education in the district schools of his home county. During vacation times and after school hours he worked on his fathers' farm until he became of age, when he left the old home and went West, prospecting for gold in Idaho and Oregon. After four years of strenuous work in the deserts and mountainous districts of those Western States he returned home in 1865, married, and settled on a farm in Noble County, where he still lives, and has been engaged since as a farmer, lumber contractor and oil producer, accumulating a comfortable fortune, especially in the last named business. Senator McKee has always been a faithful Democrat, serving his party in many capacities. He was a candidate for Representative six times, and never was present at any convention which nominated him. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Ninth and Seventy-Fourth General Assemblies, and, in 1908 and again in 1910, was elected to the State Senate. After his election to the Senate he resigned his position as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Athens State Hospital, to which he had been appointed by Governor Harris. Senator McKee resides with his family at Belle Valley, Noble County, Ohio.



J. S. McNUTT.

#### John Silliman McNutt,

Former Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and one of the best known and most popular public men of the State of Ohio, was born April 13th, 1859, at New Waterford, Columbiana County, Ohio, the son of J. C. McNutt and Mary Ferree McNutt, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was for thirty-nine years Freight and Ticket Agent at New Waterford. Mr. J. S. McNutt received his education in the public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty years, in 1879, he became a member of the general merchandise firm of W. C. Chidister & Co., New Waterford, O., remaining in that business until 1882, when he became connected with the State Line Coal Co., East Palestine, Ohio. From 1889 to 1897, Mr. McNutt filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of the Vulcan Clay Company, Wellsville, Ohio, manufacturers of fire brick and paving brick; he was Secretary of the West Virginia Paving Brick Company, from 1895 to 1897, and Secretary of the Blanche Coal Company, Colliers, W. Va., from 1892 to 1895. He still is connected with the various industrial enterprises, being a Director and President of the Williams Wall Paper Co., 220 Oliver Avenue, Pittsburg; Secretary and Treasurer of The Salem Wall Paper and Carpet Company, Salem, Ohio; Director in The Union Wall Paper Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and Director in The Park Land Co., Salem, Ohio. He filled the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio from 1909 to 1911, having been elected to that office in November, 1908. Mr. McNutt has been a stalwart Republican all his mature life and he has served his party faithfully and well. From 1893 to 1904 he was almost continuously a member of the Republican County Executive Committee of Columbiana County. He has also served in the Precinct Committee; two terms as Chairman of the County Republican Committee and five

years as Secretary of the County Committee. In 1904 he was a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. In 1896 he was elected Clerk of Courts of Columbiana County, Ohio, filling that office from August, 1897, to August, 1903. Socially, Mr. McNutt is a member of Perry Lodge No. 185, F. & A. M., Salem, Ohio; Salem Chapter No. 94, R. A. M., Salem, Ohio, and No. 258, B. P. O. Elks, East Liverpool, Ohio. On the 21st of December, 1882, he was married to Miss Ida L. Hum, of Columbiana, Ohio. Mr. McNutt resides at 142 Lincoln Avenue, Salem, Ohio.



B. MEYER.

**Bernard Meyer,**

Assistant State Fire Marshal, is a prominent business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, and well known in Democratic circles of the Queen City. He is a native of Damme, Oldenburg, Germany, born on the 13th of September, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. When fourteen years of age, he left school and took up the work on the farm, continuing in that vocation until twenty years of age, when he left the fatherland and emigrated to the United States in order to escape serving in the army. He came to Cincinnati in 1870 and found employment in the teamster business. In 1876 he engaged in business of his own, conducting a teamster establishment until 1896, when he embarked in the undertaking business, in which he is still interested. Since he became naturalized, in 1876, Mr. Meyer has always been a faithful Democrat. In 1880 he moved to Price Hill, where he has since lived. At that time there were no street cars running there, and the only means of getting there was by incline or bus, and if people failed to get the bus, they would have to walk. He was a stable boss of the city of Cincinnati during Mayor Tafel's administration, and under the administration of Mayor Dempsey he served for one year as Inspector of the Streets. In 1890 he was elected Real Estate Assessor, being the first Democratic Assessor elected at that time in the twenty-ninth Ward, now the twentieth Ward, and strongly Republican. He is a member of the Duckworth Club; the National Union and the Catholic Knights of Ohio. On the 23rd of September, 1874, he was married to Miss Sophia Gardewink, who was also born in Germany. Five children have blessed their union, of whom two (boys) survive, who are connected with their father's undertaking establishment, under the firm name of B. & H. Meyer. The family reside at 819 Chateau Avenue, Price Hill. Mr. Meyer's offices are located at 608 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Elias R. Monfort,**

Postmaster of Cincinnati, and one of the leading citizens of the Queen City was born on the 2nd of March, 1842, in Greensburg, Ind. His parents were Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, D. D., LL. D., and Hannah C. Riggs Monfort, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. The family moved to Cincinnati in 1855, and in the year following Rev. Dr. Monfort became President of Glendale College, Glendale, Ohio. The paternal side of Mr. Monfort's family leads back to the Huguenots, who fled to England and Holland from France, sacrificing home and country for their religious convictions. On his mother's side he is of Welsh-English-Scotch ancestry. Among Captain Monfort's ancestors are many distinguished soldiers and ministers of the gospel. His great-grandfather, Lawrence Monfort, served during the War of the Revolution in Captain Hugh Campbell's Company from York County in the Pennsylvania Line. David Cassat, another, in same company, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania and also a member of the War Committee for York County. During Washington's winter campaign he was appointed to move the Pennsylvania Militia into New Jersey. Captain Monfort received a very careful education in the public schools of Cincinnati (Race Street Intermediate School), at the Academy at Glendale, and at the Hanover College, Indiana, which latter institution he entered in 1859. He interrupted his studies at the outbreak of the Civil War, and, following President Lincoln's call to arms, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 18th of June, 1861. On the 5th of October, of the same year, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and transferred to the Seventy-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, remaining with that regiment until mustered out of service. For gallant services on the field of battle, Mr. Monfort was promoted to First Lieutenant on the 15th of May, 1862, and another promotion to the Captaincy followed on the 12th of January, 1863.

At the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2nd of July, 1863, Captain Monfort was seriously wounded in his hip, which injury, it was at first feared, would prove fatal, but after a long siege of sickness he recovered. His demeanor while under fire and at critical moments in the engagements gained for him high praise from his superior officers. On the 2nd of January, 1864, he was honorably discharged and he returned to Hanover College to resume his studies. He graduated from that college in 1865, came to Cincinnati and entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the same in 1867. He holds the degrees of A. B., A. M., LL. B., and LL. D. During 1865 and 1866, while attending the law school he also was engaged as advertising agent. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Captain Monfort began the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati. In 1868 he returned to his natal city, where he practiced until 1874. In 1870 he was elected District Attorney for the Twenty-Second Indiana District, and two years later he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of Indiana. In 1874 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Indiana. Returning to Cincinnati in 1875, he was forced to give up his legal profession on account of the injuries received in the War, and therefore he entered the journalistic field, becoming Editor of the Herald and Presbyter, which position he held from 1875 until 1896. From 1874 until 1890 he was Secretary of the Elm Street Printing Company; from 1888 to 1892 he occupied the position of Treasurer of Lane Seminary; he was a member of the Cincinnati School Board from 1891 to 1899, holding the office of President of the Board during the last three years of that time. In 1896 and 1897, Captain Monfort was Clerk of the Hamilton County Courts. On the 2nd of March, 1899, Captain Monfort was appointed Postmaster of Cincinnati by President McKinley. He filled the office so admirably, that he was three times re-appointed to the same position by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. He is now serving his fourth term as Postmaster. In 1902, Captain Monfort was appointed by Governor Nash, a member of the Board of Trustees, who had charge of the erection of the Memorial Building on Elm Street, Cincinnati. Captain Monfort is also President of the Mamolith Carbon Paint Company, at Cincinnati. He is prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Fred C. Jones Post, Cincinnati. In 1900 he was Commander of the Department of Ohio, and in 1900 Commander of the Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He was married to Miss Emma Taylor. Three children have blessed their union. Captain Monfort's offices are located in the Government Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



E. R. MONFORT.



**George Morcher,**

Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, London, Madison County, Ohio, was born on the 4th of November, 1856, in Fort Seneca, seven miles from Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Ream Morcher, both natives of Germany. The father died in 1867, while the mother, seventy-seven years old, is still living at Tiffin. Mr. Morcher was educated in the Seneca County public schools. At the early age of twelve years he started in business life as a clerk in a general store in Seneca County, near Tiffin. He later run a bakery and restaurant at Tiffin. On the 20th of September, 1899, he was appointed to his present position, which he has held ever since. The appointment came unsolicited. Mr. Morcher has been a staunch Republican all his mature life. In 1876 he was connected with the Ohio Militia, having enlisted in the Sixth Regiment. He was married to Miss Lizzie Wentz. One son, Charles, has blessed their union. The family reside at London, Madison County, Ohio.



E. MORGAN.

**Edwin Morgan,**

Postmaster of Alliance, Ohio, and a man prominent in the Northeastern part of the state, was born on the 30th of March, 1872, at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio. His parents, Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., and Elizabeth Nicholas Morgan, were natives of Wales, England, having emigrated to the United States in 1865. Mr. Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., was the founder of The Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, and was a noted inventor. The machinery made under his name can be found in every civilized country on the Globe. He was a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and of most of the Mechanical Engineers' Societies. Mr. Edwin Morgan was educated in the Alliance public schools, at The Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., and at the University of Belgium, Liege, Belgium. He formerly was a partner in The Morgan Engineering Co., and is a Director and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Peoples Bank Co., and Director of The American Case and Register Co., Alliance, Ohio. He was appointed Postmaster of Alliance by President Roosevelt. Postmaster Morgan has been a staunch Republican since he became of age and he has served his party in many capacities. He has been Republican Central Committeeman, representing the fourth ward of Alliance; member of the Republican Executive Committee of Stark County; Delegate to County and State Conventions many times, and was President of the McKinley First Voters' Club of Alliance, Ohio when he cast his first vote. This club had a membership of two hundred and participated in many campaign meetings in 1896. Mr. Morgan has also served as a member of the Board of Public Safety, of Alliance, and was their first President under the new code, and for two years was a Councilman of the City of Alliance. Socially, he is a K. of P., a charter member of Lodge No. 467, B. P. O. E., Independent

Order of Foresters and Inspector General of the Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias, with the rank of Colonel. Postmaster Morgan is also prominently connected with the Ohio National Guard, being Captain and Commissary of the Eighth Infantry Regiment. He was married on the 6th of September, 1893, to Miss Flora Knowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Knowles, of Alliance, Ohio. They have one son, Oliver Knowles Morgan, aged fifteen years. Captain Morgan resides at 309 South Union Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.

**John Wilber Newton,**

Chief Clerk in the office of the Auditor of State, was born on the 5th of May, 1867, at Caldwell, Ohio. His father, Lambert Newton, a farmer, was a native of Ohio, also his mother, Martha Westcott Newton. Mr. Newton is of English origin, his paternal ancestors were in this country in 1639. They lived in Massachusetts. His great-great-grandfather, Joshua Newton, took part in the War of the Revolution. On his mother's side his ancestors have also been in this country for many generations. They came West from Rhode Island. Mr. Newton obtained his education in the public schools of his home county and at normal schools. When eighteen years of age he entered the teaching profession, remaining in the same for a period of four years. He then filled the position of book-keeper in Galion and Philadelphia. In 1900 he was appointed Clerk in the office of Mr. Walter D. Guilbert, Auditor of State. He now holds the responsible position of Chief Clerk in that department. Mr. Newton has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party in the Executive Committee of Noble County and as a Delegate to County and Congressional Conventions. In 1904, Mr. Newton was married to Miss Carrie M. Guilbert, a daughter of Mr. Walter D. Guilbert. Mr. Newton resides at 1355 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

**Robert J. O'Brien,**

Real estate dealer at Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 5th of June, 1858, at New York City, the son of Robert J. and Mary A. Dwyer O'Brien, both natives of Ireland. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1852. Mr. O'Brien was educated in the Manhattan College of New York City. At the age of fifteen years he started in business life as a clerk in the office of Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, 56 Wall Street, where he remained for four years. Mr. Wetmore is now the United States Senator from Rhode Island. Later Mr. O'Brien came west and settled in Cincinnati, where for many years he has been engaged in the business of Hotelkeeper, Railroad Contractor and Real Estate Dealer. He has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party in many capacities. He formerly was Councilman of the Ninth Ward and later was Councilman of the Sixth Ward, being elected five times to that position, twice without opposition. As a councilman he has taken an active interest in the shaping of legislation. He has introduced a number of important ordinances, such as the Salary Loan Ordinance; Oiling of Roads; Comfort Station (the first in Cincinnati); Parks and Boulevards; Bird Park for the Preservation of Birds; Hunt Street Park, etc. He is a member of the Young Men's Blaine Club; the North Cincinnati Turn-Verein; Eagles; Elm Street Club; Buffaloes and many more, among the latter being the Independent Order of Confirmed Bachelors. Mr. O'Brien resides at the Havlin Hotel, Cincinnati. His offices are located in the St. Paul Building, that city.



R. J. O'BRIEN.



C. B. RANDALL.

Mrs. Caroline Schmidt Renner, was a native of Prussia. Mr. Renner was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati until he was fifteen years of age, when he learned the telegraph business. From 1880 until 1908 he was connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer, having charge of the special wire from Washington. He was appointed to his present position in July, 1908. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club, the North Cincinnati Turn-Verein and the Cuvier Press Club. In 1888 he was married to Miss Fredericka Wehrmann, of Cincinnati. Five children, three boys and two girls, have blessed their union. The family reside at 876 University Place, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

#### J. M. Rieger,

Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio, was born on the 13th of March, 1872, on a farm in Henry County, Ohio. His father, Erhart Rieger, a farmer, was a native of Germany, while his mother, Mrs. Margaret Galvin Rieger, was born in Ireland. Mr. J. M. Rieger obtained his education in the County Schools and at Napoleon High School. Subsequently he attended the Law Department of the Ohio University, at Ada, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1902, when he took up the practice of his chosen profession. He is Secretary and Director of the Napoleon Home Telephone Company and Manager and Owner of the Napoleon Opera House. Mr. Rieger is a staunch Democrat and has served his party in many capacities faithfully and well. In November, 1900, he was elected Justice of the Peace at Napoleon, Ohio, filling that office for four years. In 1903, Mr. Rieger headed the Municipal ticket and was elected to the responsible position of Mayor of Napoleon. He served with such distinction, that he was re-elected twice, serving as Mayor until the 1st of January, 1910. On the 11th of January, 1909, Mr. Rieger was appointed to his present position by Governor Harmon. Socially, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and an Elk. He has been closely identified with the military affairs of the State for many years, enlisting as a Private in Company F, of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 5th of May, 1898. In September of the same year he was appointed Corporal, and in that capacity he saw actual service during the Spanish-American War in Cuba, serving on that island for five months. He was mustered out of active service with the regiment on the 24th of May, 1899, at Augusta, Ga. On the 6th of November, of the same year, he was elected Captain of Company F, of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and served in that capacity until appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio, in January, 1901. He has the well merited reputation of being a splendid officer and an official. His legal residence is in Napoleon, Ohio, while his offices are located in the State House, Columbus, Ohio.

#### William Scudder Rogers,

Former State Fire Marshal of Ohio, is one of the best known Republicans in the North-eastern part of the state. He is an Indian by birth, having first seen the light of day on November 28th, 1848, at Noblesville, Indiana, the son of Rev. William H. Rogers and Mrs. Abigail Hopkins Rogers, natives of Ohio and New York State, respectively. The father was a Presbyterian minister for fifty years and Chaplain of the Sixty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Mr. William S. Rogers received his education in the public schools and for a short term at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. At the age of but fifteen years he enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, from the battle of Wilderness to Appomattox. Returning from the war he learned a trade as machinist. Since then he was connected with Field, Leister & Co., Chicago. He manufactured and sold fire and burglar proof safes and vaults; was Special Agent and Manager of the Brush Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and acted as Consulting and Electrical Engineer.



GEORGE RENNER.



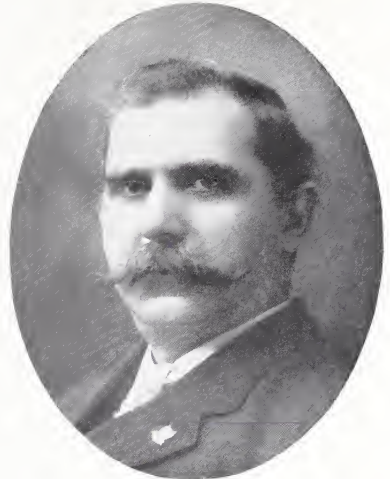
WM. S. ROGERS.



He invented a process for coating nails; an automatic safety door for school houses and public buildings, and machinery and ventilating system for coating nails. He has always been a faithful Republican, and has served his party in many capacities. In 1885 he was elected a member of the State Legislation, Thirty-Fourth Grand Assembly of Illinois, serving two years. During his term of office he introduced a bill to rebuild Southern Illinois Normal School, at Carbondale, Illinois, which became a law. He was one of the one hundred and three who stuck to John A. Logan for four months, there being a tie in the joint session of the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly. The result was the election of General Logan to the United States Senate. After the expiration of his term he was elected Reading Clerk of the Thirty-Fifth Grand Assembly, an office he occupied for two years. Mr. Rogers was also appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Oglesby. Leaving the State of Illinois, he came to Ohio and settled in Cleveland, where he soon became closely identified with the business and political affairs of the Forest City. On the 4th of June, 1908, he was appointed State Fire Marshal by Governor Harris, an office he filled with great ability. Colonel Rogers is a member of the Sons of Veterans and State Vice-President of the United Veterans Republican League. He is commander of Memorial Post No. 141, Department of Ohio, Grand Army Republic, at Cleveland, Ohio, and during 1907-1908 was Department Commander of the Ohio Grand Army Republic. On the 5th of June, 1889, he was married to Miss Jennie L. Edwards, of St. Louis, Missouri. He attends Calvary Presbyterian Church, at Cleveland. His residence is located at 2033 East Eighty-Third Street, Cleveland, while his offices are in the Capitol Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Christian Roth,

One of the best known German citizens of Dayton, Ohio, machinist at the City Pumping Station, and one of the members of the House of Representatives from Montgomery County, was born in the year 1862 at Budweiler, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. His father, Heinrich, was a coal miner. When twenty years of age, Mr. Christian Roth left his fatherland and emigrated to the United States, settling in Dayton, Ohio. Three years later, his old father followed him into the new world. He is now eighty-four years old and hale and hearty for his age. Mr. Roth was educated in the common schools of Germany. When fourteen years old he obtained a position in the machinery department of the Royal Mining Station, at Saarbruecken, where he remained until he left Germany to become a citizen of the United States. After coming to Dayton he held a number of responsible practical positions in various machine works in Dayton. Mr. Roth has always been a Democrat since he became a naturalized citizen, and he has served the party of his choice often and well. In 1905 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Representative, but was defeated at the following election. In 1908 he was again placed on the ticket, and this time he was elected triumphantly. While being a member of the lower house of the legislative body of the State, Mr. Roth has taken an active part in the shaping of legislation, and he always has the interest of the people in general at heart. He is a member of various important committees of the House. He also is connected with the Gem City Democratic Club and the Thurman Club of Dayton. Socially, he is very prominent in a number of fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Order of Harugari; was Supreme President of that body for one term and State President for many years. He also belongs to the Dayton Liederkrantz, the German Knights, and has been an organizer of the German American Alliance, and Director of "Local Branch" Deutsch-Amerikanischer Central Verein, Dayton, for the last eighteen years. He resides in the beautiful city of Dayton.



CHRIST. ROTH.

#### Benjamin Piatt Runkle,

Officer of the United States Army, assigned to duty with the National Guard of Ohio, was born on the 3rd of September, 1836, at West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio. His father, Ralph Edward Runkle, a native of the State of New Jersey, was a banker and business man and was President of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, one of the pioneer roads of the West. His mother, Hanna Isabella Piatt Runkle, born in Kentucky, was a daughter of Judge Benjamin Marshall Piatt. General Runkle was educated at Geneva

Hall Academy, now Geneva College, Beaver, Penn., and Miami University, Ohio, graduating from that well known institution of learning in July, 1857. Colonel Runkle holds the degrees of A. B., A. M. and L. H. D., all from Miami University. At the age of twenty-four years he was a candidate for the State Senate of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, but as the district was heavily Republican, he was, naturally defeated. When President Lincoln issued his call to arms at the out-break of the Civil War, General Runkle responded immediately, and on the 19th of April, 1861, became Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months service. At the expiration of this time, he re-enlisted for three years and was promoted Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. On August 19th, 1862, he joined the Forty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as Colonel, having been promoted to that rank. In 1865 he was promoted Brevet Major General of United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services. After the conclusion of the war, General Runkle entered the United States Regular Army, on the 28th of July, 1866, as Major in the Forty-Fifth Regiment, United States Infantry. On the 28th of April, 1904, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army. He is also Colonel by Brevet of United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services. General Runkle has the proud record of having been connected with the United States Army as an officer for forty-eight years. He was wounded in action at Shiloh, Tennessee, and left for dead on the field. Hon. Whitelaw Reid wrote the then Major's obituary, which was published throughout the country, but, fortunately, he recovered from his wounds. General Runkle took part in the battles of Canifax Ferry, Cotton Mountain, Somerset, Ky., Resacca, Georgia. He commanded during the



B. P. RUNKLE.

war, one of the two brigades of mounted infantry, then in the service, and was in many other skirmishes and affairs, including the Morgan Raid. He took part in the Atlanta Campaign as far as the Etowah River and then ordered to command of an infantry brigade in East Tennessee. He was retired on account of wounds received in action.

Immediately after having recovered from his wounds received at Shiloh, he raised the Forty-Fifth Ohio Infantry, Volunteers, at his own expense. In all, he raised and took to the field 1200 men. For many years he has served under orders of the President (as Commandant of Cadets, or Superintendent) on military educational duty at Kenyon College; Miami University, Ohio; University of Maine; Peekskill Military Academy, N. Y.; New Jersey Military Academy and Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio.

On the 16th of January, 1909, General Runkle was assigned to duty with the National Guard of Ohio. His office is in the State House, Columbus. Colonel Runkle is one of the seven founders of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, one of the great Greek Letter College Fraternities of the country. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States of McCoy Post, Grand Army Republic; of the University Club of Washington, D. C., and the Ohio Club of Columbus, Ohio. The Colonel was married in 1894. His wife, a highly accomplished lady, was a daughter of Andrew McMicken and grand niece of Charles McMicken, founder of the University of Cincinnati, and a granddaughter of General Joseph McDowell, of Ohio.

#### Charles P. Salen,

Of Cleveland, Ohio, Clerk of Courts of Cuyahoga County, and one of the most energetic leaders in Democratic ranks in Cleveland, was born on the 5th of December, 1860, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the son of Peter Salen, a German by birth, and Fredericka Wyx, a native of Rheims, France. Mr. Charles P. Salen came with his parents to Cleveland when six years of age. The father was a photographer and settled on the Westside of Cleveland. Mr. Charles P. Salen received his education in the Cleveland public schools, at Concord College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and at Cleveland High School, graduating from the latter in 1878. In 1880 he became identified with newspaper interests, entering the office of the old Westside Sentinel. Sometime later he formed a partnership with E. M. Heisley and established a weekly Democratic paper. Upon being elected City Clerk, in 1883, he disposed of his paper, but, in 1885 he began the publication of the Graphic, which he conducted for two years. He then sold this paper, for he had again been elected to the office of City Clerk. From the time he attained his majority, Mr. Salen has been an active worker in Democratic ranks. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic League, of Cleveland, and served the league, both as President and Secretary. When Mr. Salen retired from the position of City Clerk he turned his attention to the business of developing and improving Beyerle's Park, of which he was manager for two years. On severing his connections therewith, he again entered the field of journalism as City Editor of the Cleveland Morning Times, in 1889, and, in 1890 he was made Secretary of the Board of Elections. The following year, when the ballot reform law was introduced, he was very active in outlining the workings of the Australian ballot system. During the years of his active connection with political interests, M. Salen has ever been a close student of the signs of the times, has noted the needs and demands of the city of Cleveland, and has labored earnestly to place its political interests upon a business basis that should be alike, creditable and beneficial to the municipality. In the spring of 1893, the younger element in the Democracy of Cleveland strongly advocated him as Mayoralty candidate, but he was defeated for the nomination. Mr. Salen was one of the first to champion the cause of Tom L. Johnson, being instrumental in securing his nomination for Congress, in 1888. In 1890 and 1892 he managed Mr. Johnson's campaigns, when he was elected, overcoming a Republican plurality in 1892 of 2500. In 1901 he suggested Mr. Johnson for Mayor and managed his victorious campaign, as well as those of 1903 and 1905. He has attended every Democratic local convention since his majority and has frequently represented his party in State Conventions.

A number of years he served on the Democratic State Committee, and in 1903 was Chairman of the State Executive Committee. He represented the Twentieth District in the National Democratic Conventions of 1892, 1904 and 1908, and, in the 1904 convention was also elected as a delegate-at-large from the state, being the only delegate having two votes. In 1899, Mr. Salen became City Auditor, and two years later became Director of Public Works. While in this office he opened the public parks to the people, destroyed the "keep off the grass" signs, established baseball diamonds and children's playgrounds wherever there was an opportunity, and in the winter provided skating rinks in the parks and on vacant lots. He put great energy in the construction of sewers, pavements, bridges and other public works and started the elimination of grade crossings. In 1902, Mr. Salen was elected County Clerk. He was re-elected in 1905, and, in 1908, he made the record breaking run of beating the head of his ticket by 20,000 votes, he being the only Democrat to survive the landslide. Mr. Salen is President of the City Baseball League; of the Ohio Skating Association; of the Cleveland Ski-Club, and of the Quinnebog Fishing Club. The children and the young people of the city are his most enthusiastic friends.



A. P. SANDLES.

**A. P. Sandles,**  
Ottawa, Ohio, born in log house near Putnam County Poorhouse, 1871. Farm product, home grown, hand spanked. Has a wife, seven children, a mortgage and good neighbors; all healthy, including mortgage. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Elk, Granger, Teacher and a Democrat.

#### John J. Schott,

Former Superintendent of the City Infirmary of Cincinnati, Ohio, belongs to the best known young Republicans of that city. He was born June 28th, 1876, at Cincinnati, the son of Anton and Louisa Metz Schott. His father was a butcher and a native of Germany, while his mother was born in Cincinnati, of German parentage. Mr. John J. Schott was educated in the public schools of his home city and at the Nelson Business College. At the age of nineteen years he started in business life as a bookkeeper. From 1900 to 1906 he filled the positions of bookkeeper and storekeeper at the City Infirmary.



J. J. SCHOTT.



During the following two years he was engaged in the grocery business, taking charge of his position as Superintendent of the Cincinnati Infirmary on the 1st of January, 1908, having been appointed to that position by the Board of Public Service. Mr. Schott is an active member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club. In September, 1906, he was married to Miss Emma Meyder, a daughter of Mr. Theodore Meyder, a prominent school teacher and musician of Cincinnati.

#### David J. Schurr,

Cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank at South Solon, Ohio, was born on the 9th of April, 1866, in Paint Township, Madison County, Ohio. His father, George Schurr, a farmer, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, having emigrated to the United States in 1828, while his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Schurr, was born in Ohio. Mr. David J. Schurr was educated in the district school of his home county, at Ohio Northern University, and at Wittenberg College, graduating from Ohio Northern in 1897, and from Wittenberg in 1905. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon his professional career as teacher in the public schools. He later served as Superintendent of schools at South Solon for seven years and in the same capacity at Plain City for four years. He holds both common school and high school life certificates. For nine years he was County School Examiner. For a number of years he is connected with the Farmers' and Traders' Bank at South Solon, in the capacity of Cashier, and as a member of the Board of Directors. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, which he has served often and well. On the 6th of November, 1905, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, representing Madison County in that body. He was re-elected to the same position in 1908. While a member of the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly he was Chairman of the Enrollment Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Common Schools, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Public Ways and Turnpikes and a member of the Committee on Boys' Industrial School. He was very active in shaping legislation, and he introduced the following bills: Amending the Ditch Law; Abolishing High School Fraternities; requiring Testing of Natural Gas Meters; Amending School Law for Centralized Schools; Certification of Teachers, and requiring the cutting of noxious weeds. Mr. Schurr is single and resides in Paint Township, Madison County, Ohio.



D. J. SCHURR.

#### Burritt B. Seymour,

Of Ashtabula, Ohio, former Superintendent of Banks of the state, was born February 15th, 1856, at East Plymouth, Ashtabula County, Ohio. His parents, Leveritt Seymour, a farmer, and Nancy Gillett Seymour, were both natives of Ohio. Both are of English descent and their families came originally from Connecticut, where they settled in the middle of the seventeenth century. They came to the Western Reserve in Ohio about 1806. Mr. Seymour received his education in the public and high schools of Ashtabula. When eighteen years of age he started his career as clerk in the Ashtabula Post Office, later he became connected with the banking business and for many years was Cashier of the National Bank of Ashtabula. He has always been a faithful worker in the ranks of the Republican party. The State Banking Department, of which he was Superintendent, was created by act of the legislature, May 5th, 1908. Governor Harris appointed Mr. Seymour to the position of Superintendent and he took hold of the office in July, 1908. Mr. Seymour is a widower. His wife died, leaving one daughter. Mr. Seymour resides in Ashtabula, Ohio.

#### Charles G. Schippel,

Postmaster of Sandusky, Ohio, was born on the 26th of March, 1866, at Sandusky, Ohio. He obtained his education in the public schools. He entered commercial life at the early age of fifteen years, serving in succession the following well known Sandusky retail and wholesale firms: F. W. Niederlander; P. F. Gilcher, Fred Groch, E. R. Ayers & Co., and J. T. Johnson & Co., each change being a decided and well merited promotion. In the fall of 1893 he was elected County Recorder on the Republican ticket, being the youngest county official ever elected in Erie County. After serving two terms he became Assistant Secretary of the Erie County Investment Co., and later Assistant Cashier of the American Banking and Trust Company. He was appointed Postmaster of Sandusky, Ohio, by President William H. Taft, and assumed the responsibilities of that office on the 12th of April, 1910. In 1891 he was married to Hetwig Anna Zistel. He has always been an active and faithful Republican and is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 329, F. and A. M., and B. P. O. E. No. 285.

#### Harley Vance Speelman,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, began business life as a publisher. When a young man he founded the Coalton, Ohio, Times, and later on the Wellston, Ohio, Republican, both of which papers he owned and edited. On the election of Hon. H. S. Bundy, as a member of the Fifty-Third Congress, Mr. Speelman went to Washington as his Secretary. Returning to Ohio he re-entered the journalistic field, becoming editor and part-owner of the Marietta Daily Leader. Retiring from active newspaper work to enter the government service, he moved, in 1902, to Cincinnati, where he is at the head of the bookkeeping or accounting department of the United States Sub-Treasury, a financial institution doing a business of nearly two hundred millions of dollars annually. Politically, Mr. Speelman is a Republican and has been active in party affairs. For a number of years he was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of his home county, and on numerous occasions has represented his party in city, county, district and state conventions, as well as having taken prominent part in speaking campaigns. Four terms he was Secretary and two terms President of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs. For six years he was the Ohio member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican League, and he has been prominent in the work of this organization, attending all its conventions. He was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, having in charge the great meeting at Music Hall, in September,



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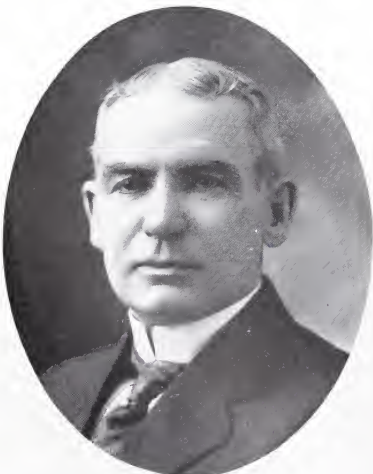


H. V. SPEELMAN.

the best known Ohioans. He is a native of Franklin County, born on the 11th of February, 1859, at Canal Winchester, Ohio, the son of Charles W. and Sarah Speaks. His family belongs to those who settled in Central Ohio when the Buckeye State was still in its infancy. General Speaks' father was prominent in the grain business when the Canal was an important channel of commerce. General Speaks obtained his education in the public schools of his native state, afterwards engaging in various business enterprises. During the administration of Governor McKinley, General Speaks served as Chief Clerk in the office of Adjutant General Howe, where he made a good record. He has been connected with the Ohio National Guard for more than thirty years, and in that capacity has rendered signal services to the state. At present he holds the rank of Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, consisting of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, with the Signal Corps. In all of the years of his activity in connection with the Ohio arm of the military service, General Speaks has taken part in every movement of the citizen soldiery—the mining troubles, the riots at Cincinnati and Washington Court House, etc., and on every occasion he has rendered valuable service. His record opened on the 2nd of March, 1878, when he began at the lowest step of the military ladder, enlisting as a private in the ranks. On the 5th of March, 1880, he was promoted to Lieutenant, and on the 26th of March, 1883, to Captain. On the 9th of November, 1889, he was made Major, and on the 31st of July, after the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, Colonel. His promotion to his present rank as Brigadier General occurred on the 5th of December, 1899. During the Spanish American War General Speaks served as Major of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service in the expedition to Porto Rico, being in command of the regiment in the taking of Guyama. Since May, 1907, General Speaks is serving in his present position as Chief Warden of the Fish and Game Commission, and his strict enforcement of the laws relating to the protection of fish, game and the song birds of Ohio has brought the department to the highest point of efficiency. General Speaks is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Knight Templar, K. of P. and I. O. O. F. He also belongs to the Spanish War Veterans. On the 18th of April, 1889, General Speaks was married to Miss Edna Lawyer, of Canal Winchester. Three sons, Charles, Stanford and John have blessed their union.

#### John C. Sullivan,

Member of the Ohio Railroad Commission, was born on the 11th of December, 1862, in New York State. His parents, John and Margaret Sullivan, were natives of Ireland. He received his education in the public schools of his native state and at Buffalo. He started to work at the early age of thirteen years, carrying water on a gravel train. Later he worked as a brakeman, fireman, engineer and conductor on the C. H. & D. and the Pennsylvania Railroads (Oil Creek Division). In January, 1909, he was appointed to his present position by Governor Harmon of Ohio. He has always been a staunch Democrat. Mr. Sullivan is a stockholder in various enterprises. Socially, he is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Traveling Engineers' Association. He is single and resides at 45 Sherman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



J. C. SULLIVAN.

#### John L. Sullivan,

Former State Supervisor of Public Printing, was born November 11th, 1860, in Noble Township, Auglaize County, Ohio. He was a son of Carter H. and Elvira A. Sullivan, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. There were seven boys and seven girls in the family. The subject of this sketch secured his education in the common schools of his community, and afterwards learned the printer's trade at St. Marys. The greater portion of his business life has been spent in the print-



J. L. SULLIVAN.

1908, when Judge William H. Taft, the Republican nominee, opened the Presidential campaign. His father, Joseph F. Speelman, was a Union soldier, and the son has been faithful and true to the example and teachings of the sire. When a mere boy, at the first opportunity afforded him, he became a member of the Order of Sons of Veterans, United States Army, the principles and objects of which organization are to inculcate patriotism, teach truthful history, sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all, and to perpetuate the memory of the sacrifices of the fathers and their services for the maintenance of the Union. He has been Commander of the Ohio Division, also Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States. As a speaker at Army reunions, memorial exercises, flag presentations and other public patriotic meetings, he is in popular demand. He is also a Knight of Pythias, being an active member of Douglass Lodge No. 21, of Cincinnati. The Federated Improvement Association of Hamilton County, Ohio, a central body with twenty-five constituent organizations, having for its object the general welfare of the people and the promotion of needed improvements, county and municipal, was formed in 1907. Mr. Speelman was elected unanimously First President of this Federation, and was chosen in like manner for the second term. He declined a third election, but as a delegate representing The Evanston Welfare Association, he continues to maintain an influential interest in the Federation's work. Whatever he attempts he tries to do well. He still has a relish for writing, and contributes extensively to journals and magazines.

#### John C. Speaks,

Since May, 1907, Chief Warden of the Ohio State Fish and Game Commission, is one of



ing office, he having been the editor and publisher of the St. Marys Graphic, a staunch Republican newspaper, for a number of years. He was a Postmaster of St. Marys for six years, and was appointed to the position of State Printer, by Governor Harris, June 1, 1908. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, I. O. O. F., K. of P. and W. O. W. He was Grand Master of the Ohio Odd Fellows in 1907-1908. He was married to Miss Clara F. Morvilius, of St. Marys, October 9th, 1893. Three children are the product of this union. Marcus A., Mary Magdalene and Joseph Benson. The family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sullivan resides at East Liverpool, Ohio, where he again is engaged in the newspaper business.

#### **Charles J. Thompson,**

Postmaster of Defiance, Ohio, was born on the 24th of January, 1862, at Wapakoneta, Ohio, the son of Thomas J. Thompson and Emily Sallada (Thompson). The father was a native of Armagh County, Ireland. The mother is of Swiss, Welsh and French descent. The father left Ireland when a boy sixteen years of age and came alone to America. He was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Emily Sallada, the Salladies being one of the pioneer families of that city. Frederick Sallada, the grandfather of this sketch was formerly in the livery business in Columbus, and a partner of Mr. Neill the gentleman who built the Neill House. In 1853 he crossed the plains overland, before the day of railroads, to California, being interested in the gold excitement of that period. Afterwards he returned to Ohio by sailing vessel by the way of South America and Terre del Fuego. Mr. Thompson has but one living relative in America aside from his own family (Mrs. L. N. Blume, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, his mother's sister) his aunt.

Mr. Charles J. Thompson was educated in the common schools at Wapakoneta, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He also worked in newspaper offices as job printer in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and received much of his education in that way.

Mr. Thompson's surroundings were always Democratic, yet he was always a firm and consistent Republican. At the age of twenty he was made Secretary of the Republican Committee of Auglaize County, Ohio. Later he was called from school at Delaware to take position as Editor of the Anderson (Ind.) Herald, a Republican newspaper. There was a difference among the stockholders and the regular editor agreed to stand aside during the campaign of 1884. Mr. Thompson conducted the campaign with vigor and ability and became acquainted with Hon. W. T. Durbin, with whom he worked, who afterwards became Governor of Indiana. At the close of the campaign of 1884, Mr. Thompson returned to Wapakoneta and served as cashier and bookkeeper of the Wapakoneta Wheel Works.

In 1890 he purchased the Defiance Express, a Republican newspaper. He founded the daily edition in 1894. For thirteen years he was the spirit that permeated the policy of his newspaper and his party in Defiance County and made a reputation both at home and throughout the state as a newspaper man of ability and worth. He served on the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Ohio a number of terms and was a warm friend of Senator Foraker and President Wm. McKinley, who appointed him Postmaster of Defiance, June 1st, 1898, a position he has held since and filled with dignity and marked ability.

Socially, Mr. Thompson is prominent in Lodge Circles. He is a past Thrice Illustrious Master of the Masonic Council of his city and an officer in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Defiance. He is present Exalted Ruler of Defiance Lodge of Elks and a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was Captain of Thornton Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Defiance. Governor Bushnell gave him authority to organize a company of Sons of Veterans which was to be attached to a Sons of Veterans Regiment; but when others failed to organize their companies, Mr. Thompson turned his company over to the state and it was mustered into the Federal Service later, as Company M, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Thompson having just been appointed and confirmed Postmaster, turned the Captaincy over to Captain J. F. Crandall, and did not himself go to the front. His company served in the Cuba campaign.

Mr. Thompson was married at Wapakoneta, Ohio, November 16th, 1886, to Miss Cora Craig. Four sons, Lewis B., Frederick S., Samuel C. and Charles J., Jr., have blessed their union. The family attend the Christian Church, having transferred their membership from the Methodist Church on account of topography and location of that church, near their residence in the north part of the city of Defiance.

#### **David Tod,**

Of Youngstown, Ohio, was born at Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 25th of August, 1870, his parents being William and Frances Barnhisel Tod. His great-grandfather, George Tod, who was graduated from Yale about 1787, was a member of the Ohio Senate from Trumbull County in 1804-1805, and 1810-1814. He also served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas when such judges were elected by the General Assembly. Mr. David Tod's grandfather, David Tod, represented Trumbull County in the Senate, in 1838-1839; and in 1844, and again in 1846, was the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio, being defeated each time by the candidate of the Whig party. In 1861, as the candidate of the Republican party, he was elected Governor over Hugh J. Jewett, Democrat, retiring after one term. Governor Tod's son, William, father of the present Senator, engaged in manufacturing and other business at Youngstown, many of the enterprises with which he was connected being continued by his son. Senator Tod received his education in the public schools of Youngstown, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and Yale, leaving college before graduating to begin a business career. Notwithstanding his varied and extensive business interests, Mr. Tod finds some time to devote to agriculture, and conducts one of the finest farms in Trumbull County, just beyond the limits of Youngstown, and on which, with his wife, who was Miss Anna Stambaugh, of Youngstown, he makes his summer home. Senator Tod served as a member of the City Council of Youngstown, and as Chairman of the County and City Executive Committee of the Republican party. In 1908, and again in 1910, he was elected to the State Senate.

#### **Ralph W. Tyler,**

Auditor of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., was born on the 13th of March, 1860, at Columbus, Ohio. His parents were James S. and Maria A. McAfee Tyler, both natives of Columbus, Ohio. His father served four years in the War of the Rebellion as Quartermaster Sergeant of the Fifth Ohio (Colored) Infantry; was the first colored man to be elected clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives, and also was Deputy Sheriff of Franklin County. Mr. Tyler's ancestors on his mother's side were full-blooded Indians; his paternal ancestors were colored. He received his education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio. Upon leaving school



C. J. THOMPSON.

he first taught school for two terms and then he entered the journalistic field and was for seventeen years a member of the staff of the Columbus Evening Dispatch, and for three years on the staff of the Ohio State Journal. He always has been a staunch Republican, has served the party well, and is considered a leader of great influence among the members of his race. In 1907 he was appointed, unsolicited on his part, Auditor of the Navy Department by President Roosevelt. He was married to Miss Carrie A. Mason. They have three sons. The family attend St. Phillips Episcopal Church. Mr. Tyler resides at Washington, D. C., during his incumbency of office.



A. R. TURNBULL.

#### Arthur R. Turnbull,

Mayor of the city of Canton, Ohio, was born on the 27th of May, 1866, in England, and is the son of Thomas K. and Jane Arthur Turnbull. Mayor Turnbull emigrated with his parents in 1870, the family settling in the vicinity of Canton. Mr. Turnbull's education was received through his own efforts. He started in business life at the age of eighteen years, when he bought a milk route. Later he embarked in the contracting business, making his specialty streets, sewers, etc. He now is President and Treasurer of the Mutual Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of perfumes, toilet articles, etc. In politics, Mayor Turnbull has always been a staunch Democrat and he has served his party and the people in general faithfully and well. There is no more popular man in Canton than Mayor Turnbull. He has been a member of Council for years and twice filled the office of President of that body. He now serves his third term as Mayor, having been elected the last time by the largest majority ever given a Mayoralty candidate. Socially, he is a 32nd degree Mason, an Elk and an Eagle. He is married and the father of one daughter. Mayor Turnbull resides at 1014 East Fourth Street, Canton, Ohio.

#### George Henderson Watkins,

Late member of the State Board of Public Works, was born on the 17th of October, 1858, at Piketon, Ohio. He was the son of John H. and Sophia Watkins, both of whom were residents of this state. Mr. Watkins' father was ferryman at Piketon, Ohio for many years, and a man well known in the Southern part of Ohio. He was a private in the army during the War of the Rebellion, and died in the service. George H. Watkins was six months

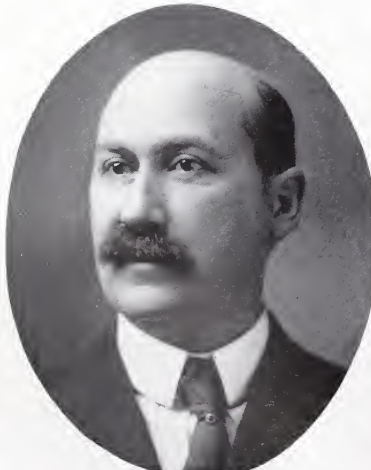
old when the family moved from Piketon to Waverly, Ohio, where he received his early education in the common schools until he had reached the age of fifteen years. The father having died when Mr. Watkins was a child, the mother was remarried to Benjamin Lewis, who settled on a farm north of Waverly, residing there for a number of years. At the early age of fifteen years Mr. Watkins was employed by Lauman & Allison, general merchants, on Bear Creek, where he remained until he was twenty years old. He then opened a store at Clifford, Ohio, for Mr. Lauman. He had charge of that store from 1878 until 1886, when he removed to Wakefield and opened a store under the firm name of Lauman & Watkins. In 1900, Mr. Watkins bought out the interests of his partner, and in the following year located his office at Columbus. There he engaged extensively in railroad tie contracting, in which business his name is known and on the books of the great railroad corporations in this and other states. Mr. Watkins has always been an ardent Republican and is one of the conspicuous figures in Republican politics of the state. In February, 1898, he was made Superintendent of the Ohio Canals, and in 1902, was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, which position he still holds and has filled with ability and success. Mr. Watkins is a Mason. He was married in January, 1879, to Lily I. Glaze, by which union he was the father of two sons and one daughter. He died in 1911, after a short illness.



G. H. WATKINS.

#### John Jacob Wenner,

Former Clerk of the Board of Public Service and of the Board of Control of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born March 9th, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of John J. Wenner and Mary Wortmann Wenner, both natives of Germany. The father emigrated to the United States in 1860, and the mother in 1861. Mr. Wenner received his education at the Cincinnati public schools and at the Y. M. C. A. Law School. Upon leaving school he embarked in the mercantile business in which he was occupied for a number of years. At the age of twenty-six years he started in public life as Chief Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. Wenner has always been a staunch Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. He was a delegate to numerous county and state conventions, and is a member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club, of the Masonic Fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. On the 2nd of September, 1890, he was married to Miss Lenora Ferrer. His residence is located at 3250 Columbia Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. J. WENNER.

#### Wheeler Collier Wikoff,

Inspector and Examiner of State Offices, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 4th of March, 1856, on a farm in Adams County, Ohio. His father, General Allen T. Wikoff, was a man very prominent in the affairs of his state. He was Secretary of State from 1873 to 1875; Adjutant General under Governor R. B. Hayes and United States Pension Agent, at Columbus, Ohio, under Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur. Mr. Wikoff's mother was



Angeline Collier Wikoff. Both his parents were natives of Adams County, Ohio. Mr. W. C. Wikoff was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana. He started in public life at the age of seventeen years as a clerk in the office of Secretary of State, under his father. He was appointed as a clerk in the office of the United States Pension Agent, in 1876, a position he filled for nine years. In 1883, Mr. Wikoff was elected Secretary of the American Association of Base Ball Clubs, and two years later, in 1885, to the positions of President, Secretary and Treasurer of said Association. From 1892 to 1899, Mr. Wikoff was Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From the 24th of July, 1902, until May, 1906, Mr. Wikoff filled the office of Ohio Canal Commissioner, and from May, 1906, until August, 1906, he was Chief Clerk in the Land Department of the State Board of Public Works. At that time he was appointed a State Examiner by State Auditor W. D. Guilbert, and since May, 1908, he has held his present position, having been re-appointed by State Auditor E. M. Fullington, on the 11th of January, 1909. In politics, Mr. Wikoff has always been a faithful Republican, and he has served his party in many capacities. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and an Odd Fellow. He married Miss Clara M. Crane, of Jamestown, N. Y. His residence and offices are located in Columbus, Ohio.

#### C. H. Wirmel,

State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, was born in Cincinnati, December 14th, 1870, where he has made his home all his life. His father, Charles L. Wirmel, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, while his mother, Mary Ann Armbruster, was born and reared in Cincinnati. His father was a pioneer among the news dealers of Cincinnati, and, through his many years experience in that line, became one of the best known men in Hamilton County.

Being the eldest of a family of seven children, after a meager education in the common schools, he was early apprenticed to the machinists trade, in connection with which he took a night course in mechanical engineering at the Ohio Mechanics Institute at Cincinnati, after which he became identified with the steam engineering profession, making refrigeration a specialty.

He began his public career at the age of twenty-seven years, when he served on a three year term as Engineer of the Cincinnati City Hall, during the administration of Mayor Tafel. Having been a lifelong Democrat, he early attained prominence in the Democracy of Hamilton County, and in 1901 was his party's candidate for Representative from Hamilton County. He later was made traveling representative of the Steam Engineers Union, having for his territory the Central States and the Canadian Province of Ontario. In October, 1907, he served a short term under Mayor Dempsey's administration as Water Works Engineer at Cincinnati, after which he was again made the engineer's special traveling representative for Ohio, and as such gained an intimate acquaintance with those prominent in labor, business and political circles throughout the entire state.

Mr. Wirmel is the author of numerous technical and economic contributions which have appeared from time to time in engineering publications. On May 21st, 1909, he was appointed to his present office by Governor Judson Harmon.



C. H. WIRMEL.

#### Charles M. Wyman,

The Representative from Shelby County in the 78th and 79th General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Sidney, March 25th, 1873. Judge W. C. Wyman, his father, was born in Wexford, Ireland, while his mother (nee Eleanore E. Ryan) was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Wyman received his early education in the parochial school, afterwards attending the public schools, graduating from the Sidney High School in 1892. The same year he entered the employment of Thedieck's Department Store, and at present is the general sales manager of that large mercantile concern, being also identified as a stockholder with the First National Exchange Bank, Sidney Tool Company, Sidney Home Telephone Company and Monarch Machine Company. Socially, he is Worthy President of the F. O. E.; Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. Deputy Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus, and likewise prominent member of the Imp. O. R. M.; K. O. T. M.; D. of P., etc. On October 5th, 1909, his marriage to Miss Amelia C. Mayer occurred. Mr. Wyman is a strong Democrat and has more than a local reputation as a campaign orator and after-dinner speaker. He resides at Sidney, Ohio.



C. M. WYMAN.

#### John W. Zuber,

State Fire Marshal of Ohio, was born on the 2nd of May, 1873, at Antwerp, Paulding County, this state. His father, John B. Zuber, a merchant, was a native of Berne, Switzerland, while his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Chaney Zuber, was born in Clermont County, Ohio. Her ancestors came generations ago into this country and settled in Pennsylvania, then emigrated to Ohio, in 1841, when Mrs. Zuber was one year old. Mr. John W. Zuber received his education in the public and high schools at Antwerp, after which he attended the Law School of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Zuber began his active career in 1895, when, at the age of only twenty-two years he was elected Mayor of the village of Antwerp. Immediately after his admission to the bar he had taken up the practice of his chosen



J. W. ZUBER.

profession in Antwerp, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Zuber has always been a staunch Democrat and has served his party often and well. He is a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Paulding County and Treasurer of same. In 1897 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Paulding County, and at the expiration of his first term of office, having served with distinction, was re-elected to the same office. On the 5th of June, 1909, he was appointed to his present position by Governor Harmon. Socially, Mr. Zuber is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men. He was married on the 16th of February, 1898, to Miss Minnie F. Chorpenning. One child, John Milton Zuber, born on the 21st of February, 1907, has been the fruit of their marriage. The family reside at Paulding, Ohio. Mr. Zuber's office is located in the State Building, Columbus, Ohio.



H. W. ALLEN.

Asa Coleman, a pioneer resident of Troy. Of this union there were ten children, seven of whom are living.

#### Samuel Cummins Arbuckle,

Of Columbus, Ohio, Assistant Secretary of the Ohio Bankers Association, was born on the 14th of March, 1880, at Sidney, Ohio, the son of E. H. Arbuckle, deceased, and Jane Cummins Arbuckle, both natives of Ohio. The mother now lives with two other sons at 101 West Eighty-Third Street, New York City. Mr. Samuel C. Arbuckle was educated in the public schools and at the high school of his native city, graduating from high school with the class of 1897. During the fall campaigns of 1895, 1896 and 1897, he was employed as a clerk with the Shelby County Republican Executive Committee, remaining out of school the first term of both 1895 and 1896, and making up work afterward. Upon leaving school, Mr. Arbuckle became connected with the First National Exchange Bank, at Sidney, and later with the Bank of South Charleston, South Charleston, Ohio. In November, 1902, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Ohio Bankers' Association, while in the employ of the Bank of South Charleston, and since the fall of 1907, he is in charge of the Ohio Bankers Association headquarters, Columbus, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Arbuckle is a Republican. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. On the 12th of December, 1901, he was married to Miss Anne Harrold, of South Charleston, Ohio. They have one daughter, Virginia Knox Arbuckle. Mr. Arbuckle resides at 449 West Sixth Street, Columbus, O. His offices are located in the Wyandotte Building, that city.



O. M. BAKE.

#### Henry Ware Allen,

Of Troy, Miami County, Ohio, was born in Pembroke, Mass., on the 6th day of April, 1822, and died March 21, 1910. He was the son of Rev. Morrill Allen, a minister of the Unitarian Church, a leader of note in his church and in the agricultural affairs of the State of Massachusetts. This branch of the Allen family came from England in 1638, their progenitor being James Allen.

Henry Ware Allen received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and in the Academy of Hanover and Normal School of Bridgewater in the same state.

In 1848, when twenty-six years of age, he came to Ohio and settled in Troy, with the interests of which city he was prominently and closely identified. His first investment was in mill property, and he was interested in the business of milling for a period of nearly sixty-two years. His operations brought him into close touch with the leading business men of the city and county, and led to his becoming one of the prime movers of the organization of the First National Bank, Troy, of which he was for forty-five years the efficient President.

He kept in close touch with various interests of the county from its earliest manufacturing days, and perhaps no man in Miami County was better informed as to its general business conditions. He acquired quite a number of business properties in Troy, and was the owner of a number of fine farms. His ability and integrity as a business man commanded for him always the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived.

Mr. Allen's first marriage was with Mary Dean Hastings Smith, in January, 1851. She died in July of the same year. In 1853 he married Pamela Hale, daughter of Dr.



S. C. ARBUCKLE

#### Oliver Morton Bake,

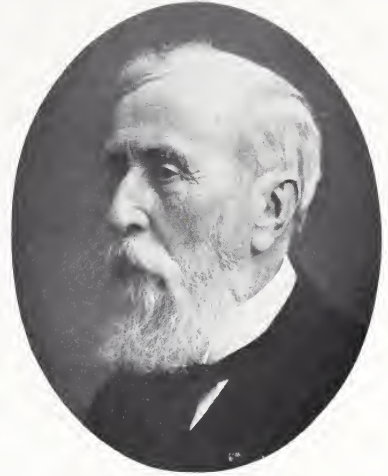
Of Hamilton, Ohio, Vice-President of the Miami Valley National Bank of that city, and one of the most prominent citizens of Hamilton, is a native of Indiana, being born on the 6th day of October, 1865, in Franklin County, Indiana, the son of Perry Harrison Bake and Mary Elizabeth Stephenson Bake, of Swiss and Scotch-Irish extraction. His father was one of the pioneer farmers of Indiana. Mr. Bake obtained his education in the public schools of his native state, and at the Academy at Oxford. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon his business career, opening The Corner Bank, the first bank at College Corner, Ohio. Since that time Mr. Bake has been actively engaged in the banking and manufacturing business of the southwestern part of Ohio. As mentioned above, he is Vice-President of the Miami Valley National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the city of Hamilton. He also is President of The First National Bank of Camden, Ohio; Director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati; President of The Frank Schantz Company, and Director of the following companies: The Black-Clawson Co., Hamilton Home Telephone Co., The Sanitary Manufacturing Co., The Ceramic Machinery Co., all of Hamilton, Ohio; President of the Valley Telephone Co., of Lebanon, Ohio; Director of the Chicago Reduction Co., of Chicago; The Detroit Reduction Co., of



Detroit, and The Sidney Steel Scraper Co., of Sidney, Ohio. In politics, he is of the Republican faith, while socially he is a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar; a member of the Syrian Temple, A. O. O. M. S.; Hamilton Lodge B. P. O. E.; I. O. O. F.; Mason, Ohio Lodge; I. O. O. F. Encampment; Past Grand Chancellor of Ohio of the Knights of Pythias; Amrita Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. O. K. K. On the 17th of January, 1906, he was joined in marriage to Miss Marian McDannold. One daughter has blessed their union. Mr. Bake lives with his family at 112 Heaton Street, Hamilton, Ohio, and his office is located at High and Second Streets, of that city.

#### Roeliff Brinkerhoff.

General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, late of Mansfield, Ohio, one of the greatest men the State of Ohio has called her own, was descended from one of the oldest Knickerbocker families. He was the seventh generation in direct lineage from Joris Derickson Brinkerhoff, who emigrated from Dretland, Holland, settled in New Netherlands in 1638, and became the progenitor of the family in America, establishing his home in Brooklyn. Many of the descendants of this first emigrant are still living on Long Island, and in the city of New York, and a few are scattered through the Western States. General Brinkerhoff was born in Owasco, Cayuga County, New York, on the 28th of June, 1828. His father was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother descended from the union of two historic families of France, Bouvier and De Marat, Huguenots, who fled from the religious persecutions in their native France and found refuge among the tolerant Dutch of the New Netherlands. General Brinkerhoff was educated in the public schools of his native county and for a time attended the academy at Auburn. At sixteen he taught school in his native town, and at seventeen he had charge of a school at Hendersonville, Tennessee. Two years later he was a tutor at the Hermitage in the family of Andrew Jackson, Jr., where he remained three years. In 1850 he came north and became a student in the office of his relative, Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, at Mansfield, Ohio. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar and continued to practice until the War of the Rebellion broke out. On February 3rd, 1862, he was married to Mary Lake Bentley, of Mansfield, Ohio. While engaged in the practice of law, from 1855 to 1859, he was editor and proprietor of the Mansfield Herald. He entered the military service of the Union in September, 1861, as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the Sixty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In November of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. After Nashville was captured by the Union forces he was placed in charge of land and river transportation, with headquarters in that city. Thence he was ordered to the front and placed in charge of the field transportation of the Army of the Ohio, subsequent to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. When Corinth was taken, he returned home on sick leave, and upon regaining his health was ordered to Maine as Chief Quartermaster of the State. Later he was transferred to Pittsburg and was placed in charge of transportation and army stores. From there he was sent to Washington as Post Quartermaster, where he remained until 1865. He was then promoted to the rank of Colonel and made Inspector of the Quartermaster Department. In that capacity he remained on duty at the War office with Secretary Stanton, until November, 1865, when he was ordered to Cincinnati as Chief Quartermaster of the department. In September, 1866, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet, and declined a commission in the Army, which was tendered. He was mustered out at his own request on the 1st of October, after a continuous service of five years. Without delay he returned to Mansfield and resumed his law practice, which was continued until 1873, when he accepted the position of cashier and executive manager of the Mansfield Savings Bank, which he assisted in organizing. Later he became its President, a position he held until his death. General Brinkerhoff was one of the promoters, and a charter member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, which he also served as President. For a great many years he has been a member of the State Board of Charities. He has devoted much time and thought to the subject of prison management and reform, and was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. An important feature of this philanthropic work is the National Prison Association. In 1895 he was a delegate and chairman of the delegation, from the United States to the International Prison Congress, held at Paris, France. In that Congress he delivered a public address on American Prisons Systems. The plan of representing Ohio at the World's Columbian Exposition by the famous group of statuary in front of the Capitol Building, at Columbus, was evolved by General Brinkerhoff as President of the Archaeological Society. He, in connection with Governor Chas. Foster, inaugurated the "Cottage System" in the construction of Insane Asylums. The institution at Toledo is a lasting monument to their philanthropy and foresight. General Brinkerhoff was a man of large abilities and great force of character, and he belonged to the men of which the State of Ohio has every reason to be proud. General Brinkerhoff departed this life on the 4th of June, 1911.



R. BRINKERHOFF.

#### Herbert G. Catrow,

Of Miamisburg, Ohio, Colonel of the Third Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was born on the 11th of December, 1871, at Miamisburg, the son of N. J. Catrow and Sarah M. Groby Catrow, both natives of the Buckeye State. His father is a prominent banker and business man of Southern Ohio. On his father's side, Colonel Catrow is of French descent, while his maternal ancestors are of Pennsylvania German origin. Colonel Catrow was educated in New Jersey and at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1893, receiving the degree of C. E. He started in public life at the age of twenty-two years as Civil Engineer for the City of Philadelphia. Upon leaving that position he toured Europe, visiting the principal countries. After his return to his native land he engaged in the bond business in the East, and then came back to Ohio, where he took charge of his personal affairs. He is also interested in a number of business enterprises in Miamisburg and Dayton, and in Mining in Western Colorado and Utah. In politics, Colonel Catrow is an ardent Republican. Socially, he is a Mason, an Elk, K. of P. and U. O. A. M. For many years Colonel Catrow has been connected with the military affairs of Ohio. He joined the Ohio National Guard on the 20th of September, 1899, entering Company G, of the Third Regiment, as a private. On the 1st of November, 1899, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He became Captain of Company H, on the 10th of April, 1900, and was promoted to Major on the 5th of July, of the same year. He occupies his present rank since the 21st of November, 1904. On the 31st of January, 1894, Colonel Catrow was married to Miss May Johnson. They have three children. The Colonel resides at Miamisburg. His business offices are located in the U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio.



M. R. DENVER.

### Matthew Rombach Denver,

Of Wilmington, Ohio, member of Congress from the Sixth Ohio Congressional District, was born December 21st, 1870, at Wilmington, Ohio. His parents, General James W. Denver and Louise C. Rombach were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. During the Mexican War, General James W. Denver, his father, recruited Company H, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain on April 9th, 1847, and served in General Scott's army from Vera Cruz until the termination of hostilities at the city of Mexico. He was afterwards chosen President of the National Association of Veterans of the War with Mexico. In 1853, General Denver was elected Secretary of State of California and served until 1855. He was a member of the Thirty-Fourth Congress from the State of California; Territorial Governor of Kansas from 1855 to 1858, of which territory Colorado was then a part, and it was he for whom the beautiful city of Denver was named. At the outbreak of the Civil War he warmly espoused the cause of the Union and, unsolicited, received from President Lincoln, on August 14th, 1861, the Commission of Brigadier General. He was first placed in command of all the troops in Kansas, but was soon afterward transferred to a more active field, and commanded the Third Brigade, Sherman's Division, Army of the Tennessee, until April, 1863. Congressman Denver received a very careful education and was graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of A. B. Mr. Denver has always been a staunch Democrat. He started in public life at the age of twenty-five years as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, in 1896, which nominated W. J. Bryan for the first time for the Presidency. Twelve years later, in 1908, Mr. Denver was one of the delegates-at-large from the State of Ohio to the National

Convention at Denver, where Mr. Bryan received his third nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people. In the meantime he served two terms on both the State Central and Executive Committees. In 1906, Mr. Denver was elected to Congress from the Sixth Congressional Ohio District. While a member of the Sixtieth Congress he served on the Committee on Mileage and on the Committee on Insular Affairs. He introduced a number of private Pension Bills, one General Pension Bill, a bill to extend the Franking Privilege to the publications of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of the States and Territories; one Public Building Bill, and one for a Memorial Monument to mark the birth place of General Grant.

Congressman Denver is extensively interested in farming, manufacturing and banking enterprises. He is President of the Clinton County National Bank; Vice-President of the Irwin Auger Bit Co. and Farquhar Furnace Company; Treasurer of The National Safety Snap Company and The Charles Hunnicutt Company. A proof of his immense popularity in his home district is the fact that he was unanimously re-nominated for Congress on the 28th of May, 1908, and re-elected the following fall, receiving 1600 plurality, while Mr. Taft carried the district by about 4000. He was elected to a third term in 1910. On the 24th of October, 1900, he was married to Miss Veda Slack. They have two children, Virginia and Kathryn.

### Nicholas Diehl,

A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city he was born on the 18th of October, 1849, and where he has resided all his life, is a man well known and respected in the business and political circles of his native city. As his name indicates, he is of German abstraction, his parents, George Diehl and Anna Marie Diehl, nee Becker, having emigrated to the United States from the Fatherland. Mr. Diehl received his education in St. John's Parochial School of the Queen City. He is, in the true sense of the word, a "self-made man," for early in his life he was compelled to earn his living by hard work. He learned the trade of machine moulding, and became a successful commission merchant, retiring from business in 1898; later he became interested in the banking business, devoting some of his time to it. He was married in 1873 to Miss Josephine Butscha, who departed this life, leaving no children. His second marriage was consummated when he married Miss Josephine Ervent, in 1897. Four children, two boys and two girls are the issue of their marriage. Mr. Diehl has always been a faithful adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, but was never an offensive partisan. He has served his party in a faithful manner as delegate to many conventions as well as a member of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1895, serving one term. Mr. Diehl is a man of sterling integrity, and has won the respect of all who know him. He is the Treasurer of the Findlay Market No. 2, Loan and Building Association, of the United Banking and Savings Company and of St. John's Congregation at Cincinnati. He also is a member and for a number of years served as one of the Trustees of the St. Aloysius Orphan Society, one of the most charitable societies of the city of Cincinnati.

### John Hoge,

Of Zanesville, Ohio, one of the most prominent business men of that city, is a native of Zanesville, and is the son of Israel and Betsey A. Doster Hoge, both natives of Frederick County, Virginia. The parents located in Zanesville, where the father became engaged in the drug business. He also served as Postmaster for two terms. The family is of Scotch ancestry; Mr. Hoge's ancestor, William Hoge, having emigrated from Berwickshire, England, about the end of the seventeenth century, to escape the persecutions of the Stuarts. Mr. Hoge inherited from his parents a strong constitution. In his veins flows the blood of a sturdy race, Scotch and Quaker predominating. Upon leaving school, at the age of fifteen years, he began his business career as an employee in the soap works of the late William Schultz, a relative by marriage. From this moment on, Mr. Hoge began to make his mark in the world. Before he had reached his majority, Mr. Hoge had helped to develop the Schultz plant of which he soon became a partner, and under his management the business grew to very large proportions. No product of a manufacturing establishment was better known in a large section of the country than certain brands of soap produced by Schultz & Company. The dominating influence of his life was the secret of his marvelous success attending his career as a manufacturer—absolute integrity in dealing with the public. He originated many novel plans for attracting public attention and interesting purchasers of his goods. He thus took high rank among the great advertisers of the country, and in a broad sense pioneered some of the most popular and effective means employed to this day. As the years went by he became interested in other business enterprises. In 1879, with his partner, the late Robert D. Schultz, he built the then best appointed opera house in his part of the state in connection with a business block of most charming architectural appearance. He also became greatly interested in banking affairs, and his name is enrolled in the list of stockholders of nearly all the leading industries of Zanesville. In politics, he has always been a staunch Republican, but never held nor aspired for office, although repeatedly urged to accept places of distinction. Mr. Hoge is a self-made man in the noblest sense of the word; a man of great ideals, a lover of art and public-spirited almost to a fault. He resides at Zanesville, Ohio.



**William Edward Hutton,**

A leading banker and broker, of Cincinnati, with offices in the First National Bank Building, that city, was born on the 16th of March, 1845, at Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, the son of Levi and Elizabeth Hutton. The father, a farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania, while the mother was born in Delaware. Mr. Hutton was educated in the country schools at Mt. Olivet, Belmont County, Ohio. At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Hutton started in business life as a stock boy with the firm of C. B. Camp & Co., 95 and 97 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. He afterwards moved to Kansas City, where he was engaged in the railroad business, as ticket agent for the Missouri Pacific, and General Western Passenger Agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Upon his return to Cincinnati he was for a time clerk in the Cincinnati Post Office, United States Gauger in the Internal Revenue Department, and Manager of the James Walsh & Co., Distillery, on Gest Street. He finally entered the banking and brokerage business, in which he became very successful. Mr. Hutton is also a Director in the Columbus Gas & Fuel Company; The Toledo Railways & Light Co.; The Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Inter-urban Railway Co., and the United States Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Hutton has always been a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Board of Public Service of Cincinnati, having been appointed by Mayor Julius Fleischmann to succeed James Allison. Socially, he is a member of the Bankers' Club, filling at this time the office of President of that organization; Cincinnati Business Men's Club; Cuvier Press Club; Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. He has been President of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, and Secretary and Vice-President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Hutton served in the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private. Mr. Hutton was married twice. His first wife's name was Cornelia Pendleton Morgan. After her death he was married to Miss Edith C. Morgan. Both were daughters of Mr. James P. Morgan, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hutton has four children and six grandchildren. He resides at 918 Dana Avenue. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



W. E. HUTTON.

**Jacob Joseph Johnson,**

Of New Lexington, Ohio, deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the most respected citizens, a prominent financier and public official of his home city and county, was born on the 28th of August 1821, at Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Jacob and Sarah Johnson, were natives of New Jersey. The father died when Mr. Johnson was but seven years of age. Two years later he settled with his mother on a farm in Reading Township, Perry County, Ohio, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He had received his education in the public schools, working on the farm during his vacations and after school hours. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school; he later entered the banking business in which he remained until his death, which occurred on the 8th of August, 1908, when Mr. Johnson was President of The Perry County Bank Company, having occupied that position since 1879. Mr. Johnson was a staunch disciple of the Democratic party all his mature life. From 1850 to 1854, and from 1858 to 1862, he served as Sheriff of Perry County; from 1870 to 1874 he filled the position of Treasurer of Perry County, and from 1880 to 1890 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, representing the Perry-Muskingum District in that body. He also was a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary during Governor Foraker's administration. In April, 1847, he was married to Miss Permelia, daughter of John and Nancy Tutwiler, who died on the 8th of August, 1899. Ten children were the fruit of their happy union, six of whom, Mrs. James Patridge, Albert V., Francis J., Mrs. T. M. Bennett, William and Mrs. M. H. Donahue are surviving.



J. J. JOHNSON.

The funeral services for Mr. Johnson were held at St. Rose's Catholic Church, New Lexington, of which he was a devoted member.

**Samuel L. McCune,**

National Bank Examiner, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 30th of June, 1875, at Athens, Ohio. His parents, John and Maria Pickering McCune (father native of Pennsylvania, mother of Ohio) are of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors on his father's side came from Ireland previous to the Revolutionary War and settled in Pennsylvania; later they removed to Ohio about the year 1840, engaging in farming in Athens county. Mr. McCune obtained his education in the Athens public and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1892, after which he attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, taking a Philosophical course and from which he graduated in 1896, receiving the degree of B. Ph. He later took up the study of law under the guidance of General Chas. H. Grosvenor, at Athens, but he never practiced this profession. Subsequent to studying Blackstone, Mr. McCune entered the banking business of J. D. Brown. The Bank of Athens, with which he was connected until 1902, when he was appointed to his present position of National Bank Examiner by President Roosevelt, being at that time the youngest in the service. In politics, Mr. McCune is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity in its various branches, a Past Eminent Commander and a member of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity. In 1907, Mr. McCune was married to Miss Marguerite K. Dwinell, of Chillicothe, Ohio. His offices are located in the Government Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



S. L. McCUNE.



CLAUDE MEEKER.

**Claude Meeker,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, stock broker and dealer in investment securities, one of the best known Democrats of the State, was born on the 20th of December, 1861, in the Capital City of Ohio, the son of Mr. George W. Meeker and Mrs. Harriet Hatch Meeker, natives of Ohio and Connecticut, respectively. His father, formerly Mayor of Columbus, was intimately connected with the Democratic politics of Ohio for a period of more than forty years and was Secretary of the State Committee at the time of his death. He was a member of the bar and a brilliant writer on political topics. Mr. Claude Meeker obtained his education in the public schools of Columbus, at the College of Nebraska and Bryan's business College. After leaving college he entered upon a newspaper career and for several years was on the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. At the age of twenty-eight years he was appointed "Secretary to the Governor" under James E. Campbell. Four years later, in 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Meeker to the post of Consul to Bradford, England. Upon his return from England, after the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Meeker engaged in the brokerage business in which he has been very successful. Politically he has been a staunch Democrat all his mature life. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. On the 1st of July, 1890, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Parks, daughter of Dr. J. M. Parks, Hamilton, Ohio. Three children, Marjorie, Campbell and Marion, have blessed their union. They all were born during their parents' residence in England. Mr. Meeker resides at Melrose Place, Bullitt Park, while his offices are situated in the Capitol Trust Building, East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

**Otto Miller,**

A prominent banker of Cleveland, Ohio, was born on the 3rd of July, 1874, in Cleveland, the son of James H. and Sophia M. Miller. The father was a Union soldier who served as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the First Ohio Light Artillery under General James Barnett. Mr. Miller was educated in the University School and was graduated with the class in 1893. In the fall of the same year he entered Yale College, and, in 1896 completed a course in the Sheffield Scientific School, receiving the degree of Ph. B. The following year was devoted to travel, during which period he visited many parts of the world. At the outbreak of the War with Spain he enlisted as a member of Troop C, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant. The command was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Lakewood, Florida, and afterwards to Huntsville, Ala., but was never called to the scene of action and when the war was brought to a successful termination, Mr. Miller was mustered out of the service in Cleveland. He afterwards engaged for several years in the bond business, and, in 1908, became a partner in the firm of Hayden, Miller & Company, handling municipal and corporation bonds. He has been largely instrumental in placing his firm in the front rank among the enterprises of this character in the city. Mr. Miller is a Director in the Bank of Commerce National Association; Treasurer of the University School; Director of The Troop A, Riding Academy. On the 4th of December, 1901, Mr. Miller married Miss Elizabeth Clark Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio. Two sons were born to them, Otto Jr. and Washington Tyler. Mr. Miller is a prominent member of the Union, University Tavern, Chagrin Valley Hunt and Country Clubs of Cleveland, of the University Club of New York, and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He is greatly interested in the military affairs of the State and is prominently connected with the Cavalry, Ohio National Guard, being Captain of Troop A, in which he has served as private, corporal, second and first Lieutenant. He was also personal aide-de-camp to Governors Herrick, Pattison and Harmon. He belongs to the Spanish War Veterans' Association, the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Loyal Legion.

**David H. Moore,**

Of Athens, Ohio, was born on the 11th of October, 1856. His grandfather's family crossed the Allegheny Mountains from Worcester, Massachusetts, with the first Ohio settlers, and arriving at Marietta, where most of them settled, David Moore, grandfather of David H. Moore, who married Dolly Hastings, of Boylestown, Mass., brought her to their family, west, settled on Sunday Creek, Trimble Township, Athens County, and finally took up a quarter section of land about two miles west of Athens, known locally as Joseph Higgins farm, where he cleared the forest and reared the family. David H. Moore, son of L. D. Moore, after graduating from the public schools at the age of seventeen, went west and spent several years teaching school and working on a farm. He returned to Athens, Ohio, in 1876, and entered the First National Bank, since which time he has followed the banking business, rising to the important positions of Cashier and President. Mr. Moore has always been an ardent Republican, and has served his party in many capacities, as a member of the County Executive Committee as well as a member of the State Central Committee. He is one of the Trustees of the Ohio University. His large experience in business affairs, as a farmer, banker and merchant, eminently qualified him to represent one of the largest Senatorial Districts of Ohio in the upper house of the Ohio Legislature, to which he was elected twice. While serving in the Senate he took an active part in the shaping of legislation, and he always preserved the interests of the people at large. After he retired from the Senate, Mr. Moore filled the position of Internal Revenue Collector. Before the expiration of his first term of office, Senator Moore resigned to re-enter the banking business at Athens, in which city he resides.



D. H. MOORE.

**George Eltwed Pomeroy,**

One of the leading bankers and real estate men of Northern Ohio, President of the Ohio State Board of Commerce; President of The First National Bank, at Bellevue, Ohio, and President of The George E. Pomeroy Co., of Toledo, Ohio, which latter firm was established in 1863, was born on the 28th of November, 1848, at Clinton, Lenowee County, Michigan. He comes from New England



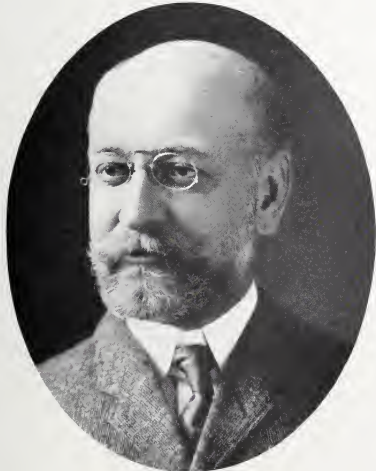
stock. His great-great-grandfather, Seth Pomeroy, born in 1706, was a General in the Revolutionary War, dying in the service of his country on the 11th of February, 1777, at Peekskill, N. Y. He held six commissions in the Continental Army, and served conspicuously at Louisbourg, in 1745, and at Bunker Hill, in 1775. Mr. Pomeroy's father, George E. Pomeroy, founded "Pomeroy's Express" in 1840, and the "Detroit Tribune" in 1855. Mr. Pomeroy was educated in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he started in business life as a clerk in a real estate office, in which business he has continued ever since. He also is interested in many other financial and industrial enterprises. Mr. Pomeroy is a public-spirited man, deeply interested in the affairs of his home city, Toledo, Ohio. He was a member and President of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees of Toledo. Socially, he is a member of the Society Sons of the Revolution, New York City; Sons of the Revolution of Ohio; Sons of the American Revolution, Ohio; Anthony Wayne Chapter; Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts, Seth Pomeroy Chapter; Society of Colonial Wars, New York City; Society Colonial Wars, Ohio, and he has been Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Ohio; President of the Sons of the Revolution of Ohio, and Vice-President of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also belongs to the Forsythe Post, Grand Army Republic, Toledo, Ohio. On the 22nd of August, 1883, he was married to Miss Mathilda Worthington, daughter of John Thomas Worthington, of Baltimore County, Maryland. His residence is located at 806 Huron Street, Toledo, while his business offices are at 508-512 Madison Street, Toledo, Ohio.

#### James F. Rankin,

A prominent banker of South Charleston, Ohio, and a member of the Ohio State Fish and Game Commission, was born on the 24th day of November, 1861, at South Charleston, and is the son of John and Charity A. Fullerton Rankin. His grandfather, James Rankin, was born in 1780, in Berlin, Worcester County, Maryland, and came to Madison County, Ohio, in 1815. He was accidentally killed by a train in 1857. He and his wife reared a family of eight children, of whom John, the father of James F. Rankin was the second eldest. John R., was born on the 18th of December, 1811, and in 1815 accompanied his parents to Madison County, Ohio, and located seven miles east of South Charleston, Ohio, residing there until 1845, when he came to South Charleston, opened a dry goods store, engaged in that business until 1863, when, with others, organized The First National Bank of South Charleston, of which he was chosen President. In 1877, he purchased the interests of the other stockholders, surrendered the charter and carried on the business as a private bank. He remained President until his death, February 23rd, 1903. His son, James F. Rankin, obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he entered the banking business, in which he has continued ever since. He is Vice-President of the London Exchange Bank Co., London, Ohio, and Cashier of The Bank of South Charleston, South Charleston, Ohio. Mr. Rankin is a staunch Republican. He was appointed by Governor George K. Nash, Trustee of Combined Normal and Industrial Institute at Wilberforce, served four years, resigned and appointed by Governor Myron T. Herrick and reappointed by Governor Andrew L. Harris, a member of The Ohio Fish and Game Commission. Socially, he is a Mason, chosen Master for two terms. In 1894, Mr. Rankin was married to Miss Nettie Kemper, daughter of Rev. James Spring Kemper, of Dayton, Ohio. Two children have blessed their union, John M. and Kemper Rankin. Mr. Rankin's home is located in South Charleston, Ohio.



J. F. RANKIN.



S. B. RANKIN.

#### Stacey B. Rankin,

President of the Bank of South Charleston, Ohio, was born in South Charleston, the son of John and Charity A. Fullerton Rankin. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, after which he entered the banking business. Since the organization of the Ohio Bankers' Association, in 1891, Mr. Rankin has been its Secretary. At the time of the St. Louis World's Fair, in 1904, Mr. Rankin was appointed Executive Commissioner of Ohio by Governor Nash, having charge of all the Ohio interests at the fair. He was appointed Receiver when the Washington Traction Company failed. In politics, Mr. Rankin has always been a faithful Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. He was a member of the Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth General Assemblies of Ohio. Socially, he is a Mason. He was married to Miss Fannie Kemper of Dayton. Two children have been born to them, Marquis Kemper Rankin and S. Barcroft Rankin. Mr. Rankin resides at South Charleston, Ohio.

#### William P. Sharer,

Vice-President of the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio, was born on the 24th of June, 1869, at Alliance, Ohio. His parents, John H. and Mary Hartzell Sharer, were both natives of the Buckeye State. The father, a veteran of the Civil War and formerly Department Commander, Grand Army Republic of Ohio, was for many years in the furniture business in Alliance. He died in December, 1908. His son, William P. Sharer, received his education in the public and high schools of Alliance. He started in business

life at the age of eighteen years, on the 23rd of September, 1887, as a messenger of the First National Bank of Alliance, and worked his way up to the position of Cashier of the First National Bank of Wellsville, Ohio, which position he filled from 1901 to 1903. In the latter year he came to Zanesville to accept the position of Cashier of the First National Bank of which he is now Vice-President. In politics, Mr. Sharer has always been a staunch Republican. He has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the Ohio Bankers' Association. He filled the office of Chairman of the Council of Administration of that Association, and, in June, 1910, at the Columbus Convention, he was elected Vice-President of the Association. Socially, Mr. Sharer is an Elk. He is married and has two children, Virginia and John H. The family reside at 327 Converse Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

**T. F. Spangler,**

A prominent banker and business man of Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Zanesville, on the 28th of March, 1849, and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Tarrance Spangler, both natives of Muskingum County. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Spangler, who came to Ohio in 1810, with his father, Mathias Spangler, but afterward returned to Maryland, where he enlisted as a soldier of the War of 1812. After his discharge from the service he returned to Muskingum County and followed the occupation of farming in Wayne Township for many years. Mr. Spangler's maternal grandfather, Henry Tarrance, was also a soldier of the War of 1812. He came to Muskingum County from Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James Tarrance, who emigrated to the United States from Ireland soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Spangler received his education in the Zanesville public schools, graduating from high school with the class of 1867. Like many other successful men, he began his business career as a teacher, remaining in that profession for a period of two years. In 1870, he entered the law office of A. W. Train, as clerk and student, and from his tutor, who was then in the front rank of the Muskingum Bar, received those old-fashioned theories of law, which made the tutor distinguished and have served to make the pupil the prudent, painstaking counsel whose advice is respected by his business associates. In 1873, Mr. Spangler was admitted to practice, and, having become connected with building and loan company operations during his law student life, he directed his attention more to conveyancing and office practice than to the more strenuous profession of an advocate. In 1880 he became the senior partner of a real estate firm and has maintained an active interest in that line of business. He was the leading promoter of the Homestead Building and Savings Company, the People's Savings Bank and the Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Company, each of which is among the city's present most prosperous, substantial and reputable financial institutions. Every measure for the development of the city since his advent into business circles has had his active support, and he is not an inactive supporter of anything with which he is connected. For a number of years he was either President, Director or working committeeman of the former Zanesville Board of Trade; he was among the leading spirits in securing the permanent location at Zanesville of the immense plant of the American Encaustic Tiling Company; from 1873 to 1883 he was Secretary of the Muskingum County Agricultural Society; he served six years as a member of the Board of Directors of the joint city and county workhouse, and he has been managing member of the syndicate which laid out, and, by liberal conditions to purchasers of lots, built up the additions of Fair Oaks, Brighton, Maplewood and Tiledale. In 1883, Governor Hoadly commissioned him a staff aide with the rank of Colonel, in which he served two years. During the Berner riots, at Cincinnati, in 1884, he volunteered for duty and his ten days' service during that memorial period was personally complimented by the executive. Upon the accession of Governor Campbell, in 1889, he again served two years as aide with the same rank. In 1875, Colonel Spangler was married to Miss Mary Cox, youngest sister of Hon. S. S. Cox, at the latter's residence in New York, and immediately began his home life in Zanesville. Five children were born to them of whom four survive. Socially, Colonel Spangler is a member of the various branches of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. In business circles, he is President of the People's Savings Bank, the Spangler Realty Company and the Ohio Canal Association. He also holds great interests in various other business enterprises of Zanesville, Ohio, in which city he resides.

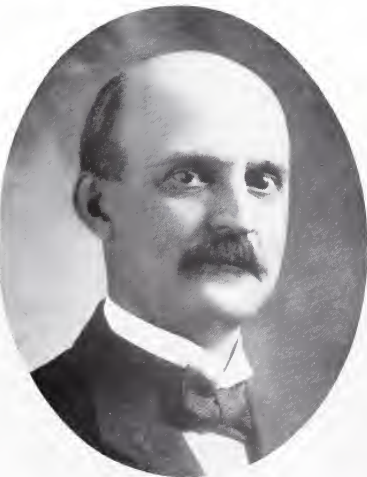
**Lafayette M. Studevant,**

One of the best known Building Association Men and Bankers in the State of Ohio, was born on the 21st of June, 1858, in Whiteley County, Indiana, the son of J. F. and Mary W. Cochran Studevant. On his father's side, Mr. Studevant is of Dutch lineage. His father was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and came to Green County, Ohio, when a child. He later moved to Indiana, but returned to Ohio, and, in 1875, settled in Sidney, Shelby County. Mr. L. M. Studevant received a thorough education, after which he taught school for one year, and then entered into the printers' business and the journalistic field. His first business venture was the purchase of the Columbus Grove, Ohio, News, which he conducted for two years. He had a natural talent for bookkeeping and accounting, and after a course of special study became a professional accountant, and for a number of years followed that profession, being frequently called to different parts of the state in this capacity. When the People's Savings and Loan Association of Sidney, Ohio, was organized, in October, 1886, Mr. Studevant was elected its Secretary, a position he has filled ever since with marked ability. Since 1886, he has been closely identified with building association interests, and he has given his best effort and thoughts to promote, widen and increase their field of usefulness. The Ohio Building Association League met in Columbus in 1890, and organized. At the first meeting, Mr.



L. M. STUDEVANT.

Studevant was elected Treasurer, and served five years as such. He was then chosen Secretary and filled that position for a number of years. Mr. Studevant was instrumental in organizing the First National Exchange Bank, of Sidney, and, on the 18th of September, 1899, he was elected its Cashier, a position he still holds. The success of the two financial institutions mentioned above is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Studevant. In politics, Mr. Studevant has always been a staunch Democrat. From March, 1896, to March, 1898, he filled the office of National Bank Examiner with great credit, being appointed to that position by James H. Eckels, Comptroller of Currency under President Cleveland. Mr. Studevant is interested in a number of industrial enterprises in his home county. Socially, he is a K. of P., and an I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Abbie S. Benjamin, on the 28th of May, 1891. They reside at Sidney, Ohio.



JESSE TAYLOR.

**Jesse Taylor,**

Cashier of the People's Bank, at Jamestown, Greene County, Ohio, is one of the best known bankers in Southern Ohio. He is a native Buckeye, born on the 28th of February, 1864, in Ross Township, Greene County, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Taylor. He received a careful education in the public schools of Ross Township and at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, after which he read law in the office of Hon. T. E. Scroggy, in Xenia, Ohio, one of the most prominent lawyers of that city, and for one term member of Congress, representing the Sixth Ohio District in the National House of Representatives. After having studied the secrets of Blackburn, from 1882 until 1885, Mr.



Taylor emigrated to Western Kansas, where he was admitted to the bar before the Kansas Courts, in 1886. He immediately took up the practice of his profession in which he was engaged with great success for a number of years.

In 1887 he was elected County Attorney of Morton County, Kansas, and in the year following as Probate Judge of that County. In 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison, Receiver of Public Money at the United States Land Office, Garden City, Kansas, holding that office through the Harrison administration, and returning to his native city in November, 1895. He now is Cashier of the People's Bank, at Jamestown. He also is interested in farming and horse breeding. Mr. Taylor is a staunch adherent of the doctrines of the Republican party, in the ranks of which he has been very active. He has been Mayor of Jamestown for six years. In 1908 and 1910, he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Ohio District, but owing to factional fights he was defeated by a small majority. Socially, Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the K. of P., Jr. O. U. A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He is First Vice-President of the Ohio Good Roads Federation, and is one of the strongest advocates of good roads, State and Federal aid, in the Union. He was married at Jamestown, on the 4th of October, 1887, to Miss Gertrude M. Clemens. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jamestown, Ohio.

#### Harry Davis Belt,

Physician and Surgeon of Kenton, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of January, 1874, at Toledo, Ohio, and is the son of Rev. L. A. Belt, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rachel Burgett Belt, both natives of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. The ancestors of Dr. Belt came to Maryland generations ago. Dr. Belt received his education in the Kenton High School; at the Ohio Wesleyan University; at the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, and at the Medical College of Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1897, with the degree of M. D. He then practiced for a period of two years at Findlay, Ohio, at which time he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and was sent to New York City, serving in the United States Army Transport Service, between New York and the West Indies (Cuba and Porto Rico). He afterwards was stationed at Fort Trumbull, Terry, Wright and Mansfield. After having filled this position for one year he was sent to Cuba, as surgeon of the Tenth United States Cavalry, remaining on the island for one year, when he became Post Surgeon at Fort Keogh, Montana. He resigned from the United States service in 1903 and settled in Kenton, practicing his profession. In the year following, Dr. Belt took a post graduate course of study at the New York Post Graduate Hospital, and at the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, graduating in 1905, and again in 1907. Since February, 1909, Dr. Belt is Major Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Dr. Belt is a member of the Ohio State Medical Association, of the American Medical Society, and of the Hardin County Medical Society. He is surgeon for the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad (New York Central Lines). On the 15th of September, 1898, Dr. Belt was married to Miss Kate Fletcher, of Kenton. They have one son. The family reside at 205 North Main Street, Kenton, Ohio.



D. VAN BUREN BURKETT.

#### Dr. Van Buren Burkett, M. D.,

A prominent physician and surgeon of the Capital City, was born on the 12th of November, 1871, at Thornville, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph W. Burkett and Anna Burkett, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Dr. Burkett was educated in the Thornville public schools, at the Ohio State University and at the Ohio Medical University, graduating from Ohio State in 1897, with the degree of B. Ph., and from the Ohio Medical University in 1902. Upon graduating from the latter, Dr. Burkett took up the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. In politics, Dr. Van Buren is a staunch Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Kappa Sigma, the Alpha Nu Pi Omega and the Theta Nu Epsilon College Fraternities; the Spanish War Veterans and the American Insurance Union. During the Spanish-American War, Dr. Burkett served as a private in Troop D, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, from April to October, 1908. Since the 7th of July, 1902, the doctor is Captain and Surgeon of the Ohio National Guard, connected with Troop B. On the 29th of March, 1905, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Miller. Dr. Burkett resides at 114 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Burkett is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Society.

#### Dr. William Louis Buechner,

Was born in Rheinheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 3rd, 1830. He was the son of Dr. Carl and Louise (Meyer) Buechner. He was educated at

a public school until fourteen years of age, when he entered the gymnasium at Darmstadt, from which he was graduated in 1848. He then went to the University of Giessen, where he remained five years, graduating in 1853.

The doctor very naturally chose the profession of medicine; his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all having been physicians. His father was one of five brothers, all physicians, who served under Napoleon Bonaparte, the oldest of whom died on the retreat from Russia. In the autumn of 1853, Dr. Buechner came to America, landing in New York, after a stormy voyage of two months. He went to Pittsburg where he practiced his profession the following winter. In the spring of 1854 he came to Youngstown, Ohio, where he was in constant practice until he retired from active practice in 1891. W. L. Buechner and Elvira Hiener were married in this city, in March, 1858. Mrs. Buechner was a daughter of Squire Hiener, one of the pioneer residents and first Mayor of Youngstown. Two children were born of this union. Doctor W. H. Buechner, the well known surgeon, and Miss Lucy R. Buechner.

In 1885 Doctor Buechner was made an honorary graduate with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, by Western Reserve University, and in 1887 he was given the same degree by Rush Medical College of Chicago.

When the movement was started to organize a hospital in Youngstown, Doctor



W. L. BUECHNER.

Buechner was one of the leaders in the work. He was a member of the City Hospital staff from its organization to the time of his death. He was a member of the Board of Health for thirty years. For years he was Health Officer of the city, and served without compensation. It was due to his care and ability that the Health Board of Youngstown attained its degree of efficiency.

Dr. Buechner was a member of the Board of Education for a number of years. He was also a member of the City Council, being first elected to that body in 1871, when the Mayor was George McKee.

In the industrial world the deceased was very prominent. He was a large stockholder in various iron and steel companies. From the time he arrived in Youngstown he was identified with its growth and improvement and the development of its resources. He was a charter member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and when the church was organized was one of the leading spirits, and held several offices in the organization at the time of his death.

It was in Masonry that the deceased found his greatest pleasure and recreation. He was the only thirty-third degree Mason in the city, and was looked upon by the members of the craft as the father of Masonry in these parts. He was familiar with all the gradations of the order and was a devout member of every branch. W. L. Buechner was one of the founders of Hillman Lodge. He first became a Mason in 1858, in Western Star Lodge. He was made Master of his Lodge in 1863, and served four years in succession. When Hillman Lodge was started he was one of the charter members, and was elected the second Master of the organization, having declined to accept the office as first Master. He was also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. The head of this branch of Masonry is located in Scotland and it has no jurisdiction in America. There are few members in this state, most of the strength on this side of the water being found in Canada.

The deceased was a large stockholder in the new temple now being erected by the Masons of Youngstown. Masonry was his hobby, and he had the satisfaction of affiliating with all its branches and attaining rank that few are privileged to enjoy.

Doctor Buechner was the organizer of St. John's Commandery, No. 20, Knight Templars, and one of its charter members and first Commander. In addition to his membership in the Masonic Fraternity, the deceased was one of the charter members of Youngstown Council, 387, Royal Arcanum. He was also a member of the Rayen and Youngstown Clubs. September 10th, 1904, Dr. Buechner, while on a pleasure drive, was instantly killed by his horse running away.

The many positions of responsibility and trust with which he was honored by his fellow citizens, are the best evidence of their esteem of his character as a man of capacity and strict integrity. As a physician he ranked with the first in point of professional ability. Among his patients he was regarded with affection as their true friend.

#### **Willard B. Carpenter, M. D.,**

One of the prominent representatives of the Medical Profession of Columbus, Ohio, and Ex-President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, was born on the 19th of February, 1856, in Kingston, Ohio, and comes from Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family. The Carpenter ancestors came from the environs of London, England, sailing on the ship *Bevis*, in 1638, and the line is traced farther back to John Carpenter, active in political life in 1303. The Cobham or greyhound coat of arms was granted in 1663 to William Carpenter. Dr. Carpenter's maternal great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Bracee, served in Washington's Army near White Plains and at New York. Dr. Carpenter is a son of Rev. George Carpenter, D. D., a well known Presbyterian divine who has devoted over fifty years of his life to the active work of the ministry. Dr. Carpenter's mother, Mathilda Gilruth Carpenter, was also a native of Ohio. Her father, Rev. James Gilruth, was in the War of 1812, being Quartermaster of a regiment stationed at Fort Gratiot. Dr. Carpenter obtained his education in the public schools of Washington Court House and at Wooster University, graduating from the latter in 1876 with the degree of B. A. In 1879 he received from the same institution the degree of A. M. He studied medicine at the Hahnemann College, at Philadelphia, graduated in 1879, and began practice the same year in Columbus. He has met with gratifying success in his professional labors. Dr. Carpenter was one of the founders of the Sixth Avenue Hospital, in 1896, and is a member of the State and Columbus Homeopathic Societies. He makes a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. He has been President of the State Medical Society and has been a valuable contributor to medical journals. He is Medical Director of the Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and aside from his profession has some business interests, being Vice-President of the Security Savings Bank. In 1880, Dr. Carpenter was married to Miss Carrie L. May, who died in 1895, and in 1897 he entered into a second marriage with Mrs. Ida F. Lindsay. Both Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter hold membership in the Central Presbyterian Church and are largely interested in its work. Dr. Carpenter is a member of the State Archaeological Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Northwestern Genealogical Society. He was appointed one of seven commissioners in the National Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, and as such officer has arranged to organize State and Local Societies in Ohio. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Ohio Club. Dr. Carpenter resides at 106 Buttles Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **John W. Clark,**

Chief Physician of the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, is a native of Pine Grove, Gallia County, Ohio, where he was born on the 28th of June, 1870, the son of W. W. Clark, a farmer, and Mrs. Christine Caldwell Clark, both of whom were born in Ohio. On his fathers' side, Dr. Clark is of English extraction, while his mother's people are of German descent. Dr. Clark's education was obtained in the public and high schools of his home county, after which he entered the Ohio Medical University, graduating from that institution in 1893 with the degree of M. D., when he began the practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Clark's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, which he has served faithfully and well. Twice he was nominated for office, once as Representative of Lawrence County and once for Coroner of Jackson County, but both times he was defeated with the balance of the tickets, the counties being heavily Republican. Under President Cleveland's administration he served as a member of the Pension Board in Vinton County. In January, 1909, Dr. Clark was appointed Chief Physician of the Ohio Penitentiary by Governor Harmon. He also practices his profession in the Capital City. Socially, Dr. Clark is a Mason, K. of P., Redman, I. O. O. F., a Woodman of the World and a member of the Democratic Club of Jackson County. He was married to Miss Mamie B. Oliver, from Washington County, in 1892. Three children have blessed their union. The doctor resides at 480 East Spring Street; his office is located at 427 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Clarence E. Drake, M. D.,**

A prominent physician and surgeon of Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1872, and is the son of John C. Drake, who owned and operated a farm in Washington County for many years. He was a native of Zanesville, and in later years returned to his native city where he became engaged in the lumber business. Dr. Drake's mother, Lucy Stowe Drake, was also a native Ohioan, born in Washington County. Dr. Drake obtained his education in the country schools and at Marietta College, from which he graduated in 1892. He then read medicine with Dr. E. C. Brush and attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, grad-



uating in 1898. In 1897 he enlisted as a private in the First Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard, of which he was made Corporal. On the 16th of April, 1898, he was chosen Captain, and on the 10th of May of the same year was made assistant surgeon of his regiment. The day following he became sergeant-major of the Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, by appointment, and went to Camp Bushnell with the volunteers of the Spanish-American War. The regiment was then sent to Chickamauga, where it remained until the close of the war. On the 19th of August, 1903, he was commissioned Major-Sergeant of his regiment. Following his return from Chickamauga, Dr. Drake began the practice of his profession at Zanesville, in which he became very successful. He is a member of the County and State Medical Associations and of the Association of United States Military Surgeons. On the 24th of October, 1901, Dr. Drake was married to Miss Garnett L. Dunn, of Zanesville, Ohio. In politics, Dr. Drake is a Republican, and he and his wife are well known socially in Zanesville, where they are universal favorites.

#### Edson James Emerick,

One of the best known physicians of Columbus, Ohio, and Superintendent of the State Institution for feeble-minded, is a native of the Buckeye State, born on the 28th of October, 1863, at Fayette, Fulton County, Ohio. His parents, James P. and Mary A. Humphrey Emerick were natives of New York State. Dr. Emerick's education was obtained at the Fayette Normal University of Michigan and Long Island Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1887. After his graduation he took up the practice of his profession in Columbus, in which he has been very successful. On the 15th of May, 1907, he was appointed Superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded. Dr. Emerick is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Association; the American Medical Association; he is also a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, a Shriner and K. of P. On the 16th of September, 1891, he was married to Miss Alice Cary Dill. He attends the Methodist Church at King Avenue, Columbus. His residence is located in the Institution for Feeble-Minded, Columbus, O.

#### Earl W. Euans, M. D.,

A prominent physician and surgeon, of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 15th of January, 1871, at Urbana, Ohio. His parents, John W. Euans, a commercial traveler, and Elizabeth Hunter Euans, were natives of Champaign County, Ohio. His ancestors on both sides of the family originally came from New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. When Dr. Euans was ten years of age he removed with his parents to New York City, in the common and high schools of which he was educated. Later he attended the Ohio Medical University, graduating from the same in 1897, with the degree of M. D. In the same year

he opened an office and since then he has been successfully engaged in his profession, acquiring a large clientele. His office is located at 1450 North High Street, Columbus. Dr. Euans is a member of the medical staff of the Grant Hospital, Columbus. For a period of two years and six months he was City Physician of Columbus. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. Socially, he is a member and Vice-President of the Columbus Academy of Medicine; a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, and Treasurer of the Northside Medical Research Society. He also is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa College Fraternity. In 1902 he was married to Mrs. Cora Taylor. The doctor resides at 1450 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Frank E. Gibson,

A prominent physician of Washington, D. C., was born on Sunday, the 16th of November, 1873, at Washington, D. C., the son of John F. and Minnie A. Gibson, both natives of Ohio. He obtained his education in the common schools of the Capital City; the Business High School and the Medical School of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., from which institution he graduated in 1899, receiving the degree of M. D. He started upon the practice of his profession at the age of twenty-seven years, at Washington. Dr. Gibson is prominently connected with the Masonic Fraternity and Elks. He has taken quite an interest in fancy drills, being Captain of Columbia Commandery No. 2, K. T., at Washington, D. C., whose team won the prize at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 10th, 1907, and also Captain of Almos Temple Patrol of Washington, D. C. (Shriners). This organization won the championship of North America at St. Paul, Minn., June 15th, 1909. Dr. Gibson is the author of Gibson's Fancy Drills. He is a Director of the Washington Board of Trade and of the staff of Garfield Hospital. He is also on the membership list of Washington Medical Association; Washington Medical Society, and Treasurer of the Washington Medical and Surgical Society. His political affiliations belong to the Republican party. His office is located at 927 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

#### Joseph A. Hall, M. D.,

Of Cincinnati, was born on the 4th of December, 1872, at New England, Ohio, the son of Dr. Rufus Bartlett Hall and Margaret Chandler Hall, both natives of Ohio. Dr. Hall's great-grandfather, Justis Hall, a native of New York State, removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1809, and, one year later, he settled on government land which is now Aurelius Township. The grandfather was a farmer and millwright, and was engaged in that vocation until his death, in 1886. Dr. Rufus Bartlett Hall, Dr. Joseph A. Hall's father, is a prominent physician and surgeon in Cincinnati. One of Dr. Hall's direct ancestors, Josiah Bartlett, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. J. A. Hall received a thorough education in the public schools and at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, after which he attended Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Ohio; the Ohio Wesleyan



E. J. EMERICK.



F. E. GIBSON.



J. A. HALL, M. D.

University, at Delaware, and the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from which latter institution he graduated on the 1st of April, 1907, receiving the degree of M. D. At the age of twenty-five years Dr. Hall took up the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He is the surgeon of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and of the C., H. & D. Railroad. In politics, Dr. Hall is a staunch Republican. He holds membership in the Cincinnati Blaine Club; in the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity and in the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical Fraternity. He is a member of the Commission for the erection of the Lima State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. Dr. J. A. Hall is prominently connected with the military affairs of the state. He took part in the Spanish-American War, in the capacity of Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, which position he held from 1898 till 1900. He now is Major, Medical Corps, Ohio National Guard, and Acting Deputy Surgeon General of Ohio National Guard. He has served on the military staffs of Governors Myron T. Herrick, John M. Pattison and Andrew L. Harris, and holds the same position on the staff of Governor Judson Harmon. On the 1st of January, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucia Mae Wheeler. Dr. Hall resides at 2513 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati. His offices are located at 628 Elm Street, that city.

#### Rufus Bartlett Hall, A. M., M. D.,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Aurelius Township, Washington County, Ohio, on the 15th day of May, 1849, the son of Joseph B. and Irene Nartlett Hall, both natives of the State of New York. He is of Scotch-English extraction.

His grandfather, Justis Hall, a native of New York State, removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1809, and one year later he settled on government land which is now Aurelius Township. The same land is the old home and is now owned by his brother, Levi Hall. Dr. Hall's father was a farmer and millwright, and was engaged in that vocation until his death, in 1886.

The family consisted of fourteen children. Dr. Hall was reared on the homestead farm and attended the local schools. At the age of thirteen, he entered a private school at Lowell, Ohio, and remained two years. After this he entered the public school at Marietta and remained three years, when he returned as a teacher to his native township, where he taught school for two years.

During this time he began the study of medicine, and, in 1869, he matriculated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1872, with the degree of M. D. On the 26th of March of that year, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at New England, Athens County, Ohio, practicing in that locality for two years. On account of poor health he then removed to Santa Barbara, California, where he practiced for one year. At the expiration of that time he made a tour of the Southern States, looking for a suitable location, but was not favorably impressed with that region at the time, and, upon his return, he located in Chillicothe, Ohio, July 26th, 1875, remaining there until April 3rd, 1888, when he came to Cincinnati.

In 1884, Dr. Hall went to Europe, devoting one year to the study of surgery, under private tutors. Since his return, in 1885, he has given special attention to abdominal surgery and gynecology.

In June, 1895, Dr. Hall received the degree of A. M. from the Miami University for pioneer and original work in his special department of surgery. He has contributed numerous articles to the various Foreign and American Medical Journals, reporting original research work from time to time. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the British Medical Association; the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He has filled the offices of President of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, and he is now President of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He holds the Professorship of surgical diseases of women at the Ohio Miami Medical College; the Medical Department of the Cincinnati University; he is Chief Surgeon of The Hall Hospital, a private institution of twenty-two beds, devoted exclusively to abdominal surgery and surgery peculiar to women. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Knight Templar.

On the 14th of March, 1872, Dr. Hall was married to Miss Margaret Chandler, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Chandler. Four children have blessed their union, of which three are now living, one having died in infancy.

Dr. Hall's office is located at 628 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



R. B. HALL, A. M., M. D.

#### James Theodotus Hanson, M. D.,

An alienist of national reputation, of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 28th of March, 1851, in Gallia County, Ohio, and is the son of William S. and Mary Hanson, both natives of the Buckeye State. The father being a farmer, Dr. Hanson was raised on a farm. He received his education at the Gallipolis High School, from which he graduated in 1871, and at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution in 1874, with the degree of M. D. In the same year he took up the practice of his chosen profession in Springfield, and later in Gallia County. From 1906 to 1908, Dr. Hanson filled the responsible position of Superintendent of the State Hospital at Athens, Ohio. He now is connected with the Columbus Blank Book Manufacturing Company, at Columbus, Ohio, of which he is a Director. Dr. Hanson has always been a staunch Republican and has served his party in many capacities. From 1899 to 1905 he was County Auditor of Gallia County. Socially, Dr. Hanson is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, a member of the Chapter Council, Blue Lodge, the Gallia County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society. In 1875, Dr. Hanson was married to Miss Kate M. Bell. Mrs. Hanson died in 1880, leaving one son and one daughter. Dr. Hanson entered into a second marriage in 1896, with Miss Ida M. Guy, of Champaign County. The family reside at 1431 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



**James Franklin Heady, M. D.,**

Of Glendale, Ohio, ranks among the leading professional and business men of Hamilton County. He was born on the 7th of November, 1851, at Vevay, Indiana, and is the son of George W. and Elizabeth Johnson Heady, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The father, who followed the vocation of a farmer, was of Dutch descent. On both sides of the family Dr. Heady's ancestors have been in this country for generations. Dr. Heady received his education in the common schools, at the Indiana State University and at the Miami Medical College, graduating from the former in 1873 and from Miami in 1878. From 1877 to 1878, Dr. Heady was an interne in the Cincinnati Hospital. Upon leaving the hospital, Dr. Heady moved to Glendale, where he took up the practice of his chosen profession. He is also Vice-President of the First National Bank, Lockland, Ohio, a Director of the Cincinnati Trust Company, and Medical Director of the Cincinnati Life Insurance Company. In politics, he is a faithful Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Blaine Club, the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. On the 24th of June, 1884, Dr. Heady was married to Miss Anna J. Hunt. He resides at Glendale, one of Cincinnati's most beautiful suburbs.



J. F. HEADY.

**Maurice P. Hunt, M. D.,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, who, concentrating his energies in a professional capacity, has gained more than local distinction as a practitioner of medicine and surgery, while his ability is attested by liberal practice accorded him. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 28th of February, 1853, and is a son of John B. Hunt, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio. The family was founded in this state at an early period in its development by representatives of the name who came from Pennsylvania, where early ancestors of Dr. Hunt had located on coming to the new world from England. The father, John B. Hunt, was also a well known physician who graduated from the Cleveland Medical School about the year 1860, and after several years devoted to professional work in Newark and Wellington, removed in 1868 to Columbus, where he continued in active practice for three years. Failing health then caused his retirement from the profession, and establishing his home upon a farm he lived amid such surroundings until the 20th of March, 1901, when he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. He had been greatly benefitted by his removal to the country, and thus lived to a ripe old age. He had several years survived his wife, who passed away in 1894. She bore the maiden name of Angeline Patterson and was a native of Delaware County, Ohio. While spending his youthful days under his paternal roof, Dr. Maurice P. Hunt acquired his education in the schools of Delaware County, Columbus and Indianapolis, Indiana. Interested from early youth in the science and practice of medicine and surgery, he resolved to follow in his father's professional footsteps, and entered upon his professional training in 1875, being graduated from Cleveland Homeopathic College with the class of 1879. Thus, well equipped for his chosen vocation, he commenced practice in Selma, Clark County, and, in 1883, removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he practiced for ten years. On the expiration of that period he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan and accepted the professorship of diseases of women and obstetrics in the Homeopathic College of the University of Michigan. He also held the professorship of the same branches in Cleveland Medical College for the purpose of delivering his lectures before the classes of that institution. Following his removal to Columbus, he has in that city enjoyed marked distinction by reason of his success in surgery, giving his attention exclusively to this branch of professional services for a number of years. His labors have largely set the standard for surgical work in Columbus, and from his professional brethren he has received cordial evidences of respect and appreciation. His researches have been broad, his study most thorough. Wise in the law of general science, he is recognized as a master of construction and functions of the component parts of the human



M. P. HUNT.

body, of the changes induced by the onslaughts of disease and of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by progenitors of existence. Aided by this knowledge he has that remarkable skill that is an essential element in the success of the surgeon, and moreover his work is permeated at all times by a ready and broad sympathy. Since 1896 he has been at the head of the Sixth Avenue Private Hospital, which he established in that year, and his work in this connection has been extended, varied and important. Dr. Hunt has perhaps the most valuable medical library of any private practitioner of the city, and has been a frequent contributor on surgical subjects to the medical publications of the country. He is, moreover, a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the new Grant Hospital, and is a member of the American Homeopathic Society. In 1881, occurred the marriage of Dr. Hunt and Luella J. Kitchen, a native of Clark County. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and are members of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hunt is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the city, and as a member of the Board of Trade champions various measures for the expansion of the city in lines of trade and commerce. Prominent in Masonry, he has attained the 32nd degree of the Scottish Rite. All interests, however, are secondary with him to his professional service and unfaltering devotion to his daily duties, and his constant reading and investigations have enabled him to fully meet the highest standard of requirement in the field of his chosen vocation.

**Asa B. Isham,**

One of the leading physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 12th of July, 1844, at Jackson C. H., Ohio. His father, Chapman Isham, was a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, while his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Faulkner Isham, was born in Jackson C. H., Ohio. The father was a leading citizen of Jackson; a merchant, banker and iron manufacturer. Dr. Isham was educated in private schools; at the district schools of Jackson and the Marietta College Academy. At the age of fifteen years he started in business life, at first operating a buzz saw in a furniture factory. After a while he was advanced to the position of stoker of the engine, and from

that to engineer to fill an emergency. After having served in the latter capacity for a few weeks, and having by great good fortune failed to explode the boiler, the factory was closed down by reason of financial distress, whereupon young Isham entered the newspaper field, at first in the capacity of printers' devil, then as compositor and finally as Associate Editor of the Lake Superior Journal, Marquette, Michigan. He was engaged upon the journal from October, 1860 to May 1862, when he accepted the position of reporter and city editor of the Detroit Daily Tribune.



A. B. ISHAM

On the 18th of November, 1862, he left the newspaper business and enlisted as a private in the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. Shortly after he was promoted to Sergeant of Company I. In an action near Warrenton Junction, Va., on the 14th of May, 1863, he was severely wounded, but recovered, re-joined his regiment the last of December, 1863, and was promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, on the 22nd of March, 1864. On the 11th of May, of that year, he was slightly wounded and captured by the enemy at Yellow Tavern, Va., remaining a prisoner of war until the 11th of December, 1864, when he was paroled for exchange at Charleston, S. C. On the 14th of April, 1865, he was honorably discharged for disability, in consequence of wounds received in action. He then returned to his native state, entered the Ohio Medical College, and graduated from that institution on the 1st of March, 1869, with the degree of M. D. He also holds the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by Marietta College, in 1889. After leaving college, Dr. Isham took up the practice of his profession, and he now is one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1876 to 1880, Dr. Isham was professor of Physiology, and of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Isham is the author of "Prisoners of War and Military Prisons," "Historical Sketch of the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry," editor of "Sphygmography and Cardigraphy," and has contributed many articles and addresses to medical and secular prints. He was a member of the Board of Police Examiners of Cincinnati, from 1886 to 1903; a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners during President Harrison's administration; a Trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital, from 1900 to 1903, and a Medical Director of the Cincinnati Hospital from 1903 to 1906, and from 1908 to 1910. For many years he has filled the office of Trustee of the Academy of Medicine, and of Trustee of the Walnut Hills Lodge, F. &

A. M. He also was a Commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion; Commander of Fred C. Jones Post, Grand Army Republic; President of the Academy of Medicine; Master of Walnut Hills Lodge, F. & A. M., and President of the Marietta College Club. He is a member of the Grand Army Republic and the Loyal Legion; the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati; the Ohio State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; Cincinnati Literary Club; Marietta College Club; the Masonic Fraternity; the Seventh Michigan Cavalry Association, and of Custer's Michigan Cavalry Brigade Association. On the 10th of October, 1870, Dr. Isham was married to Miss Mary Hamlin Keyt. Seven children have blessed their union; Mary K. Isham, M. A., M. D., Asa C. Isham, Susanna Isham (married to Mr. Richard C. Swing), Alonzo K. Isham, S. B., Frances C. Isham, Helen Isham (married to Mr. Edward C. Kirkpatrick), and Eleanor Louise Isham, B. A. (married to Mr. Frank P. Atkins). The family reside at 849 Oak Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Harry Sumner Kiskadden,

A prominent physician and surgeon of Detroit, Michigan, was born on the 25th of March, 1857, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Williams Kiskadden, natives of Madison and Richland Counties, Ohio. Dr. Kiskadden was educated in the public schools of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Northern Indiana Normal School and the University of Illinois, graduating from the Medical Department of the latter institution (College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois) in March, 1885, taking up the practice of his chosen profession immediately after his graduation. He settled in Detroit, where he holds a high rank among the members of his profession. Dr. Kiskadden is an ardent Republican. He is an ex-member of the Board of Health of Detroit, and was a member of the State Military Medical Board during the Spanish-American War. Socially, Dr. Kiskadden is a member of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M.; Monroe Chapter, R. A. M.; Detroit Commandery, K. T.; I. O. O. F.; Detroit Board of Commerce, and last but not least, a prominent member of the Board of Governors of the Ohio Society of Detroit. On the 27th of September, 1887, Dr. Kiskadden was married to Miss Sarah Josephine White, of Richmond, Indiana. Two children, Donald Selden and Cameron Harry Kiskadden have blessed their union. The family attends the First Congregational Church of Detroit, and the doctor is a member of the Congregational Club of that city. Dr. Kiskadden resides at 204 East Hancock Avenue, Detroit, while his summer residence is located at Iddenkask Farms, Belleville, Mich. His offices are situated at 271 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.



H. S. KISKADDEN

#### Florus Fremont Lawrence,

A prominent surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, and surgeon and chief of staff to the Lawrence Hospital, a hospital organized and named for him by about fifty business and professional men of the Capital City of Ohio, was born on the 16th of March, 1863, at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. His parents, Rev. Oman Lawrence and Camilla Lawrence, were both natives of Ohio, and of Scotch parentage. Rev. Lawrence, a Methodist Episcopal minister, of the Northern Ohio Conference, probably built more new churches and parsonages, repaired more churches and parsonages, and raised the money to pay off the debts of more small churches in Ohio than any other minister in the history of the state. He did this solely by unselfish efforts and an earnest devotion which made him an evangelist in truth. Dr. Lawrence, his son, was educated in the common schools, at the Academy at Savannah, Ohio, and at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. After his graduation from the latter institution he attended the Columbus Medical College, from which he graduated in 1885. Outside of his degree of M. D., Dr. Lawrence possesses the degree of D. S., from Baldwin University, and that of LL. D., from Wooster University. He



started upon his professional career as a physician and surgeon at the age of twenty-two years. He performed the first operation upon the gall bladder ever performed in Central Ohio, in August, 1887, on a German named Theodore Wohlgenuth, who is still living and well. Dr. Lawrence has held the following professional positions: President Central Ohio Medical Association, 1894; President Columbus Academy of Medicine, 1905; Secretary of the Section on Diseases of Women and Obstetrics, American Medical Association, 1900; Vice-Chairman of the same Section, 1905; First Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, 1908; and First Vice-President of the Ohio State Medical Association, in 1903. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. Socially, Dr. Lawrence is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M.; Ohio Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Columbus Council; Enoch Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.; Franklin Council, P. of J., of which he is and has been for the past three years, Sovereign Prince; Columbus Chapter, Rose Croix and Scioto Consistory; Alladin Temple, M. M. S. On the 1st of January, 1885, Dr. Lawrence was married to Miss Cora Estelle Pierce. Three children have been born to them, Gerald Pierce Lawrence, James Cooper Lawrence and Elizabeth Camille Lawrence. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Lawrence resides at 449 West Seventh Street; his offices are located at 328 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.



F. F. LAWRENCE.

seeking a larger field for his professional activity, he came to Columbus, where he has resided ever since. But even before his removal to Columbus he was identified with the Ohio Medical College and the Protestant Hospital as lecturer, professor of surgery and surgeon. Since 1900, Dr. Leach is practicing surgery alone. The doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity in its various branches; he also belongs to the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In 1889 he was married to Miss M. Hornbeck. His wife died in 1895, leaving one daughter, Miss Jane M. Leach. The doctor resides at 802 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Stewart LeRoy McCurdy,

Surgeon, was born at Bowerston, Harrison County, Ohio, July 15, 1859, son of Peter and Mary A. (Bower) McCurdy. He was educated in the public schools, followed by special courses; graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1881, and from the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1885; took the degree of M. D. at the Ohio Medical University in 1890 and received the honorary degree of A. M., from Scio College in 1894. He was married to Susan Rigg Street, of Dennison, Ohio, September 1st, 1887. Professor of Anatomy and Oral Surgery at the School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburg, since 1896; Surgeon of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Pennsylvania Railroads; Orthopedic Surgeon for the Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospitals. In 1890 he served at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Orthopedic Hospital and Institute for Ruptured and Crippled Children, New York City. He was a Trustee, 1887-1893, and Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, 1887-1891,



S. L. McCURDY.

at the Ohio Medical University, Columbus. Dr. McCurdy is the author of a manual of "Orthopedic Surgery" (1898), and "Oral Surgery" (1901 and 1911), "Anatomy in Abstract," "Emergencies in Abstract," and "Arthrosteopedic Surgery" (1909); also many articles on Orthopedic Surgery for medical journals throughout the country. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Orthopedic Association; the Ohio and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies; the International Medical Congress, 1893, and Secretary of the Ohio Society of Pittsburg, 1911. His immediate ancestors were natives of Harrison County, Ohio, the town of Bowerstown having been settled by his mother's family in 1807. His mother is living at the age of eighty, and three grandparents, four great-grandparents and one great-great-grandfather are buried in the old family cemetery near Bowerstown. Dr. McCurdy's present home is at 422 Franklin Street, Wilkesburg, Pa., and his office is in the Jenkins Arcade Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### Maplewood Sanatorium,

Near Lebanon, Ohio, owned and operated by the Dr. J. L. Stephens Company, ranks among the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. Founded in 1875, by Dr. J. L. Stephens, it is devoted exclusively to the treatment of opium and liquor inebriety. Here the users of various forms of alcohol and opium find a home where they are cured of their disease, a place of refuge where men and women from all parts of the country lay down their burden of trouble and rest in quiet seclusion while being restored to



SHERMAN LEACH.

health. Erected and specially equipped, it is admirably adapted to meet all the requirements of its chosen line of work, while possessing all advantages known to the profession. A cozy and home-like feeling pervades to an extent not ordinarily found in the average sanatorium. The institution is the oldest of its kind in the United States, and during the last thirty years has treated and cured thousands of opium and alcoholic habits. The location of the Maplewood Sanatorium is an ideal one. Between the Big and Little Miami Rivers the country rolls away in fertile valleys and wooded hills, to form the most picturesque and healthful portion of the State of Ohio. Situated on one of these hills, three-quarters of a mile from the pretty little city of Lebanon, surrounded by deep and shady lawns, Maplewood Sanatorium overlooks one of the most attractive landscapes imaginable. The beautiful grounds, filled with trees, flowering shrubs, winding walks, drives, rustic seats and swings, afford the patient a delightful place for rest and outdoor recreation. The grounds form a natural park of six acres. The windows and porches of the Sanatorium all look upon spacious lawns, where maple trees afford a shade to the patients, who, in warm weather, find enjoyment in the open air. A portion of the grounds is devoted to croquet and games, while here and there in some secluded nooks, are hammocks and reclining chairs. The buildings are admirably adapted for this special purpose, modern in detail and equipment, and afford an agreeable home with scientific advantages for the patient. The appearance and effect of the grounds and buildings are those of a generously planned country home, well-elevated and surrounded by scenery of natural beauty. In this sanitarium the patient has the advantage of the accumulated experience acquired in thirty-five years' treatment and observation of a large variety of opium and alcoholic cases. Physicians are in attendance day and night, thus giving patients the benefit of constant advice and oversight. The Sanatorium management endeavors to give patients and guests the best possible service in every department. Years of effort and accomplishment have placed at the command of the general manager, many improvements and added facilities, all of which are valued as a means to an end—the ideal worked for is a perfectly equipped Sanatorium and a pleasant home combined in one.



E. E. MONTGOMERY.

#### Edward Emmet Montgomery,

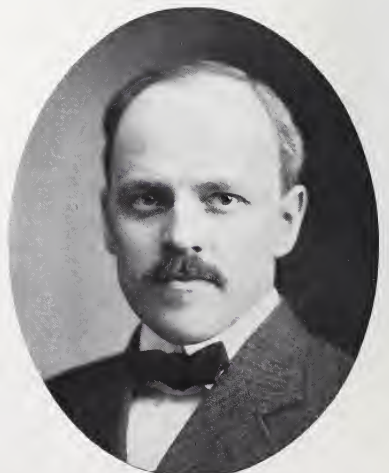
A prominent surgeon of Philadelphia, Pa., was born on the 15th of May, 1849, at Newark, Ohio, the son of Henry A. Montgomery, a Captain in the Civil War, and Mary E. Lemert Montgomery, both natives of Ohio. Dr. Montgomery was educated at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, graduating from Denison in 1871 and from Jefferson Medical College in 1874. Dr. Montgomery holds the following degrees: B. S.; M. D.; A. M. (Hon.) and LL. D. He graduated in medicine at the age of twenty-five, when he became an interne at the Philadelphia Hospital, where he served fourteen months. He was appointed Obstetrician of the staff in 1878 and served fifteen years. He was private teacher at Jefferson College in Physiology in 1876-1878; anatomy, 1878-1880, and operative surgery at the Women's Hospital in 1879; was Professor of Gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College from 1886-1891; Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Jefferson Medical College from 1892-1898, and holds the chair of Gynecology from 1898; he is Gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital from 1891 and to Jefferson Hospital from 1892. Dr. Montgomery is the author of three editions of "Practical Gynecology," of contributions to Keating and Coe "Gynecology," American Text Book of Gynecology, and to Keen's System of Surgery." He is a member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Medical Club, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association and the American Gynecological Society. He also is a prominent member of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia, Pa. He was married on the 27th of December, 1876, to Miss Helen Buckley. Two children were the fruit of their marriage, one of whom, Mrs. P. Brooke Bland, is living. Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery attend the Central Christian Church of Philadelphia. They reside at 1703 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Their summer residence is located at Verree Road, Fox Chase, Pa.

#### John Lewis Payne,

A well known physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of December, 1873, in North Carolina, and is the son of John Wesley Payne, a farmer, and Mary Moore Payne, both natives of North Carolina. On his father's side he is of English and Irish ancestry, while his mother's family is of German and Irish origin. Both branches of the family are for generations in this country, being among the early settlers of old Virginia. Dr. Payne was educated in the public and high schools of his native state, at Lenoir College, Hickory, N. C., at a business college, and at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, graduating from the latter in 1899, with the degree of M. D. He entered upon his professional career in Cincinnati, where he has built up a large practice. He is a member of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, occupying the chairs of Histology and Associate Pathology, and is in charge of the Histological and Pathological Laboratories of that institution, and Pathologist to The Seton Hospital. Dr. Payne is a member and Secretary of the S. W. Eclectic Medical Society; a member of the Price Hill Medical Society, and of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and President of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, an organization with a membership of about three hundred, founded in 1863. Dr. Payne was married in 1905, to Miss Nannie Brophy. One daughter has blessed their union. His offices are located at 918 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Rufus C. Pennywitt,

A well known physician and surgeon of Dayton, Ohio, was born on the 5th of June, 1872, at Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, and is the son of Alfred and Mathilda C. Fleming Pennywitt, both natives of Ohio. The father was a prominent Steamboat Captain in his day. On his fathers' side, Dr. Pennywitt is of French-Huguenot ancestry. He originally came from Alsace-Lorraine, leaving that country at the end of the seventeenth



DR. JOHN LEWIS PAYNE.



century, during the religious persecutions, and settled in the English colonies of the new world. His maternal ancestors were Pennsylvania Germans. Captain Alfred Pennywitt was a veteran of the Civil War, serving for three years in the Thirty-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Dr. Pennywitt was educated in the Manchester public and high schools, and at the Louisville Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1896 with high honors, receiving three gold medals. He then took up the practice of medicine, in Manchester, but after one year removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he still is engaged in his profession with marked success. His offices are located at Fifth and Wilkinson Streets, that city. Dr. Pennywitt is a faithful Republican and he has served his party well. For five years he filled the position of Police Surgeon. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Elks, the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Dayton Academy of Medicine, The State Medical Association, and is Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Third Infantry, Ohio National Guard. In 1904, Dr. Pennywitt was commissioned by Governor Herrick, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the Third Ohio Regiment. He holds his present rank since October, 1905. In December, 1905, Dr. Pennywitt was married to Miss Ermine R. Sherwood, of Dayton. He resides at 114 Rebecca Street, Dayton, Ohio.

### The Shepard Sanitarium.

The Shepard Sanitarium is located at Columbus, Ohio, just inside the Eastern Corporation limits of the city. This institution was opened for patients in 1853, by Dr. William Shepard, since which time it has been in continuous operation. It is one of the oldest sanitariums west of the Alleghenies. The original sanitarium building was once a wayside inn on the old Nelson Mill Road, at which the stage coaches of an early day were wont to stop. Cholera had a few years previously claimed the occupants as victims, and, in its deserted state it soon gained the reputation of being haunted, and was as a consequence avoided, remaining lonely and untenanted for several years. With the opening of the house as a sanitarium, it would seem the ghostly visitors departed. Though at first the house was small, with accommodations for only a few, the business flourished and prospered. Additions were soon needed and built to the old Inn. Cottages were erected and the capacity increased until the sanitarium was able to take care of fifty or sixty patients, besides the nurses and other necessary help. The institution was known for years as "The Water Cure," the methods of hydrotherapy being a prominent feature in the treatment of patients. As a matter of fact, all treatment was conducted along non-medical lines, the idea being to avoid the harsh and sometimes dangerous medication of that early day, and to give nature all possible assistance in curing disease in her own way by simple methods. The success of this idea is attested by the fact that the business increased and the institution flourished in the face



THE SHEPARD SANITARIUM



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SANITARIUM.

of prejudice among both the medical profession and the laity. At that time the sanitarium idea did not meet with the public favor it now receives, but, like the hospital of that date, was considered only as a last resort, or as suitable for those who were known as being a little queer. The Shepard Sanitarium has enjoyed a long and prosperous career, and has come to be one of the best known sanitariums in Ohio. In 1903, the property and business passed into the hands of The Shepard Sanitarium Company, with Dr. Wilbur E. Postle in charge as Superintendent and manager, since which the institution has been conducted as a general sanitarium. With the introduction of modern methods and modern appliances being kept along strictly ethical and honorable lines, it has come to have the confidence of the medical profession and the friendship of the public. It is noted as a quiet and restful place, homelike and cozy, where nerve-racked, sick and tired-out humanity can find peace and freedom from worry and care, and regain health and strength. The sanitarium buildings are located in a beautiful park of large native forest trees. Parts of the grounds are densely shaded, while parts are given up to beautiful grassy lawns with winding drives and walks among the beds of flowers and roses and ornamental shrubbery. It has developed into one of the beauty spots of Columbus, tasteful and inviting in appearance, and offering abundant opportunity to get near to nature in the out of door life, with leisure for rest and recuperation.

### William H. Pritchard, M. D.,

Of Gallipolis, Ohio, one of the most prominent physicians of southern Ohio and former Medical Director and Superintendent of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis, Ohio, was born on the 14th of November, 1866, at Clarksville, Clinton County, Ohio. His father, Rev. Calvin W. Pritchard, was a native of Henry County, Indiana, and his



W. H. PRITCHARD

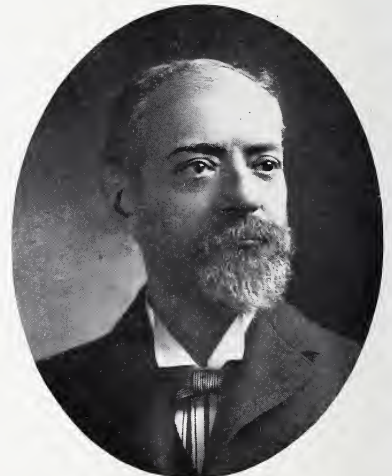
**Augustus Ravogli,**

A prominent physician and surgeon of Cincinnati, formerly Italian Vice-Consul there, was born on the 7th of February, 1851, at Rome, Italy. He was thoroughly educated in the schools of his native country in the various branches of literature, and graduated from Medical College on the 14th of August, 1873. His first professional service was as physician on board the steamship "Asia" for six months. He continued his studies at Rome, and after a brief preparation, entered a competitive examination for hospital honors at Rome, in which examination he received the highest rank in a class of eighteen. His next success was in a contest for a government prize of two years abroad, which time he employed in the careful study of skin diseases at Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Wuerzburg, Munich and other cities. After his return to Rome he served as a surgeon in the government hospital for five years and as Assistant Professor of Skin Diseases at the University there. In December, 1880, Dr. Ravogli decided to seek a wider field for his work and came to America, reaching the city of New York on New Year's day, 1881. He came immediately to Cincinnati. The doctor makes a specialty of diseases of the skin, and is recognized as an authority in this branch of his profession. For some years he was clinical lecturer on this subject at the Miami Medical College and also at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1896 he was appointed to the Chair of Dermatology and Syphilology in the Medical College of Ohio; resigned in 1908. He published, in 1888, a book on hygiene of the skin. Dr. Ravogli is a valued contributor to the various medical journals, and belongs to the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Association; the American Medical Association; The Executive Committee of the American Medical Congress, the American Society of Dermatology, the French Society of Dermatology at Paris, and the Italian Society of Dermatology at Rome. Dr. Ravogli attended the International Medical Congress, which met in Madrid, in 1903, and was honorary President of the Department of Dermatology. In March, 1878, Dr. Ravogli was united in marriage to Julia Schindelin, of Oberbergen, Germany. Fraternally he is a 32nd degree Mason. He is a member of the State Medical Board. For a period of seventeen years he represented Italy as Vice Consul at Cincinnati, but upon the death of King Humbert, he resigned. His splendid services had been recognized

by that king by conferring knighthood upon Dr. Ravogli. He has published a book on Syphilis in its Medical, Medico-legal and Sociological aspects, 1907, New York, the Grafton Press. In 1894 he was appointed Dermatologist to the Cincinnati City Hospital.

**Charles A. L. Reed,**

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, a physician of national reputation, is a native Indianan, born on the 9th of July, 1856, at Wolf Lake, Noble County. His father, Dr. R. C. Stockton Reed, was a well known physician. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Clark. Dr. Charles A. L. Reed obtained a careful education in the schools of his home district, after which he attended Starr's Institute at Seven Mile, Ohio. After his graduation from this institute, Dr. Reed matriculated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating with the degree of M. D. He later graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and then took a post graduate course in Trinity College, Dublin. Subsequently he was a student at the Spark Hill Hospital at Birmingham, under Lawson Tait, and at the Samaritan Free Hospital, London, under Bantock Thornton and Sir Spencer Wells. Dr. Reed began the practice of his profession as a district physician in the old Fifth Ward in Cincinnati, in 1875, before he had reached his twentieth year. Later he practiced at Fidelity, Ills., and Hamilton, Ohio. In 1887, Dr. Reed returned to Cincinnati, where he has resided ever since. Today Dr. Reed is recognized as one of the most able physicians and surgeons of the United States, and he stands high in the esteem of his clients and fellow practitioners. He is Ex-President of the American



AUGUSTUS RAVOGLI.



C. A. L. REED.



Medical Association and member of the Ohio Medical Association, of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecological, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, a fellow of the British Gynecological Association and an honorary fellow of the Medical Society in the State of New York. Dr. Reed has always been deeply interested in the affairs of the University of Cincinnati, and the medical institutions of his home city. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati, and he has been untiring in his efforts to unite all of the various institutions of higher education in the city, medicine, law, art, etc., under the management of the University. In the years 1876 and 1877 he was professor of Pathology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and for many years he occupied the chair for diseases of women and abdominal surgery. He also served as dean in the same institution. It was to Dr. Reed's initiative that the first Pan-American Medical Congress, which was held at Washington under the auspices of the United States Government in 1893, became a reality. Dr. Reed was the Secretary-General of that body. He acted as Chairman of the section on Obstetrics and Gynecology. This Congress was an association of representative physicians from all over the Western Hemisphere. Nineteen different countries and colonies were represented in that body. The transactions of the Congress were published by the United States Government in volumes embracing more than 2000 pages. In recognition of his services in connection with the congress, Dr. Reed was presented with a silver salver, duly inscribed. In January, 1905, Dr. Reed was honored by President Roosevelt, who appointed him a member of a commission to ascertain the value of certain lands in the Panama Canal Zone. Dr. Reed has always taken an active interest in public affairs, standing high in the councils of the Republican party, and, in 1909, he was urged strongly by his friends, both in and out of his profession, to stand for the nomination of United States Senator.

#### **Benjamin Merrill Ricketts, M. D.,**

General Surgeon, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 20th of May, 1858, at Proctorville, Lawrence County, Ohio, and is the son of Gerard Robinson Ricketts and Rachel McLaughlin Ricketts, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was a descendant of Huguenots ancestors, who have taken part in French, British and American Wars. He was a physician, born on the 14th of February, 1828, in Virginia. He died on the 20th of September, 1897. Dr. Ricketts' maternal ancestors were Scotch and fought in British and American Wars, several being engaged in the defense of Bunker Hill. Dr. Benjamin Merrill Ricketts was educated in the schools of his home village and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, after which he matriculated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he was graduated on the 7th of March, 1881. He holds the following degrees: Ph. B. (Hon.) Illinois Wesleyan College and LL. D. (Hon.) Kentucky Wesleyan College, and is Honorary Professor of Surgery at Barnes University, St. Louis, Mo. At the age of twenty-three years, Dr. Ricketts took up the practice of his profession in Ironton, Ohio, on the 9th of April, 1881, and, on the 21st of April, 1881, he was elected City Physician, to care for an epidemic of small pox. In the year following, he was elected Coroner of Lawrence County. He practiced in Columbus, Ohio, from July, 1883, to August, 1884, and matriculated at Columbia University, October, 1884, and was elected House Surgeon of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, for one year, beginning October 1st, 1884. For the last twenty-five years Dr. Ricketts has been engaged in the practice of general surgery at Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Ricketts is the author of "Surgery of Heart and Lungs," 510 pages; Surgery of Prostatic Pancreas, Spleen Diaphragm, Thyroid and Hydrocephalous, 240 pages; Surgery of the Uterus, 244 pages; Surgery of Apoplexy, 300 pages, and Surgery of the Thorax and its Viscera. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; International Congress of Surgeons (Brussels); Western Surgical and Gynecological Association; American Proctological Association; American Urological Association and honorary member of the New York State Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, etc. Dr. Ricketts is the father of two sons, Merrill Ricketts, born on the 24th of September, 1893, and James Ricketts, born on the 18th of February, 1895. He resides at the N. W. Corner of Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Cincinnati, where also his offices are located.



B. M. RICKETTS



PHILIP RIEG.

#### **Philip Rieg, M. D.,**

A leading physician and surgeon of Toledo, Ohio, was born on the 18th of December, 1866, at Monroe, Michigan, and is the son of John and Frances Fersching Rieg. His father, a dealer in furniture, was a native of the Rhine Province, Germany, while his mother was born in Baden-Baden, Germany. They emigrated to the new world and settled in Michigan, where Dr. Rieg first saw the light of day. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. John Rieg enlisted in the service of his adopted country and fought throughout the war for the preservation of the Union. Dr. Philip Rieg obtained his education in the public schools, after which he studied medicine and surgery at Toledo Medical College, graduating from the same in 1894. He later took post graduate courses of study at New York and at Berlin, Germany. He now occupies a high rank among the members of his profession in Toledo. Dr. Rieg has always been a Republican, but never held any public office. He is a member of the Elks, the Association of United States Military Surgeons, and of the Knights of Columbus. In 1896, Dr. Rieg entered into the medical service of the United States Navy, and in such capacity saw every part of the world. He took part in the Spanish-American War, and was mustered out as Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy on the 27th of September, 1898. Later he became connected with the Ohio Naval Militia. He now holds the rank of Surgeon on the United States Ship "Essex." It is needless to say that the doctor is immensely popular. On the 10th of October, 1901, he was married to Miss Frances Weick. Dr. Rieg resides at Bancroft and Putnam Streets. His office is located at 338 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.



A. J. SHOEMAKER.

**A. Jackson Shoemaker, M. D.,**

Day physician of the Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 6th of July, 1884, the son of Elias F. and Mary C. Dumbauld Shoemaker, both natives of Ohio. Dr. Shoemaker's ancestors on his paternal side came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestor, who founded the family in America, left Germany to escape military service. He settled in Hagerstown, Md., and married General Hager's daughter. General Rosecrans, of Civil War fame, was related to the Shoemaker family. Dr. Shoemaker obtained his education in the Columbus common and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1902. He then attended Starling Ohio Medical University, from which he graduated in 1909, when he took up the practice of his profession. In June, 1909, Dr. Shoemaker was appointed day physician of the penitentiary by the Board of Managers of that institution, a position he fills with ability. In politics, Dr. Shoemaker is affiliated with the Democratic party. Socially, he is a Mason, Modern Woodman, a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine; the Starling Loving Medical Society and the Alpha Kappa Kappa, Phi Sigma Psi and Theta Nu Epsilon College Fraternities. Dr. Shoemaker resides at St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located at 587 Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**Benjamin Decatur Smith, M. D.,**

One of the leading physicians and general surgeons of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 12th of May, 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia, the son of J. W. and Mary Goss Smith. On his father's side he is of Scotch ancestry, and on his mother's side of Irish origin. His father is a merchant of Atlanta, Ga., established there more than forty years. He was an

officer in the Confederate Army during the whole of the Civil War and took part in many of the battles. Both his grandfathers were with Jackson in the War of 1812, and one of Dr. Smith's ancestors was a personal friend of Sam Houston and fought with him for Texas' independence at San Jacinto. Dr. Smith was educated in the Atlanta schools and at The Southern Medical College, at Atlanta, graduating from that institution in 1889, receiving the degree of M. D. He started upon his professional career after his graduation, at the age of twenty-four years; practiced in Texas for nine years and enjoyed a lucrative practice. After having decided to turn his attention more to surgical work, he came to Cincinnati in 1898. In 1904 he was appointed local surgeon for the C., H. & D. Ry., also local surgeon for the C., C. & L. R. R., which positions he now holds. Dr. Smith is a member of The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, The Ohio State Medical Society, The Texas State Medical Association, The American Medical Association, and The American Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a 32nd degree Mason, a

Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Smith resides at the S. W. Corner of 9th and Baymiller Sts., where his offices are also located.



B. D. SMITH.

**E. Otis Smith, M. D.,**

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 2nd of February, 1871, at Rushville, Indiana. His parents are George W. Smith and Josephine Payne Smith, both natives of the Hoosier State. Dr. E. Otis Smith was educated in the public schools of Indiana; Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana; DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, and the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1896, receiving the degree of M. D. He served as interne at the German Deaconess Hospital of Cincinnati, from 1893 to 1897. After leaving the hospital, Dr. Smith entered into the practice of his chosen profession, making as his specialty general surgery and particularly surgery of the genito-urinary organs. He is now Secretary of the Ohio Miami Medical College; Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, also Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Surgery at the same college, as well as Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital. For the past two years he has been Secretary of the Academy of Medicine, of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi and Nu Sigma Nu College Fraternities and several other national fraternal beneficiary societies. On the 4th of September, 1901, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Eugenia



E. O. SMITH.

Bradley. They have two children, Elizabeth Lucille Smith and Bradley Haddon Smith. The doctor is a member of the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church. He resides at 2234 Highland Avenue, while his offices are located at 19 West Seventh Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dr. George Stockton,**

Columbus, Ohio, enjoys a more than national reputation as one of the foremost alienists of the country. He was born in Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1854. His education was obtained in the country schools and at Central High School, Columbus, Ohio, after which he attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, and Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he graduated in 1875, not then quite twenty-one years old. His diploma was withheld for several months on account of his age. In 1877 he began the practice of his profession at Chillicothe, remaining there until the spring of 1880, when he was appointed on the staff of the Columbus State Hospital. His previous years of study and work had been along the line of cure of mental and nervous diseases, and here he found full play for his faculties. The result has been that today he stands in the first rank of specialists in that class of disease. In 1890 he retired from the Columbus State Hospital, with which institution he had been connected for a number



of years, to resume his private practice, but, in 1892, Superintendent Richardson induced him to return. In 1902, upon the death of Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Stockton was promoted to the Superintendency of the institution, which position he filled until 1909, when he resigned to resume his private practice. Dr. Stockton is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, the Alpha Mu P. Omega Medical Fraternity. In politics, he is a Republican. Dr. Stockton resides at Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Sterling Barner Taylor,**

A well known surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, and health officer of the Capital City since the 1st of February, 1909, was born on the 6th of March, 1869, in Nashville, Tenn. His parents, Walter B. Taylor and Pattie Barner Taylor, were natives of Kentucky. Dr. Taylor received his education at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., after which he attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1890, receiving the degree of M. D. He then took up the practice of his profession in Columbus, in which he has been very successful. Dr. Taylor has been an active Republican all his mature life and he has rendered his party faithful services. From 1903 to 1908, he was a member of the City Council of Columbus, representing the Sixth Ward in that body. From the 1st of January, 1908, to the 1st of February, 1909, he was a member of the Council at large, but resigned his office on the latter date to take charge of the Health Department of his home city. During his five years' service in council he was twice elected President pro tem. Dr. Taylor is closely connected with the Ohio National Guard, holding the rank of Major and Inspector General in the Medical Corps of the Ohio Division. Dr. Taylor's residence and offices are located at 185 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.



S. B. TAYLOR.

#### **J. A. Van Fossen, M. D.,**

A prominent physician and surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, was born in Licking County, Ohio, on the 15th of December, 1866, the son of Daniel Van Fossen and a grandson of Jesse Van Fossen, who, in the year 1811, came from Virginia to Ohio, when Licking County was still a wilderness. Mr. Daniel Van Fossen, Dr. Van Fossen's father, is one of the most successful farmers in Licking County and the owner of a farm of 800 acres. Mrs. Sarah Lake Van Fossen, the mother of Dr. Van Fossen, is a native of Maryland. Dr. J. A. Van Fossen was educated in the Utica, Ohio, High School, and at Antioch College, after which he attended the Medical College of Ohio, graduating with the class of 1893. He then took up the practice of his profession at Columbus and has built up an extensive practice on the north side of the city. Dr. Van Fossen has been a teacher of Hygiene in the Ohio Medical University for several years, and, in 1909, was elected Vice-President of the Columbus Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. In 1893, Dr. Van Fossen was married to Miss Lucy Ricketts, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Rev. James S. Ricketts. They have two children, Aldine and Allen. Dr. Van Fossen is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He resides at 1353 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Frank L. Watkins, M. D.,**

State Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, was born on the 28th of June, 1879, at Clifford, Scioto County, Ohio, the son of George H. Watkins, a member of the State Board of Public Works, and prominent in business circles in Southern Ohio, and of Mrs. Lillie I. Glace Watkins, both natives of Ohio. The grandfather of Dr. Watkins, John H. Watkins, was a ferryman at Piketon, Ohio, for many years and a man well known in the Southern part of the Buckeye State. He was a private in the army during the War of the Rebellion, and died in the service. Dr. Watkins was educated in the public and high schools of Wakefield, after which he attended the Ohio Medical University, of Columbus, graduating from that institution, receiving the degree of M. D. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Portsmouth, Ohio, remained there for two years and then removed to Caldwell, Noble County, where he practiced the same length of time. He finally settled at Bowersville, Green County, from which place he was appointed to his present position, on the 1st of July, 1908. The bureau was created by the act of the Legislature on May 5th, 1908, and has charge of the registration of births and deaths in Ohio. The actual work of the bureau commenced on the 20th of December, 1908. Dr. Watkins has always been a Republican. He was a member of the Central and Executive Committee of Noble County. Socially, he is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. On the 10th of December, 1901, he was married to Miss Dollie Dutton, of Caldwell. Two children have blessed their union. Dr. Watkins' office is located in the Harrison Building, Columbus, Ohio.



F. L. WATKINS.

#### **Frank Winders, M. D.,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 25th of March, 1871, at Findlay, Ohio, the son of David T. and Caroline S. Winders, both natives of Ohio. He was educated at Findlay College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which latter institution he graduated in 1895, when he took up the practice of his profession. Dr. Winders started in public life at the age of twenty-five years, as Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, holding that position from 1896 to 1904. He also was editor of the Ohio State Medical Journal. Dr. Winders holds the professorship of Medicine at the Starling Ohio Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; he is attending physician at St. Francis and Protestant Hospitals; Medical Referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and President of the Ohio Association of Medical Teachers. His practice is limited to internal medicine. In politics, he is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the various branches of the Masonic Fraternity;

of the Columbus Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Association; the American Medical Association, and of the Ohio Association of Medical Teachers. On the 15th of May, 1895, he was married to Miss Mae Hull. One daughter, Dorothy, has been born to them. Dr. Winders resides at 1633 Franklin Park, South. His offices are located at 207 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.



J. W. WRIGHT.

second marriage on the 25th of July, 1894, at Columbus, Ohio, with Balzurah Conrow, of that city. Dr. Wright's office is located in the Central National Bank Building, Town and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, while he resides at 1686 Summit Street, that city.

#### Thomas Grant Youmans, M. D.,

Of Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Ohio. He comes of old colonial stock. His maternal great-grandfather, Captain Llewellyn Davis, was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and served as Captain of General Washington's body guard during the War of the Revolution. Dr. Youmans holds as a priceless heirloom, the original commission of his distinguished ancestor, bearing the autograph of General George Washington. He is also a great-grandson of General Lewis Evans, a landed proprietor and manufacturer in Pennsylvania, who was in command of the Pennsylvania State Militia during the Revolutionary period. Dr. Youmans' maternal great-grandmother, Elizabeth North Evans, had seven brothers in the Revolutionary War. One of them, Colonel Caleb North, was one of General George Washington's staff officers. Elizabeth North's father, Roger North, was Lieutenant of Colonial Wars and was the son of Jane Eckerly, daughter of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The same relationship also includes the great Lord North who was Prime Minister to George III. Dr. Youmans' maternal great-uncle, Captain Frederick Evans, was Captain of Artillery in the regular service during the War of 1812. He was the active and actual Commander of Ft. McHenry, at Baltimore, during the memorable three days' attack of the British fleet on this fort, following the burning of the Capitol at Washington and the flag that he there defended was the inspiration for composition of the Star Spangled Banner by Francis Scott Key.

Dr. Youmans is the grandson of Dr. Thomas Jones Davis, of Philadelphia, a surgeon in the Mexican War. His parents were Colonel M. and Mary Davis Youmans. His father was in command of the Seventieth Regiment, United States Colonial Infantry, throughout the Civil War, resigning from the regular army service a year after the close of the war. Dr. Youmans laid the foundation for advanced education in an excellent preparatory course in the public schools, and subsequently spent four years in the Ohio State University. He began reading medicine with Dr. Theodore Rankin, and graduated from Starling Medical College with the class of 1895. In New York he pursued a post graduate hospital course, spending four years in that work. He speaks authoritatively upon many subjects and has gained recognition as one of the most successful physicians in Columbus. That he has gained distinction in special lines is indicated by the fact that he was chosen Professor of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Surgery in the Ohio State University, and was for eight years Police Surgeon of Columbus. Dr. Youmans is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America; of Goodale Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias; Columbus Club and Arlington Club. In professional relations he has membership in the Columbus Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His acquaintance is wide and he has a host of friends whose high regard he has gained through his professional ability, his deference to the opinions of others, his genial manner and his uniform courtesy.

#### Augustus H. Heisey,

Of Newark, Ohio, one of the largest glass manufacturers of the United States, is a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, his parents having emigrated from Hannover, Germany, to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. After leaving school, Mr. Heisey had some experience as a "printers' devil," but soon entered the glass manufacturing business, in which he has met with tremendous success. When a mere boy, in 1862, he entered the Union Army in defense of his country, enlisting in August of that year as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. When he was mustered out after the conclusion of the war, the boy held the rank of Captain, having won his promotion on the battlefield. With the exception of three or four engagements, he took part in all the battles his regiment fought in, the most notable ones being the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, etc. When he laid aside the arms he had carried with honor, Mr. Heisey again resumed the duties of his former business. In 1874 he became a partner in and manager of the firm of George Duncan & Sons, Pittsburg, Pa., consisting of Mr. James Duncan and Mr. Heisey. This partnership lasted for a period of two years, then Mr. Heisey sold out his interest to the United States Glass Company, which latter he helped to organize. For the next two years he was its Commer-

#### John Wesley Wright, M. D.,

A leading oculist of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 17th of July, 1842, in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, and is the son of Dr. Benjamin Wright and Lucinda Rager Wright, both natives of the Buckeye State. The father was a physician and for many years practiced his profession in Tuscarawas County. Dr. J. W. Wright's maternal grandfather, Conrad Rager, laid out the town of Ragersville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Dr. Wright was educated in the public schools of his native county. At the age of sixteen years he entered the teaching profession, in Tuscarawas County. Later he attended New Market, now Scio College, in Harrison County, Ohio, and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1873. He holds the degrees of Master of Science and Master of Arts from New Market College, and that of Doctor of Medicine from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. After his graduation from Cincinnati College, Dr. Wright began his practice as oculist in Columbus, in which he has gained a national reputation. Dr. Wright is the author of a text book of Ophthalmology, which has passed through its third edition. For many years he was Professor of Ophthalmology at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and he now occupies the chair of Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology in that college. In politics, Dr. Wright has always been a Democrat. Socially, he is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Ohio Club, The Columbus Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology, and is a Fellow in the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Wright was married twice. On the 9th of August, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Hesket, of Coshocton, Ohio, who died on the 23rd of May, 1892. He entered a



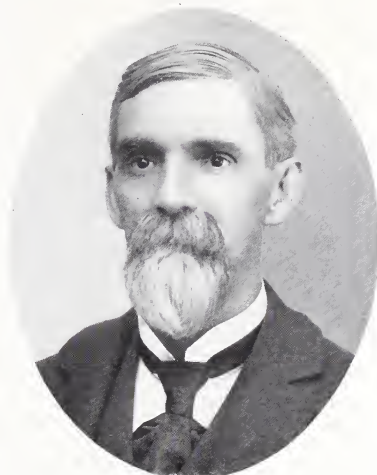
T. G. YOUMANS.



cial Manager; then he quit and enjoyed a well merited rest for a couple of years. But an idle life was not to Mr. Heisey's taste. He needed activity. Looking around for a new field of labor he came to Newark, Ohio, organized the firm of A. H. Heisey & Company, and built his gigantic works for the manufacture of table glassware, by the way, the finest article of its kind manufactured on the American Continent. Mr. Heisey also has other large industrial and financial interests. He is President of the Pittsburg Clay Pot Company, and of the Glasshouse Clay Refractory Association, Pittsburg, and Director of the Manufacturers' Bank at Pittsburg, and of the Franklin National Bank, Newark, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Heisey is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican. He is married, is the father of three sons and two daughters, and resides at 90 East Main Street. One of his sons, George D. Heisey, is Postmaster of Newark.

#### Orrin Henry,

Land Clerk in the office of the State Auditor since 1888, was born on the 24th of October, 1840, in Wood County, Ohio, and is the son of Hosea and Nancy Smith Henry, natives of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, respectively. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his ancestors having emigrated to this country generations ago. His paternal great-grandfather was Captain of a vessel. Mr. Orrin Henry's father was a farmer and young Henry was reared on the farm. He received his education in the common and select schools of his native county. During the Civil War he served for two years in the Union Army, having enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. One of his interesting war time recollections is when he was one of the Squirrel Hunters who saved Cincinnati from an attack of the Rebels under Kirby Smith. Returning from the war, Captain Henry filled the positions of hotel clerk and hotel owner. He has always been a staunch Republican and served as Deputy Revenue Collector for two years, and as Captain of the Ohio Penitentiary night watch for the same length of time. In 1876 he was elected Sheriff of Wood County, serving two terms in that office. His present position dates from 1888. Socially, Mr. Henry is a member of the Grand Army, Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. His legal residence is in Bowling Green, Ohio. During the war he took part in many battles, among them Huff's Ferry, London Creek, Knoxville, Dalton, Resala, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson. He was married twice and has one child from the first and seven children from the second marriage. Mr. Henry resides at 116 South Champion Street, Columbus, Ohio.



ORRIN HENRY.

#### John N. Allaback,

Chief of Police of the City of Dayton, was born on the 15th day of November, 1857, at West Point, Morrow County, Ohio. His parents, John Allaback, a plasterer, and Mary Jane Painter Allaback, were natives of Ohio. They originally came from Maryland, where their ancestors had lived for generations. Mr. Allaback was educated in the common schools. At the age of 21 years, he entered the United States Army as a member of the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, he saw service in the Northwest, principally Montana, where he took part in many Indian fights. He was honorably discharged in 1884, worked in his trade as a plasterer for a couple of years, and then, in 1896, he joined the police force of Dayton, with which he has been connected ever since. He entered the service on the 16th of June, 1886, as a sub-patrolman; was made a regular patrolman on the 22nd of December, of the same year, and on the 9th of January, 1892, he was promoted to roundsman. He became sergeant of the force on the 23rd of May, 1892; was promoted to the Captaincy on the 8th of March, 1893, and finally on the 5th of November, 1908, was appointed Chief of Police. After Chief of Police Farrel resigned, Captain Allaback held the position of active chief for fourteen months, until Mr. Whitaker was appointed to the position. Chief Allaback has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Woodmen of America and of the Foresters. In 1884, he was married to Miss Alice Frances. They have three children. Chief Allaback resides at 21 Tecumseh Street, Dayton, Ohio.



JOHN N. ALLABACK.

#### Daniel Bartley,

Superintendent of the Cincinnati Court House, is a man well known in police circles all over the State. He is a native Ohioan, born on the 11th of January, 1863, at Cincinnati, where his father Daniel Bartley, Sr., was engaged in the contracting business. Mr. Bartley, Sr., was for eighteen years Marshal and Superintendent of Roads of Clifton, and he planted many of the beautiful trees which adorn the driveways of that pretty suburb. Mr. Daniel Bartley received his education in the common schools. Upon leaving school, he became engaged as teamster in the employ of his father, in which business he remained, until he accepted a position with the Metropolitan Police of Cincinnati, under Colonel M. F. Riley and Colonel Armstrong. After having served in that capacity for a period of six and a half years, he, in 1891, joined the guards of the Cincinnati Workhouse. One year later, he was promoted to the positions of Sergeant and Lieutenant, and in May, 1895, he was elected Deputy Superintendent of that institution, in which position he made a brilliant record.

After the new code for the Ohio municipalities took effect, in May, 1903, and the Cincinnati Workhouse came under the Supervision of the Board of Public Service, Mr. Bartley left his position after having served twelve years and twenty-six days. He then accepted the position of Captain of the Chester Park police. In 1906 he was appointed Superintendent of the Cincinnati Court House by Mayor Dempsey, and in 1911, Mayor Hunt appointed him again to the same position, which he fills with great ability. He was married in 1887, and is the father of four boys and one girl. Socially, he is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M.

### Henry L. Booth,

Of Columbus, Ohio, Captain of the Guard of the Franklin County Workhouse, and First Lieutenant of Battery C, Ohio National Guard, was born on the 27th of May, 1883, at Columbus. His father, M. P. L. Voth, was well known in Railroad Circles. He was for many years Superintendent of the Hocking Valley Railroad and also was connected with the street railway system of Columbus. Mr. Henry L. Booth's ancestry dates back to the pilgrim fathers who came over on the Mayflower. Lieutenant Booth was educated in the Columbus Public Schools and also spent two years at the Columbus High School. He started in public life at the age of seventeen years, when he became a clerk with the wholesale grocery firm of Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Later he entered the lithographing business in which he remained until he was appointed to his present position on the 16th of March, 1910. Mr. Booth has always been a staunch Republican. He has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted on the 6th of June, 1901, as a private in Battery H., was made Corporal in 1903, sergeant in 1904, first sergeant in 1905, in which year the Battery was transferred to the Fourth Regiment, O. N. G. In 1908, Mr. Booth was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major. His promotion to Second Lieutenant of Co. I followed in 1909. He then was transferred to Battery C, and in 1910, was promoted to his present rank as First Lieutenant. On the 6th of February, 1904, Lieutenant Booth was married to Miss Hallie E. Carhart. Two boys and one girl were born to them. The family reside at the Franklin County Work House, Columbus, Ohio.



HAROLD M. BUSH.

### Harold Montfort Bush,

Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Captain of Co. I, 4th Infantry, O. N. G., is a native of New York State, born on the 14th of November, 1872, at Dansville, N. Y. His parents James Smith Bush, and Harriet Eleanor Bush, were born in Rochester, N. Y., and Savannah, Georgia respectively. Captain Bush's paternal great-grandfather fought with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga during the war of the revolution. Through his mother he is connected with the following well known Southern families, the Shellmans of Georgia; Montforts of Virginia; Fays, Prescotts, Emerson and Barretts of Massachusetts. Her first ancestor in this country, Peter Bulkley, settled at Concord, Mass., as early as 1636. Captain Bush received a thorough education at the Public Schools of New York, Concord High School, Concord, Mass., Black Hall School, Lyme, Conn., and Cornell University (Sibley College), from which latter institution he graduated, in 1893, receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Since that time he has been engaged in his profession. In politics he is nominally a Republican. Socially he belongs to the following organizations: Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Testing Materials; International Association for Testing Materials; Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania; Engineers' Club of Columbus, Ohio; Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War and United Spanish War Veterans. Captain Bush has always had an active interest in military matters. At the age of 16, he entered the militia as private in Company I, 6th Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. After he came to Ohio he joined the National Guard of the Buckeye State, in which he now occupies the rank of Captain. During the Spanish-American

War he served from April 26th, 1898 to October 23, 1898, as Second Lieutenant of Battery H, 1st O. V. L. A. Captain Bush's offices are located in Broad-Oak Building, Columbus, Ohio, in which city he also resides.

### Ben Woods Chamberlain,

A prominent business man of Columbus, and a member of the official staff of Governor Harmon, was born on the 11th of December, 1877, at Reynoldsburg, Ohio. He is the son of John Chamberlain and Anna E. Hare Chamberlain, natives of England and Ohio, respectively. The father a meat dealer, had emigrated to the United States at an early age and had settled with his people at Reynoldsburg. In 1884, he came to Columbus, where in the course of time he became very prominent in business. Mr. Ben W. Chamberlain received his education in the Columbus High Schools and at the Ohio State University. At the age of twenty-two years he started in the provision business, in which he has remained ever since. He now is president of the Ben Chamberlain Provision Company, 176 East Town street, Columbus, Ohio. Socially, Mr. Chamberlain is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has always been deeply interested in the affairs of the Ohio National Guards, and, at the age of sixteen years, he joined the 14th Regiment, O. N. G. as a private. He took part in the Spanish-American War as a member of Company A, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, seeing active service in Porto Rico and being engaged with his regiment in the engagements at Guama and Pass La Palmas. At present he holds the rank of First Lieutenant in Troop B, Ohio Cavalry. Lieutenant Chamberlain is a member of Columbus Camp No. 47, Spanish War Veterans, and of the Military Order of Veterans of Foreign Service. Governor Harris appointed Lieutenant Chamberlain a member of his official staff and Governor Harmon re-appointed him to the same position.



BEN W. CHAMBERLAIN



**Henry Clark Corbin,**

Lieutenant General, United States Army, was born on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio. His paternal ancestors came from the north of Wales and were among the earliest settlers on the James River in Virginia and members of his family have served honorably in every war in which the United States has engaged from the early Indian Wars and the Revolution to the war with Spain and the Philippines Insurrection. His maternal ancestors were Irish. His early life was that of a boy on a farm. Life on an Ohio farm sixty years ago meant more than such a life would today. The country was new. Roads were few and poor. Agricultural machinery was unknown. All work was done by hand but as compensation the life afforded opportunity for rare and useful experience now scarcely possible in this country, but which was well calculated to develop the characteristics of self-confidence, earnestness and industry.

General Corbin was educated in the public schools and at Parker's Academy, a school on the Ohio River not far from the Corbin home. When a little over sixteen years of age he started out to make his own way in the world. He began teaching school near his home and at the same time began the study of law with Honorable John Johnston, a leading member of the Clermont County Bar. Later he took a school in Newtown, near Cincinnati and continued the study of law.

Thus was he engaged when President Lincoln issued his second call for troops and though but little over nineteen years old he entered the Union Army. He was nominated a second lieutenant in the 83rd Ohio Infantry, but a condition to confirmation was that he recruit thirty men. This he did at his own expense, and after the men were mustered in he was coolly told that other persons had been appointed lieutenants of the company. So disappointed was he at not being able to go with the men he had recruited, he begged to be enlisted but the regiment was full. Not discouraged he again set about recruiting and secured nearly all the men for Company F, 79th Ohio Infantry, and as second lieutenant of that organization, began the splendid active career so near its close. The 79th Ohio became famous for gallantry and even recklessness in action.

About a year and a half later, Corbin, in the meantime having been promoted to first lieutenant, resigned to accept a majority in the 14th U. S. Colored Infantry, one of several regiments of Federal troops just organized, and an organization which gave a good account of itself all through Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, achieving notable distinction at the battles of Nashville, Cleveland, Decatur and Pulaski, and in the pursuit of Hood's Army. General Corbin followed the fortunes of his regiment to the close of the War, being regularly promoted in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and twice received brevets for gallantry in action at the battles of Nashville and Decatur, and at the close of the war received the brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious services, all given upon the personal recommendation of General George H. Thomas, and over the signature of General U. S. Grant.

General Corbin at the close of the war was, upon the recommendation of his Military Commanders and without his knowledge, appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army. Like many volunteer soldiers he had seen enough of war and was also intent upon a legal career and paid no attention to the appointment. Finally after waiting over three months and at the personal urgency of General Grant, a native of the same county, he accepted the army appointment temporarily for so strong was his determination to enter the law that only an assignment to what promised active service stayed his early resignation.

On August 20th, 1866, he reported to the Commanding Officer at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, for duty as second lieutenant, 17th Infantry, and when the regular army was increased, in 1866, he became Captain in the 38th Infantry. He served in that rank until 1878, when he was recommended by his regimental commander for recruiting service, a detail made in those days as an especial recognition of arduous service. This duty took him to Columbus, Ohio, where he again met his old comrade in arms, General Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then Governor of Ohio and Candidate for President. General Hayes, when he went to Washington took Corbin along and later assigned him to duty at the White House in the capacity of an aide-de-camp.

In 1877 were the great railroad riots in Pennsylvania, and General Corbin's knowledge and the services rendered by him in connection with them were so well remembered, that Mr. Lamont when Secretary of War summoned him by telegraph to report to him in person at Washington immediately upon the outbreak of the Chicago riots in 1888. Later in the year 1877 the President created what became known as the "Sitting Bull Commission" which was to meet commissioners appointed by the British Government to adjust international difficulties growing out of intercourse with border Indians. So irritating were these troubles that for a while the peace of the two countries was threatened. The American commissioners were, General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, General Albert Gallatin, Lawrence of Rhode Island and Captain Corbin, who acted as Secretary and Treasurer. The efforts of the Commission were entirely successful and the results satisfactory to both countries. In summer of 1877 too was the Nez Perce Campaign when Chief Joseph led General Howard such a long chase across the mountains, and Corbin as acting aide-de-camp to General Terry participated with that officer in the campaign which resulted in the capture of the wily old chief.

After General Corbin was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, by President Hayes in 1880, he served in that staff corps, with great credit for seventeen years, among others, with such distinguished officers as General Hunt, Hancock, Schofield, Terry, Crook, Ruger, Merritt, Miles and at nearly every Army headquarters outside of Washington.

Duty as Adjutant General at one of the western army headquarters in the 80's and the early 90's was not confined to office work. It was not uncommon for the Commanding General and his staff to take the field against hostile redskins and only the older Army officers remember that it was through the tact and courage of Corbin when with McCook in Arizona in 1891 that a bloody war was averted with the Moqui Indians, who had set up defiance to the Indian Bureau owing to some order or other either offensive to them in itself or in the manner of its application. General Corbin after a judicious show of force and with superb courage, unarmed and attended by a single companion, entered the savage camp induced the Indians to lay down their arms and permit the peaceful arrest of the leaders.

General Corbin's last active campaign against hostile Indians was with General Niles during the winter of 1890-91, in the Pine Ridge Campaign, which has passed into the history of Indian outbreaks as the "Ghost Dance War."

General Corbin's habit of industry enabled him in addition to his military duties to find time to perform much other important duty of a semi-public character.

He was chosen by his comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and associated with Generals James A. Garfield, Alexander McD. McCook and Thomas T. Crittenden, formed the executive committee, of which he was secretary and charged with the details attending the unveiling of the Equestrian Statue of General George H. Thomas erected by the Army of the Cumberland at the National Capital. He made the arrangements for the ceremonies attending the dedication, in 1886, of the Yorktown Monument erected upon the spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. He was Chief of Staff and had much to do with arranging the details of the parades connected with the Inaugural Ceremonies of Presidents Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley. He also was Adjutant-General and worked out the details of the parade in New York upon the occasion of the dedication of the Tomb of General Grant.

Up to the time of Garfield's inauguration the expenses of such affairs had been borne by private subscription, always secured after more or less difficulty. It was General Corbin who at that time suggested the sale of tickets to the Inaugural Ball which formerly had been issued to favored parties to pay political debts. The plan was adopted with results that the ball became a more dignified state function and at the same time provided sufficient funds to pay all expenses and leave a small balance which was donated to charity.

General Corbin was one of the confidential friends and advisors of President Hayes, Garfield and McKinley, and was on intimate terms with many of the most prominent men of the country. When he became Adjutant General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, on the 25th of February, 1898, he was not only splendidly equipped for the duties of the position, but he came to it with a reputation for "doing things." Two months later the nation was at war. It was in General Corbin's office, under his supervision and directed by his genius for organization and knowledge of detail that in the short space of four months there was created, organized armed and equipped, an army of 274,717 men and officers; a campaign had been organized and closed; and a foreign war, conducted across the seas, brought to a victorious conclusion.

General Corbin superintended the organization of nearly 275,000 soldiers and within six months the muster out of 100,000 and subsequently 35,000 additional volunteer forces were mustered equipped and made effective for Philippine service and they in turn disbanded, the regular army having been increased during this period to over three fold its former strength.

Soon after Mr. Root came to the War Department it became necessary to relieve the state volunteers in the Philippines and there were organized from discharged volunteers ten volunteer regiments, the field officers and some captains of which were selected from the regular army upon their efficiency records and the other officers were taken from officers of volunteer regiments who had shown special aptitude for military service. It was less than two months before these troops were organized, equipped and on their way to the Orient, where the character of their service was such that all who were in a position to know testify that they were among the most efficient troops ever organized for service under the stars and stripes.

General Corbin was widely interested in the passage of the so-called Hull Bill by Congress, which was prepared in the office of the Adjutant General. This law, in the discretion of the President, fixed the maximum strength of the regular army at 100,000 enlisted men and provided that the minimum should not be less than 55,000. It enables the country to exist with a small regular army which at the approach of danger may, by executive act, be doubled by merely enlisting more men. Had such a law existed prior to the Spanish War, the saving to the country in life and treasure would be difficult to determine.

Provision for the increase of the number of cadets at West Point was made at General Corbin's personal instance. It is also a result of his efforts that Congress appropriated five and a half million dollars to reconstruct and modernize that great institution.

Another measure of great importance, in which General Corbin was interested, is that creating the General Staff. The striking results of this law are discontinuance of the detail of a Commanding General for the Army and the issuance of all orders by the Constitutional Commander in Chief, the President, through or by the Secretary of War.

Upon the retirement of General Bates, General Corbin was advanced to the grade of Lieutenant General, the highest rank in the United States Army.

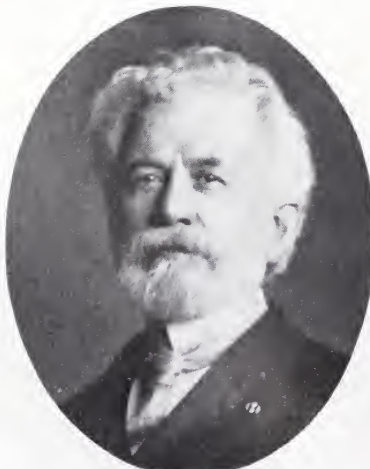
It was under General Corbin's administration that the antiquated and obsolete Militia laws were wiped from the statute books and instead there was enacted a modern substitute known as the Dick Law which to a certain extent nationalizes the instruction of the state troops, contemplates increased Federal aid for their support, maintenance and efficiency.

During the Spanish War the President appointed General Corbin a Major General of Volunteers but he declined the appointment on the ground that acceptance of staff service carried with it an obligation to remain in the corps when his services were needed there, a lofty position in the face of such temptation and one which later was recognized by Congress, when after the close of the War it enacted special legislation to confer upon him personally the rank of Major General. For the same reason he declined the appointment tendered him by the President of Membership on the first Hague Peace Commission in 1899; on the Cuban Evacuation Commission and on the Paris Peace Commission which concluded Treaty of Paris with Spain. As a guest of the Empire he was one of the American officers invited to witness the German Army Maneuvers in 1902. In October, 1903, he was assigned to command the Department of the East, the most important army command in the United States, with headquarters at New York City.

After the creation of the Atlantic Division (embracing the Departments of the East and Gulf) he continued at Governor's Island (N. Y. City) as Division Commander until October, 1904, and in the meantime organized and successfully conducted near Manassas, Virginia, the most extensive combined maneuvers of the regular army, and organized militia ever attempted in the country, involving the largest body of troops ever assembled in peace history of the country.

General Corbin was assigned to command the Philippine Division in 1904. Immediately upon his arrival in the Islands he began a policy of concentrating the troops with a view to quartering them in greater comfort than previous conditions had permitted and, at the same time, inaugurated measures of economy which testified the success of his administration by a reduction in the annual expenses of the command amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, notwithstanding an extraordinary expenditure of nearly half a million for new construction.

General Corbin retired from active service on the 15th of September, 1906, when he reached the statutory age of sixty-four years. Since then and until his death, he resided in Chevy Chase, the most beautiful suburb of Washington, D. C. (From an article prepared by H. O. I. Heistand, Col. U. S. Army.)



A. J. CLARK.

#### Colonel A. J. Clark,

Was born in Fayetteville, New York, October, 1838 and came to Newark, N. J., in 1860. Enlisted April, 1861, for three months under first call of the President for 75,000 men and was made Sergeant of Company F, 1st Reg. N. J. Volunteers. At the expiration of the time of service, assisted in organizing and putting in the field, the 2nd Battery of Light Artillery N. J. (first Beans and then Clark's Battery) and was commissioned as first lieutenant. Was promoted to Captain of the Battery in 1862 and continued to command the same (Clark's Battery) until the close of the war. Was specially recommended for bravery and gallantry at Chancellorsville where he commanded the Division Artillery and at Gettysburg where he commanded the Corps Artillery after the wounding of Capt. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, and was brevetted Major, April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va.

His abilities were recognized after the war by having been repeatedly appointed to responsible positions in Newark, N. J., as Chief of Police, Secretary of Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, as Receiver of Taxes; also a member of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes. He has also held the position for many years of Chief of Artillery of the State of New Jersey.

In January, 1901, he was appointed Treasurer of Central Branch, N. H. D. V. S., located in Montgomery County, Ohio, and in April, 1907, was appointed Governor of the same Branch to succeed Colonel J. B. Thomas, deceased.



**William Henry Comegys,**

Colonel and Assistant Paymaster General, United States America, at present located at New York City, is a son of the Queen City of the West, born on the 15th of February, 1853, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Cornelius G. Comegys, M. D., and Rebecca Tiffin Comegys, natives of Delaware and Ohio, respectively. Colonel Comegys is of historical ancestry. He is a descendant of Cornelius Comegys, who was naturalized with his family by act, in 1671, in Maryland. He is the grandson of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio, while his other grandfather, Cornelius P. Comegys, was Governor of Delaware and Lieutenant Colonel in the War of 1812. His father, Cornelius G. Comegys, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was for many years very prominent in medical and educational affairs of that city. Colonel Comegys received a careful education in the public and private schools of his native city. Later he studied medicine at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, from which institution he holds the degree of M. D. He also served as interne at Cincinnati Hospital. The Colonel has been connected with the United States Army for many years, having entered the service after following his profession and practicing Medicine and Surgery. On the 18th of February, 1881, he was appointed Major and Paymaster, United States Army, holding this position until the 20th of February, 1902, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Paymaster General, United States Army. His present rank as Colonel and Assistant Paymaster General, United States Army, dates from the 13th of September, 1906. Colonel Comegys also held the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, 1879 and 1880, during the Victoria Campaign in New Mexico. The Colonel has seen a good deal of active service. He too took part in the Indian Campaigns in the West; in the Spanish-American War, and also served during the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars (Delaware Society); Sons of the Revolution (Pennsylvania Society); War of 1812 (Pennsylvania Society) and the Society of Foreign Wars (Pennsylvania Society). He also still enjoys single blessedness.

**Ernest E. Dieball,**

Entertainment Manager of Toledo, Ohio, and Ensign on board the United States Ship "Essex," was born on the 31st of October, 1879, at Toledo, Ohio. His father, Otto A. Dieball, was a native of Berlin, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1868, and settled in Toledo, where he engaged in the elevator business, while his mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Hurst Dieball, was born in Rhode Island. Mr. Dieball received his education in the public schools of his home city. At the age of eighteen he entered the United States Navy, for a period of four years, during which he took part in the Spanish-American War. After being discharged he re-enlisted in the Forty-Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry and was sent with his regiment to the Philippines, where he served for twenty-one months. On his return trip to his native country, Mr. Dieball visited China and Japan. In 1897 he joined the Ohio Naval Militia, and in July of that year was promoted to the rank of Ensign on board the Steamship "Essex." Politically, Mr. Dieball is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Philippines and the Spanish War Veterans. His office is located in the Calvin Block, Toledo, Ohio.

**Fred M. Fanning,**

Deputy United States Marshal of the Northern Ohio District, with offices in the new Government building at Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the best known National Guard Men of Ohio, holding the rank of Captain, First Battalion of Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio. He was born in Monroeville, Ohio, on the 25th of July, 1862, and was educated in Northern Ohio. He enlisted on the 18th of July, 1892, as a Private in the Cleveland Grays, an independent military organization of the Forest City; became Colonel-Sergeant in October, 1894, and Sergeant-Major in October, 1896. He entered the Ohio National Guard as Second Lieutenant of Company C, First Battalion of Engineers on the 30th of May, 1898, and was promoted Captain on the 22nd of June, of that year. He has seen active duty during the Cleveland Bread riots in 1894, at the Brown Hoist riots, in 1896, and during the Cleveland Street Railroad riots he was in command of the Croton Street detachments of Engineers during the months of July and August, in the year of 1899. During the Spanish-American War, Captain Fanning served as First Lieutenant of Company C, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out of the United States Service with the Battalion on the 23rd of March, 1899. Captain Fanning is a man of splendid physique, of good common sense, and an ideal officer. In politics, he is a Republican. Governor Harmon appointed him a member of his official staff. Captain Fanning resides at 10204 Somerset Avenue, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Walter C. Gayhart,**

A prominent attorney and real estate man of Toledo, Ohio, was born on the 1st of November, 1868, at Toledo, Ohio. His father, Amos Gayhart, was a native of Germany and had emigrated to the United States in 1852, while his mother, Angeline Gayhart, was a native of New York. Mr. Gayhart was educated in Toledo and at Oberlin College, but did not graduate from that institution. He holds the degree of Ph. D. of Nashville University. He started in public life at the age of twenty-one years. In 1892 he was Superintendent in the Indian Service; later he filled the positions of Superintendent of High School in Austin, Nevada; United States Mineral Surveyor at Nevada, and Attorney for the Nevada Central Railroad. He is connected with several corporations of minor importance. In politics, Mr. Gayhart is an ardent Republican. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason; the Elks; K. of P. and the Mystic Shrine. He also is a prominent member of the Ohio Naval Militia, holding the rank of Lieutenant; Senior Grade on the United States Ship "Essex." On the 30th of May, 1888, he was married to Miss Alice Hollister. They have two children, E. LeRoy and Florence LaVerne. Mr. Gayhart resides at 524 Virginia Street, Toledo, Ohio, while his offices are located in the Nicholas Building of that city.

**Rupert U. Hastings,**

Judge of the Institution Court of the Ohio State Reformatory, at Mansfield, Ohio, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1867. His parents were farmers and natives of Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from Troy, Ohio, High School in 1887. After leaving school he taught school himself. In 1896 he organized the Ohio State Reformatory School of Letters, and



R. U. HASTINGS.

2nd of November, 1902, and to the rank of Captain on the 7th of November, 1904. He, with his troop, took part in the inauguration of President Taft, on the 4th of March, 1909. At the inauguration of President Roosevelt, in 1905, he was a member of General Shaffee's staff. During the night rider troubles in Brown County, Ohio, in 1909, Captain Knauss, with his troop, was in command of the State's soldiery, and in December of the same year he was the first officer detailed to report with his troop at the Bridgeport mill strike. Captain Knauss is still enjoying single blessedness. He resides at 48 Wilson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Harry Brown Knox,

Colonel of the Seventh Infantry Regiment, Ohio National Guard, is a prominent business man of Marietta, Ohio, in which city he was born on the 16th of October, 1863. His father, Morris G. Knox, a native of Ohio, was a noted boat builder of the Ohio Valley. His mother, Mrs. Mary E. Stratton Knox, belonged to a New Hampshire family. Colonel Knox is a descendant of John Knox, the Scotch Reformer, and of General Henry Knox, chief of staff of General Washington. On his father's side he is related to President Folk, and on his mother's side to President Tyler. Colonel Knox was educated in the public schools of his native city. Upon leaving school he entered upon his business career. He has been engaged in the dry goods and gentlemen's furnishing business; real estate, the manufacturing of ice, ship building, etc. He is now part owner and General Manager of the firm of M. G. Knox and Son, boat builders, and holds the same position for the Inland Marine Construction Company. He also is Director of the Crystal Ice Company and Secretary and Treasurer of the Home Manufacturing Company, of Marietta, Ohio. Colonel Knox has the distinction of having served as aid-de-camp on the staff of not less than four Governors of Ohio, namely: Asa S. Bushnell, for two terms; Myron T. Herrick; John C. Pattison and Andrew L. Harris. He resigned his staff position to accept the Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Under his command the Regiment has become a first class military organization. Politically, Colonel Knox is affiliated with the Republican party. His place of business is located in the Hildreth Block, Marietta, Ohio, in which city he also resides.

#### David A. Lynch,

Financial Officer in the Adjutant General's Department of Ohio, was born on the 26th of June, 1867, at Fremont, Ohio. His father, John D. Lynch, a grocerykeeper, was a native of Potsdam, N. Y., while his mother, Jennie Cameron Lynch, was born in Canada. Major Lynch's grandparents came from Ireland. They left the Emerald Isle and emigrated to Quebec, from where later on they moved to Potsdam, New York State, where Mr. Lynch operated a shingle mill. Mr. John D. Lynch, Major Lynch's father, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in a New York regiment. Major Lynch was educated in the Fostoria High School, from which he graduated in 1887. He afterwards attended the Fostoria Normal School and the Poughkeepsie, New York, Business College. At the age of twenty-four years he entered business life, becoming associated with his father in the grocery business, in which he remained for seven years. For the next sixteen years he filled the position of Agent with the American Express Company, having charge of the Fostoria, Ohio, office. Since the 11th of January, 1909, he holds his present position by appointment of Governor Harmon. Major Lynch has always been a staunch Democrat and has served his party in many capacities. For two terms he was a member of the Fostoria Board of Public Safety. He also filled the office of Confidential Clerk to the Postmaster of Fostoria, and for four years he served in the Fostoria City Council. Numerous times he has been a delegate to County and State Conventions, and also served as Chairman and member of the Democratic County Executive Committee. Socially, he is an Elk, a K. of P., a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, being Past Adjutant General of Ohio; member of the United Commercial Travelers of America and of the Maccabees. For many years Major Lynch has been closely identified with the affairs of the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted as a Private in June, 1892, in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio National Guard. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he re-enlisted in the Hospital Corps, and in May, 1898 was made Acting Hospital Stewart, and in June of the same year, Hospital Stewart, in which capacity he served until June, 1903. He then was commissioned First Lieutenant Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, serving as such until May, 1910, when he received his commission as Major in the First Brigade, on the staff of Brigadier General McMaken. During the

was Superintendent of Schools until 1908, when he was promoted to Disciplinarian. Politically, Mr. Hastings is a Democrat all the time. He is a Freemason, being a member in both York and Scottish Rites; Past Grandmaster of his Lodge and Past High Priest of his Chapter; also an Elk. He is married, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and resides in the pretty city of Mansfield, Ohio.

#### Rannills Watson Knauss,

Of Columbus, Ohio, Captain of Troop B, Ohio Cavalry, known as the Ohio Governor's Personal Escort, was born on the 22nd of September, 1875, in Ohio. His father, Thomas E. Knauss, a manufacturer, was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother, Elizabeth Rannills Knauss was born in Ohio of Scotch-Welsh extraction. On his father's side the family came originally from the lower part of the River Rhine near the Dutch frontier, and emigrated to the New World in the latter part of the seventeenth century, before William Penn founded the settlements on the Delaware River. The family settled in New Jersey and later moved to Pennsylvania. Captain Knauss received his education in the Columbus Public and High Schools and at the Ohio State University, graduating from the latter in 1897, with the degree of M. E., having taken a course in engineering. He started in public life in 1897, in the laundry business, and for a period of thirteen years he was General Manager of the Capital City Laundry Company. On the 1st of January, 1910, he sold out his interests in the business and became engaged in the real estate business. In politics, Captain Knauss is a Republican. Socially, he is a Mason, Knight Templar; Shriner and an Elk. On the 1st of December, 1901, he enlisted in Troop B, Ohio Cavalry, as a Private; he was promoted to Second Lieutenant on the



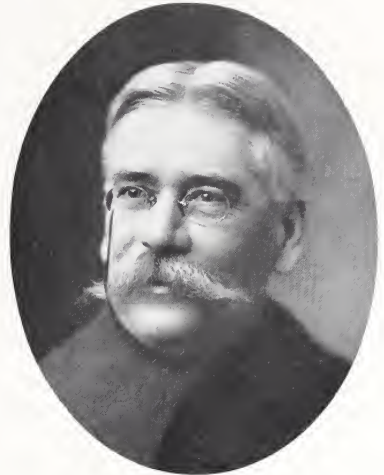
HARRY B. KNOX.



Spanish-American War he saw foreign service in Cuba, for a period of five months. On the 19th of February, 1901, Major Lynch was married to Miss Carrie Adams, of Fostoria. His residence is located at 339 West Fremont Street, Fostoria, Ohio. His offices are in the State Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Charles Wright Miner,**

Brigadier General United States Army, retired, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 21st of November, 1840, at Cincinnati, the son of Judge John T. Miner and Mary Wright Miner, both natives of the Buckeye State. The grandfathers of General Miner were among the early settlers of Ohio, having migrated to the Northwestern Territory, when Ohio was still in its infancy. General Miner received a careful education in the public schools of his native state. When he was twenty years old the Civil War broke out, and Charles Wright Miner was one of the very first who offered their services in the defense of the Union. He enlisted as a Private in Company D, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in their home city, better known as the "Cincinnati Zouave Guards," and on the 17th of April, 1861, young Miner marched out of Cincinnati to go into the War of the Rebellion. Thirty-seven years later, and again it was on the 17th of April, Charles Wright Miner again marched out of Cincinnati to go to war, but this time he was Major of the Sixth United States Infantry and the enemy he was going to fight was the Spaniard. During all the intervening time, Major Miner had faithfully served his country; he had smelled powder on many battlefields, in the South as well as against the Indian on the Western Plains. And in this time he had advanced from a Private to the rank of Major. His army record reads as follows: Enlisted as a Private on the 17th of April, 1861; promoted to Captain, Twenty-Second Ohio Infantry, 1st of May, 1862; honorably mustered out, 28th of August, 1865; appointed Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth United States Infantry, 31st of March, 1866; transferred to the Twenty-Eighth United States Infantry, 21st of September, 1866; promoted First Lieutenant, 1st of January, 1867; promoted Captain Twenty-Second United States Infantry, 7th of March, 1876; brevetted Major on the 27th of February, 1890, for gallant service in action against Indians at Spring Creek, Montana, October 15th and 16th, 1876; promoted Major, Sixth United States Infantry, 29th of December, 1894. On the 1st of July, while in Cuba, Major Miner was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; his promotion to the Colonelcy followed on the 15th of December, 1899, and when he had reached the age limit he was retired with the rank of Brigadier General. General Miner holds United States War Medals for the Civil War; the Indian Wars; the Spanish War and the Philippine Wars. In politics, he is a Republican. Socially, General Miner is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Santiago Society, and the Society of Foreign Wars. On the 15th of June, 1870, General Miner was married to Miss Belle L. Cooley. The General has his home at 70 Lexington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



C. W. MINER.

#### **Perin B. Monypeny,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, a son of William Monypeny, who during a life of usefulness was one of the most prosperous business men and merchants of Columbus, Ohio, is a native Buckeye. He was born and reared in the Capital City. His father, William Monypeny, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1826, and emigrated to the United States in 1848. For fifteen years he was connected with the milling business in Milford, near Cincinnati, but, in 1863, he came to Columbus, where he soon became known as one of the most potent factors in the business life of that city. He first entered the grain business with which he was connected most extensively. He was Vice-President and President of the First National Bank and President of the Reorganized National Bank Company; President of the Columbus Machine Company, and President of the Columbus Electric Light and Power Company. In 1888 he was instrumental in founding the Monypeny-Hammond Wholesale Grocery Company, which was incorporated in 1895, and of which he was President at the time of his death. His wife, Maria Brunson Monypeny, was of English descent. Their son, Perin B. Monypeny, received a thorough education, after which he entered the business founded by his father, the Monypeny-Hammond Wholesale Grocery Company, with which he is still connected. Mr. Monypeny has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the Ohio National Guard, and is Lieutenant in Troop A. He is a member of the official staff of Governor Harmon. Lieutenant Monypeny was married to Miss Margaret Hickock, of Columbus, Ohio. His place of business is located at 405-415 North High Street, and his residence at 957 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Anthony F. Nicklett,**

Of Toledo, Ohio, Lieutenant Commander of the First Battalion, Ohio National Guard, is a native Buckeye. He was born in Toledo, on the 27th of October, 1876, the son of John C. Nicklett, foreman in the Vulcan Iron Works, and Mrs. Elva T. Parmer Nicklett. As his name indicates, Captain Nicklett is of German ancestry, his father having emigrated from Alsace to the United States. On his mother's side his ancestors have been in the country for many generations. Mr. Nicklett was educated in the public and high schools of his native city and at the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, carrying two courses in both schools. He graduated in 1896 from both institutions. At the age of twenty-one years he entered into business life, accepting a position with the Ann Arbor Railroad. When the Spanish-American War broke out he enlisted as Sergeant in Company G, Tenth Ohio Volunteers. He now is prominently connected with the business life of Toledo, being engaged in the Acme Chemical Company, with Mr. Walter C. Gayhart as partner. He formerly was interested in the automobile business. Captain Nicklett has always been a faithful Republican. He has served as a Delegate to the State Convention and is now a member of the County Central Committee. Socially, he is a Mason and a member of the Toledo Yacht Club and the Spanish War Veterans. In September, 1899, Mr. Nicklett joined the Naval Reserves of Ohio and became an officer in that organization. He worked his way up until now he is Lieutenant Commander of the First Battalion, Ohio Naval Militia, commanding the United States Ship "Essex," which he himself brought from the Atlantic to the Lakes, being in command of Ohio Naval Militia entirely, and without the assistance of the United States Navy.



ANTHONY F. NICKLETT.

Captain Nicklett is a very efficient officer and well liked by all the members of his battalion. His efforts were greatly instrumental in building up his splendid and efficient organization, of which the State of Ohio has every reason to be proud.



ROBERT D. PALMER

#### **Robert D. Palmer,**

One of the substantial business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 4th of February, 1870, at Delaware, Ohio, the son of David L. Palmer and Cordelia Francis Condon, natives of Kentucky and Maryland respectively. Mr. David L. Palmer was a veteran of the Civil War. His son received his education in the public and high schools of Delaware, graduating from the latter in 1887, after which he began his business career. He is now President and General Manager of The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Company, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer of the Golden Rule Rheumatic Remedy Company; a Director of The Federal Manufacturing Company, and stockholder in The Anffrus-Scofield Company and The North American Lead Company, all of Columbus, Ohio. He has always taken an active interest in military matters, and is on the staff of the commanding General of the Second Brigade, Ohio National Guard, as Major and Adjutant General, and also is a member of Governor Harmon's official staff. Politically, Major Palmer is a Democrat, voting, however, according to his convictions for the best men and principles. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Magnolia Lodge, No. 20; F. & A. M., Columbus Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Columbus Council No. 8, R. & S. M., Mt. Vernon Commandery, K. T. No. 1; Junia Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 474 and Aladdin Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. On the 18th of November, 1896, he was married to Miss May Louise Noble. His place of business, The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Company, is located at Mt. Vernon and Grant Avenues, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **John W. Richards,**

Captain and Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, is a prominent druggist of Columbus, Ohio. He was born on the 6th of July, 1856, at Wales, England, the Son of John R. and Anna Richards. The father was a farmer and emigrated to the United States when his son, John W. was but eight months old. The family settled at Radnor, that pretty Welsh settlement in Delaware County, Ohio, where John W. received his education in the country schools. Later he attended Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He entered business life at the age of twenty-three years, taking a position in Mr. Jones' Drug Store, Columbus, Ohio, and here he devoted three years to the study of that profession. He then started in business for himself, continuing in the same to the present day. His drug store is located at 858 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Richards has always been a good Republican. He served for three years as a clerk in the office of Adjutant General Critchfield. Socially, he is an I. O. O. F., a K. of P. and a member of the Buckeye Club. For many years Mr. Richards has been connected with the Ohio National Guards. He enlisted in 1887 with the Fourteenth Regiment as Hospital Stewart and in that capacity took part in the Spanish-American War with the Fourth Ohio Regiment, seeing actual warfare in Porto Rico. After the conclusion of the war he was discharged with his regiment, but upon the reorganization of the latter, enlisted again, this time as Sergeant of the First Class in the Hospital Corps. In 1908 he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and in 1909 to Captain and Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. He is a member of the Columbus Camp, Spanish War Veterans. In 1888 he was married to Miss Julia M. Havens. Two boys were born to them. Captain Richards resides at 88 West First Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **William Trent Russell,**

Engineer, United States Army, was born on the 11th of October, 1849, at Mt. Vernon, Alabama, the son of William Henry Russell and Lucinda Gayle Eustin Russell, natives of New Jersey and Alabama, respectively. The family has been in the New England States for many generations. John Russell, an officer in Bromwell's Army, was the first of the family to come to this country, in 1650, settling in Newtown, Long Islands, from where he went to New Jersey, where the family has lived ever since. Zachariah Russell took part in the War of the Revolution. His son, William Russell, was Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and of the United States Court. His son, Zachariah Russell, was an officer of the army in the War of 1812, and his son, the father of Col. W. T. Russell, was also an army officer and took part in the War of the Rebellion. Col. Russell was educated in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was promoted to the Engineer Corps of the Army. For a number of years Col. Russell was stationed at Cincinnati, having charge of the works and improvements on the Ohio River. He now is Division Engineer at New York City.

#### **Theodore Joseph Schmitt,**

Of Toledo, Ohio, Lieutenant Senior of the Second Battalion, Ohio Naval Militia, United States Ship "Essex," and engaged in the business of his father, real estate and fire insurance, Gardner Building, Toledo, was born on the 8th day of May, 1883, at Toledo. His father, Theodore Schmitt, a well known business man of that city, is a native of the Fatherland and emigrated to the United States when a young man, while his mother, Mrs. Josephine La Pointe Schmitt, born in the State of Ohio, is of French extraction. Mr. Schmitt received his early education in the public schools of his native city, which he attended until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered into business life. For a number of years he is connected with the firm of his father. In national politics, Mr. Schmitt is of Republican faith. Being possessed of a military turn of mind he joined the First Battalion of the Naval Militia as a Private sailor in 1899. In 1902 he was promoted to the rank of Ensign, and in June, 1907, to that of Lieutenant. In 1904, Mr. Schmitt became a benedict, when he married Miss Pearl V. McRill, a young lady of Toledo. They reside at 1629 Ontario Street, Toledo, Ohio.

#### **William E. Walkup,**

Superintendent of the Akron Peoples' Telephone Company, Akron, Ohio, was born on the 1st of January, 1874, at Akron, and is the son of Andrew E. and Susan Henry Walkup. The father, a contractor, was a native of Iowa, while the mother was born in Ohio. On his father's side, Captain Walkup is of Irish extraction. His mother's father was a native of Alsace, and emigrated to the United States. Captain Walkup was educated at the Akron common and high schools, and at Buchtel Academy. He entered business life at the age of eighteen years, working in a planing mill. He afterwards became connected with the Central Union Telephone Company, and in 1901, joined the Akron Peoples' Telephone Company, with which he now holds the responsible position of Superintendent. The Peoples Company is an independent telephone company, with about 4000 phones in Akron and vicinity. Captain Walkup has always been a Republican in National politics. He is prominently connected with the Ohio National Guard, which organization he joined on the 4th of July, 1892, as a Private in Company B, of the Eighth Regiment. He was promoted Corporal



on the 15th of May, 1893; Quartermaster Sergeant on the 19th of February, 1894, and First Sergeant in May, 1895. He was mustered into the United States Volunteer Service at Columbus, Ohio, on May 28, 1898, and took part in the Spanish-American War as First Sergeant, and with his regiment saw actual warfare in the Santiago Campaign. At the conclusion of hostilities he was mustered out with the regiment, at Wooster, Ohio, on the 21st of November, 1898. He was mustered out of the Ohio National Guard on April 14, 1899, and on the reorganization of the Company, on the 7th of August, 1899, he re-enlisted, was elected Second Lieutenant on the 18th of September, 1899, became First Lieutenant on the 7th of December, 1900; and Captain of Company B, Eighth Infantry, on the 23rd of July, 1902, which rank he still holds. Captain Walkup is married since the 28th of March, 1894, to Miss Myrtle McMillen, of Akron, and is the father of one son and two daughters. He is an active member of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

#### James G. Warren,

Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 12th of September, 1858, at Buffalo, Erie County, New York, the son of Joseph and Jane V. Gold Warren, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The father was a well known Journalist and Statesman. Colonel Warren is of English origin, his ancestors having emigrated to the United States in 1642. Colonel Warren was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1881. Upon leaving West Point he entered the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in which he now holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He is stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is in charge of the following works of River and Harbor Improvement: Division Engineer, Central Division, which includes the District Engineer offices, located at Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. He is a member of the Mississippi River Commission and is in charge of the improvement of the Ohio River; of the Great Miami Embankment of the Ohio River; of operating snag boats on the Ohio River; of constructing Lock and Dam No. 37, Ohio and Kentucky; of improvement of and operating and care of locks and dams on the Muskingum River, Ohio; Big Sandy River, West Virginia, and the Kentucky River, Ky.; improvement of Guyandot River, W. Va.; improvement and maintenance of the Big Sandy River, including Levisa and Tug Forks, W. Va. and Kentucky; to supervise the construction of bridges across the Ohio River (4); Tug Fork of Big Sandy River and Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River (4); and Muskingum River. He is a member of the Board of Examination and Survey of the Mississippi River with a view to determining the advisability of creating a 14 foot deep water way. He also is Engineer of the Fourteenth Light House District. Colonel Warren is in temporary charge of the improvement of the falls of the Ohio River, near Louisville, Ky.; Green River above the mouth of the Big Barren River, including Nolin River, Ky.; Wabash River, Ind. and Ills., and White River, Ind., operating and care of the Louisville and Portland Canal; Locks and Dams in Green, Barren and Rough Rivers, Ky.; and at Grand Rapids, Wabash River, Ind. and Ills.; to supervise the construction of bridges across Green (2), White (2), Wabash (2), and Salt River, Ky. Socially, Colonel Warren is a member of the Army and Navy Clubs at Washington, D. C. and New York, and of the Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy. He resides at 1009 Dana Avenue, Avondale. His offices are located at the Custom House, Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. G. WARREN.

#### Charles Christopher Weybrecht,

Adjutant General of Ohio, is one of the best known public men in the state. He was born on the 6th of December, 1868, at Alliance, the son of John T. Weybrecht, a native of France, and Margaret Honacker Weybrecht, a daughter of Ohio. General Weybrecht is the scion of a family well known for its fighting qualities. His great-great-grandfather served in the French Marine Infantry with De Grasse in American operations in 1779 and 1780. One uncle, Franz Weybrecht, was killed by Communists in Paris, in 1871, while serving as officer of the French regular service. Another uncle, Joseph Weybrecht, served with the French Colonial Infantry in Algeria, Mexico and Tonquin, China, while one maternal uncle was killed in action at Borodino, in 1812, while serving in the Wuertemberg contingent of the Grand Army of Napoleon. Mr. Weybrecht received his education at the Alliance public and high schools, later taking a course at the Ohio State University. He started in public life at the age of twenty-two years, as Captain of Company K, Eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guard. Since that time he has been active in the affairs of the Ohio Militia. During the Spanish American War he served as Major of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the siege and surrender of Santiago, Cuba, from July 10th to 17th, 1898. He has been a member of the staff of Governors Myron T. Herrick, John M. Pattison and Andrew L. Harris. After the election of Governor Judson Harmon he was appointed by Governor Harmon Adjutant General of Ohio. Outside of his official duties, General Weybrecht is interested in a number of industrial and business enterprises. He is Secretary of the Lamborn Floral Company and Vice-President and Director of the Industrial Building and Loan Association, of Alliance. He always has been a factor in the ranks of the Democratic party of his home



CHAR. C. WEYBRECHT.

district. In 1898 he was nominated for Congress in the Eighteenth Ohio District, but was defeated by Judge R. W. Taylor, the district being strongly Republican. In 1900, General Weybrecht served as a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City. Socially, he is a member of the following organizations: Masons, Knights Templar; I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; B. P. O. E.; Military Order Foreign Wars, Society Santiago; and is Commander of Camp First, United States War Veterans. On the 7th of May, 1894, he was married to Miss Emilie Brosius. His offices are located in the State Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Mac Lee Wilson,

Lieutenant Colonel of the Pay Department of the Ohio National Guard, is one of the best known officers of the militia of the Buckeye State, having been identified with that organization for more than twenty-five years. He is a "Buckeye" by birth, born on the 18th of October, 1865, at Columbus, the son of Horace Wilson and Caroline A. Wilson. Mr. Horace Wilson was for many years a prom-



MAC LEE WILSON.

inent attorney of the Capital City. He was a graduate of the Ohio University and for a number of years a Trustee of that institution. From 1861 to 1863 he was a member of the City Council of Columbus, and for one term, 1882-1883, a member of the Ohio Senate. He died on the 18th of October, 1894. Mr. Wilson's great-grandfather, Jesse Camp, served in the Revolutionary War as a Surgeon, under General Horatio Gates, and was badly wounded in the left leg at the battle of Bemis Heights, in the fall of 1777. From this wound he never entirely recovered and always had to walk with a cane. He died in Athens County, Ohio, in 1832. Mr. Mac Lee Wilson's education was obtained in the public schools, including high school, of Columbus, Ohio. After leaving school he became associated with his father in the loaning of money, managing several large estates and buying and selling real estate. He is now retired from active business, managing his own estate. His political belief is that of the Republican party. Socially, he is a K. of P.; a member of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter; Ohio Society; Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, Spanish-American War, and of the United Spanish War Veterans, Columbus Camp No. 49. As mentioned above, Mr. Wilson has always paid a great interest to the affairs of the Ohio National Guard, with which organization he became connected when only eighteen years of age. He enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and served through the several grades as Corporal, Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenants, Battalion Adjutant, Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain; Major and Assistant Adjutant General, Second Brigade, Ohio National Guards, and now occupies the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Pay Department of the Ohio National Guards, being commissioned to that position on the 5th of March, 1908. During the war

with Spain, Colonel Wilson served as Captain and Adjutant of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from April 25th, 1898, to the 20th of January, 1899. With his regiment he took part in the campaign at Porto Rico, under General Nelson A. Miles, and smelled powder in the battle of Guayama, on the 5th of August, 1898, at the skirmish at Los Palmas, on the 8th of August, and at the advance on Cayey, on the 13th of August, of the same year. He received special mention for bravery in the report of the commanding officer at the battle of Guayama. (See report of General Miles.) For the past five years Colonel Wilson has been detailed by the Governor of Ohio as Acting Inspector General of the Ohio National Guards, to assist in making the annual receptions, under directions from the War Department and the Adjutant Generals' Department, State of Ohio. On the 28th of October, 1886, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary E. Watson. They have two daughters, Margaret Elizabeth and Ruth Oleta. Colonel Wilson resides at Bullitt Park, Columbus, Ohio.

#### James H. Williams,

Of Norwalk, Ohio, is one of the best known members of the Ohio National Guards in Northern Ohio. His affiliation with the Officers Corps of the military body of the Buckeye State, dates from March 20th, 1900, when he was made Captain and Commissary of the Fifth Ohio Infantry. He was commissioned Captain of Infantry, Ohio National Guards, on the 21st of July, 1908 (rank from March 20th, 1900), to conform with General Order No. 22. On the 25th of August, 1908, he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guards, and on August 29th, 1908, he was assigned to duty as Regimental Commissary. Captain Williams has served on the military staff of Governors Herrick, Pattison and Harris. He resides in Norwalk, Ohio.

#### William C. Yontz,

Deputy Surveyor of Summit County, and Captain of Company F, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, was born on the 21st of May, 1874, at Ravenna, Portage County, and is the son of Chas. and Elsie Stough Yontz, both natives of Ohio. The family is of German origin, and has been in this country for three generations. Captain Yontz was educated in the Akron common and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1894. He then became clerk in an insurance company, but after some time took up the study of Engineering with the firm of Paul Brothers, Akron, Ohio, with which firm he was connected for a period of nine years. In 1903, Captain Yontz was appointed to his present position of Deputy County Surveyor. In politics, the Captain is a staunch Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen. For many years he has been identified with the affairs of the Ohio National Guards. He enlisted in 1895 in Company B, Eighth Regiment, as a Private Musician and was discharged in April, 1898, when he re-enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, serving as Corporal in the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out of service in March, 1899. In the same month he re-enlisted in Battery F, Eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guards, with the rank of Corporal. In 1903 he received an honorable discharge, but again re-enlisted in Company F, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. In the course of time he was promoted Sergeant, First Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain of Company F, which latter rank he now holds. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans. In 1898 he was married to Miss Laura Paul, who died in 1903. In 1909, Captain Yontz entered into a second marriage with Miss Grace K. Smith. He is the father of three sons from his first marriage. Captain Yontz resides on Merrimac Road. His offices are in the Court House, Akron, Ohio.

#### John Adam Bendering,

Principal of the Vocal Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, was born on the 27th of December, 1873, in Cincinnati, the son of John A. Bendering, an artist, and Emma Ehrigott, natives of Germany and Ohio, respectively. His grandfather was the first steam lithographer west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Bendering obtained a careful education in the schools of his native city and at the Universities of Michigan and Cincinnati, graduating from the latter in 1895, with the degree of B. S. As he possessed a very beautiful voice and also showed a remarkable talent for music, when still a boy, Mr. Bendering was given an excellent musical training at the well known



J. A. BENDERING.



Cincinnati College of Music, and under Professor Louis Ehrgott. At the age of twenty-two years he started upon his career as a voice teacher at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and since that time has been very successful in his chosen profession. Mr. Bedinger is a member of the Ohio Music Teachers' Association and of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Michigan Chapter. On the 22nd of March, 1899, he was married to Miss Clothilde Marckworth. Two children, Marie Louise and John Marckworth Bendinger, have blessed their union. Mr. Bendinger belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He resides in the pretty little city of Delaware, Ohio.

#### Francesco Bartholomew DeLeone,

A prominent musician and concert pianist of Akron, Ohio, was born July 28, 1887, at Ravenna, Ohio, son of Philip and Theresa Cuzzo DeLeone, natives of Colliano, Province of Salerno, Italy. He was educated in the public schools of Ravenna, and having shown a remarkable talent for music, when still a boy, was sent to Dana's Musical Institute, at Warren, Ohio, at the age of fourteen years. In 1903 he went to Naples, Italy, where he studied under great masters for two years. In 1906 he again crossed the ocean for the purpose of studying pianoforte and composition at Naples. He made a third study trip to that musical center in 1909 and received diplomas from the Naples Royal Conservatory of Music. He wrote his first composition when twelve years old and has composed a set of fugues and canones, characteristic dances, Sonatas, Nocturnes and Polonaises, Overtures, Marches, Mazurkas, Gavottes and Minuets, Valses and tone Poems, Scherzos, many Romances, in English, Italian and Latin, and is now composing a Grand Opera with an American subject, which he hopes to produce shortly. While at Naples, Mr. DeLeone studied under the direction of Professors C. DeNardes, Puzone, D'Attri and Rossemendo of the Royal Conservatory of Music.

On September 16, 1908, he was married to Miss Maud Mae Sherrick, daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Sherrick, D. D., of Akron, Ohio. His residence address is 199 West Market Street, Akron, Ohio, where his study is also located.



F. B. DE LEONE.

#### Edward Harry Frey,

Conductor of orchestra, composer and teacher of music, located at Lima, Ohio, was born on the 7th of May, 1862, at Chillicothe, Ohio, the son of George Frey, a merchant, and



E. H. FREY.

Margaret Wegerly Frey. Mr. Frey is of German ancestry, his parents having emigrated from the fatherland to the new world. They were married in Chillicothe and had six children. Of the boys, Charles Frey, the oldest, was a prominent lawyer; George Freis a musician (clarinetist) and Edward H. Frey, the well known violinist and composer. Mr. Frey attended schools at Chillicothe, Ohio, and studied music under Prof. E. Wiegand, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Fuchs, of Chillicothe. He started upon his musical career at the early age of twelve years, as leader of the orchestra in the Clugh Opera House at Chillicothe. He is now leader of the Fourt Opera House Orchestra at Lima, Ohio, in which city he also follows the profession of teaching violin playing. He was located for a number of years in Chillicothe, in the same profession. Mr. Frey is the composer of about 800 pieces, including songs and selections for violin, piano, Guitar, mandolin and banjo. Some of his noted compositions are Overture, Bright Eyes, arranged for two violins and piano; Repose, slumbersong, for violin and piano; the tone poem "Music and Flowers," for violin and piano; Overture, Conservatory, a guitar solo, and the Overture Schubert Club, also a guitar solo. Socially, Mr. Frey is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Miss Martha Kellstadt, of Circleville, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1886. They have no children. Mr. Frey resides at 127 N. McDonel Street, Lima, Ohio.

#### John Hofer,

A prominent musician and band master of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 10th of September, 1868, at the Queen City, the

son of John Hofer and Anna Keller, both natives of Switzerland. The father was also a talented musician, having emigrated to the United States in 1865 and settled in Cincinnati, where he became an important factor in the musical life of that city. Mr. John Hofer was educated in the Public Schools of his home city. When still a boy he developed an inherited talent for music and at the age of eight years began the study of that beautiful art. He subsequently was instructed by such prominent musicians as Messrs. Wiegand and Leopold and later he attended the Cincinnati College of Music. At the age of sixteen years he became a member of bands and orchestras and since 1903 he is the conductor of one of the leading bands of Cincinnati. For a number of years Mr. Hofer's band has given enjoyment to many thousands while furnishing the music for the public concerts in Burnett Woods, Washington, Lincoln, Sinton, Inwood and Lytle Parks at Cincinnati, he also played delightful concerts at the Sinton and Alms Hotels. and has furnished the orchestra at Estill Springs, Ky. for five seasons.

At great occasions, like the Celebration of German Day by the associated German Societies of Cincinnati, Hofer's Band has furnished the musical part of the ceremonies. On the 20th of August, 1890, Mr. Hofer was married to Miss Emma Kaiser, of Cincinnati. One daughter, a highly talented pianiste, has blessed their union. Mr. Hofer resides at 137 Parker Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



JOHN HOFER.

**Frederick J. Hoffmann,**

One of the leading musicians of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native Cincinnatian. His father was a prominent Cincinnati teacher and taught his son the first lessons in music, for which art young Hoffmann developed a great talent. At the early age of seven years he was able to play difficult Sonatas. Later Mr. Hoffmann entered the Cincinnati College of Music where he studied under such masters as Romeo and Allen Garno. His progress was such, that, in 1895, he was presented with the golden Springer medal, and in 1896, two years after his graduation from the Cincinnati College of Music, he again was highly honored by the presentation of the Post Graduate medal. After a few years of work as a teacher of Piano at the College of Music Mr. Hoffmann went to Europe, where, under the tuition of Leschetitsky, he finished his musical training. Mr. Hoffmann who enjoys an enviable reputation as Pianist, Composer and Teacher, is connected with the Piano Department of the Cincinnati College of Music.



J. A. HOFFMANN.

**John A. Hoffmann,**

One of the most promising and talented professional singers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 6th of June, 1882, at Cincinnati, and is the son of Philip and Julia Ott Hoffmann, both natives of Germany. Mr. Hoffmann's father emigrated when eighteen years of age, while his mother came to the new world with her parents when but seven years old. Mr. John A. Hoffmann received his education in the public schools of his native city. When still a boy, he showed a remarkable talent for music, being possessed of a voice of rare beauty. He therefore was given into the care of the best instructors in music and subsequently attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music studying under such renowned teachers as Miss Clara Baur, Richard Schlieweb, Douglas Boxal and Arthur J. H. Barbour. He graduated with honors in 1905, when he took up the profession of teaching singing. In 1908, he went to Berlin, Germany, where he studied and coached with the famous singer Franz Henri von Dulong and the Koenigliche Kapellmeister Richard Lowe. His voice is a lyric tenor of brilliant quality and wide range. Before Mr. Hoffmann returned to his native city, in October, 1910, he appeared in many concerts in Berlin and London, receiving the most flattering criticisms. Mr. Hoffmann is now a member of the faculty of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. For a number of years he filled the position of organist of St. John's Church, 12th and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. He resides with his parents at 61 Mulberry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Tracy E. Huntington,**

One of the leading exponents the musical art in Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of New York. He was born on the 27 of August, 1869, in New York City, the son of Edwin Tracy and Sarah Wadsworth Huntington, who were of Connecticut origin. He showed a remarkable talent for the most beautiful of the arts, music, and for this reason his parents gave him the very best musical training obtainable. After having studied under the very best teachers in the country, Mr. Huntington, at the age of 21 years, started in public life in the capacity of organist, and since that time he has followed his

profession as teacher of piano and organ, in which he has met with pronounced success. He has a large class of students who under his splendid guidance make rapid progress. Mr. Huntington's studios are located at 647 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.



T. E. HUNTINGTON.

**Frank Karasek,**

Bandmaster at the barracks of the United States Army, at Columbus, Ohio, ranks among the best known bandmasters of our state. He is of Bohemian parentage, being born in Bohemia, Austria, on the 1st of August, 1872. His parents were Stephen Karasek, miller by trade, and Anna Sima Karasek.

They gave their son the very best education obtainable. He attended the high school at Prague and having developed remarkable talent for music was given instructions in that art by the best teachers in the capital of Bohemia. When sixteen years of age he immigrated to America. In the year of 1893 he enlisted in the U. S. Army, and since that time he has devoted his time and talent to the development of band music in the United

States Army. During the Spanish American War he served in the band of the Nineteenth United States Infantry Regiment in Porto Rico as Sergeant. At present his official title is chief musician of the barracks band, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Karasek is the composer of a number of marches and musical pieces, among which the following are the best known: United States Regular, Major Glenn, Hikers and Nanda. Bandmaster Karasek lives at number 46 Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

**Willibald Lehmann, of Cincinnati, O.**

Is not only an instructor of exceptional gifts and experience, but also an unusually thorough and finely educated musician. He has trained large choruses, conducted grand opera, and is a coach of artistic taste and deep knowledge.

Mr. Lehmann was born in the little Silesian town of Greiffenberg in 1866, and his musical talent was early awakened in the atmosphere of a cultured home, where great care was given to the fostering and development of his precious gift. His instruction began with his sixth year, and three years later he entered the Royal Gynasium at Lauban, where he was given into the personal care of Gustave Boettger, Royal Musical Director, and a musician of forceful personality, as well as splendid attainment. During a course of seven years the young student made rapid progress in piano, harmony and composition, quite a number of smaller compositions meeting



F. KARASEK.



with much success. A four years' course in the study of piano, organ and composition, under Ludwig Riedel in Hirschberg, followed. Mr. Lehmann then took up the study of law at the university of Freiberg, Halle and Leipsic, at the same time not neglecting his music, the latter, being with him, far the more popular. He continued his vocal instructions in Leipsic, and Schelper, the famous baritone of the opera, who took much interest in his talented pupil. At the same time he studied repertoire at the Operschule, taking advantage of all the wonderful musical opportunities which Leipsic affords, including piano with Willy Rehberg, and theory and musical history with Prof. Kretschmar of the University. For added finish Mr. Lehmann coached for a year in German Lieder with the famous Liedersinger, Amelia Joachim, in Berlin.

In 1890 Mr. Lehmann came to the United States, and after a six months' engagement as Director of the Norcross English Opera Company, began his career as a voice teacher at Chicago, subsequently accepting a flattering offer as chorus master and assistant conductor of the Minnie Hauck Grand Opera Company. Later he became official accompanist to the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, which gave him a most unusual and highly profitable opportunity to enrich his knowledge and experience in all that is best and highest in vocal art. This opportunity he was not slow to grasp and use to advantage.

Since 1893 Mr. Lehman has devoted himself exclusively to teaching voice, in which capacity he has met with signal success.

After teaching for seven years in Jamestown, N. J., Mr. Lehmann took an eight months' sojourn in Europe, which gave him renewed stimulus and ideas which materially aided his teaching.

The desire for increased opportunities and for a field of larger proportions for his artistic labors lured Mr. Lehmann to Cincinnati, where he has met with most flattering success. After two years successful private teaching, he accepted a call into the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Music, which position he held for two years, resigning to devote his entire time to his rapidly increasing private following. From the second month of his resignation in Cincinnati Mr. Lehmann has held the position as organist and musical director of the Central Christian Church, and is now for the third consecutive season, the accompanist for the Orpheus.



W. LEHMANN.

#### Charles Arthur Ridgway,

A prominent teacher of piano and concert pianist at Dayton, Ohio, was born at Corning, N. Y. He is of English extraction, his ancestors having emigrated to the new world at the end of the seventeenth century, at William Penn's time, and settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. While he was yet very young the family moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where his father, Morris David Ridgway, became one of the most prominent and successful real estate dealers of that city, having a large part in its rapid growth. When a child, Mr. Ridgway showed a very remarkable talent for music and could be justly considered a musical prodigy. At the age of six he began to develop signs of a rare musical gift, but instead of playing by ear, as is the case with most children of natural talent, he taught himself to read notes accurately and developed himself to such an extent that he played such difficult music as Chopin and Liszt before he had taken any lessons. Even as a child he had a preference for the better class of music and despised thrash. Mr. Ridgway was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. His parents intended a business career for him, but his love for music was too strong. While studying in the high school and University, he was also studying music with H. S. Woodruff, one of the most prominent of the Minneapolis teachers, and when, later, an opportunity presented itself to go to Boston, it was eagerly grasped. He remained in Boston for a period of five years, devoting himself to a thorough study of Piano, Theory and Organ, under such teachers as H. S. Wilder, Homer A. Norris B. J. Lang, and others. He also attended the Boston and New England Conservatories and paid especial attention to



CHAS. A. RIDGWAY.

the Leschetitzky and Virgil Clavier Systems. Mr. Ridgway began his professional career by concert work in Boston and vicinity, and by teaching. He also made a six months concert trip through the Eastern and Southern States with a prominent Boston Company, appearing both as soloist and accompanist, with much success. He came to Dayton in 1905, where he soon became prominent in the with a prominent Boston Company, appearing both as soloist and accompanist, with much success. He came to Dayton in 1905, where he soon became prominent in the musical affairs of the city. He has given a number of concerts and recitals in the "Gem City," rendering splendid programs. His work as a teacher has been most successful his large class occupying most of his time. Mr. Ridgway is the composer of a number of concert pieces, none of which have ever been published. One of these, a Valse de Concert for two pianos, has been received with great favor. Mr. Ridgway resides at 110 North Ludlow Street, where his studio is also located.

#### Herbert Foster Sprague,

Organist and Choirmaster of Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, was born on the 10th of November, 1878, at Saranac, Michigan. His father, Jonathan A. Sprague, was a native of New York State, and came to Michigan in 1837, while his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Crawford Sprague was the first white child born in Chippewa County, Michigan. The father has held all ranks in the Methodist Conference as a Minister of the Gospel below



H. F. SPRAGUE.

that of Bishop. He was a Lieutenant in Colonel Berden's sharpshooters, who distinguished themselves for great bravery in the Civil War. On the fourth day of the seven day's fighting in the peninsula, Lieutenant Sprague was wounded and taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson. He was removed to Richmond and placed in a box car, as Libby Prison was full at that time. Mr. Herbert Foster Sprague was educated in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, public schools, at Kalamazoo high school, and at Kalamazoo Baptist College. He early showed signs of a remarkable talent for music, and his parents gave him every opportunity to develop his gifts. He studies organ and piano with Wilhelm Middleschulte, organist of Thomas orchestra, at Chicago, later he went to Europe and studied organ with Ch. M. Wider, organist of St. Sulpice, Paris, and with Alex. Guilmant, of the Paris Conservatory of Music, and voice with Jacques Bouhy, of the same conservatory. Mr. Sprague entered upon his professional career at the age of sixteen, as Organist of First Baptist Church, Kalamazoo. Then he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., as Organist and Choirmaster of Grace Episcopal Church, and also became Organist and Director of Westminster Presbyterian Church. He received an appointment as Organist and Director of the New England Congregationalist Church at Chicago, but went to St. Paul, Minn., as organist of Central Presbyterian Church, where he received a higher salary. From St. Paul, Mr. Sprague sailed for Europe to finish his musical training at the fountain heads of musical art. After returning from Europe, Mr. Sprague served as Organist and Choirmaster at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Kalamazoo, until his present position at Trinity Episcopal Church, in Toledo, was offered to him. Mr. Sprague directs a choir of 52 voices, composed of thirty-five boys and seventeen men. The choir is considered to be one of the best male choirs in the country. During his work at Trinity, Mr. Sprague has given out fourteen Oratorios and Cantatas in Trinity Church. He has been the means of getting a new organ for the church at an expense of \$16,000, which is one of the finest organs in the country. It consists of six distinct organs, built in three parts of the church with electric action, and operated by four manuals and pedals. Mr. Sprague has also given organ recitals for the Michigan State Teachers' Association, the Minnesota State Teachers' Association and the Ohio State Teachers' Association, besides having appeared in recitals in many of the large cities. He is single, a member of the Episcopal Church and resides at the Trinity Parish House, Toledo, Ohio, where he teaches voice culture, piano and organ. Mr. Sprague is a member of the American Guild of Organists, and of the National Association of Organists.

#### William Edward Simpkinson,

A prominent musician of Piqua, Ohio, who is playing an important part in musical matters in Eastern Ohio, was born on the 28th of February, 1873, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Mr. H. H. Simpkinson, a native of Derbyshire, England, who had emigrated into the United States about 1857, and Mrs. Julia Hubbell Simpkinson, of Scotch descent. The father was a member of the firm of J. & A. Simpkinson & Co., well-known shoe merchants of Cincinnati, while the grandfather, Mr. John Simpkinson, senior member of that firm, was one of the influential pioneers of the Queen City, whose history is well known to Cincinnati as the first President of the Cincinnati Exposition; the first President of the S. P. C. A. (Humane Society) and the first President of the Park Commission, which laid out Eden Park and did so much to beautify the city. William Edward Simpkinson received a very careful education at the public schools of his native city, after which he attended Hughes High School, and, having developed a remarkable talent for music, he entered the Cincinnati College of Music, at which celebrated institution he obtained a thorough musical training. He started in public life at the age of twenty-two years, in the capacity of teacher of violin and solo violinist. For a number of years Mr. Simpkinson has conducted a school of violin at Piqua, Ohio, and has done a great deal to develop the taste for good music in that city. He is conductor of the Piqua Symphony Orchestra, and has been instrumental in bringing such talent to Piqua as the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra; Gyvill Myles; Macmillen; the Boston Festival Orchestra; Fritz Kreisler; Josef Hofmann; Mme. Schumann-Heink; Mme. Nordica, and many others. On the 10th of February, 1908, he was married to Miss Jean Isabel Scott. His violin school is located in the Scott-Slauson-Boal Block, Piqua, Ohio.



MARK A. SNYDER.

#### Mark A. Snyder,

Enjoys the well founded reputation of being the leading musician and teacher of violin in Springfield, Ohio. He was born on the 28th of January, 1873, at LaGrange, Ohio, and is the son of Dr. George N. Snyder, a physician, and Mary Jane Snyder. The father was a native of Vermont, and of German extraction, while the mother was of Welsh ancestry and a native of Ohio. Mr. Snyder was educated in the public schools and at Oberlin College. At an early age he showed a remarkable talent for music and therefore was given the best of instructions. He studied at the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, after which he went to Europe to finish his musical education. From 1894 to 1897, he studied in Berlin, under such masters as Carl Halir and Kruse. Returning to his native land, Mr. Snyder settled in Springfield, taking up the profession of teacher of violin. For five years he was a member of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under Van der Stucken, and for a period of four years he was connected with the Marion String Quartette of the Cincinnati College of Music. He now is a teacher of violin and theory of recognized ability. Mr. Snyder has been conductor of choruses for special musical occasions at Springfield for several years. He has written several songs and is the composer of a number of choruses for mixed voices, of a number of male choruses, of a Sonata for piano and violin, and of a Romance for Orchestra. Socially, he is a Mason. In 1898 he was married to Miss Gertrude Schulz, of Berlin, Germany. One boy and two girls have been borne to them. Mr. Snyder resides at 809 S. Limestone Street. His studios are located at 21½ South Fountain Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

#### John Yoakley,

One of the leading musicians and organists of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 27th of May, 1860, at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father, John Yoakley, was a dealer in pianos, organs, sheet music and instruments. He was a native of Ireland, of English and Irish descent, while his mother, Susan R. St. John, born in Grayson, Kentucky, was of New England lineage. Mr. John Yoakley, the father, although a merchant, was Organist and Director of the music of All Saint's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, for a period of thirty-two years, and wrote numerous compositions for the choir at that time. His son, John Yoakley, showed the signs of a remarkable musical talent when quite young, and he was given every opportunity to develop his talents. He received his education in piano from Professors H. G. Andre and George Schneider, the latter of the Cincinnati Music School; in organ, from Professor George E. Whiting, of the Cincinnati College of Music, and in theory, from Professor Arthur Mees, of the Cincinnati Music School. Mr. Yoakley started in his professional life at the age of twenty-one years, as organist and director at the "Church of the Advent," Episcopal, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, at the same time he began to instruct in music in the city and vicinity. Later he took the position as Instructor in the Cincinnati Public Schools, and, in 1893, as organist at Christ Episcopal Church. In addition, in 1902, as organist of the A. A.



Scottish Rite, and, in 1905, as organist of the Plum Street Jewish Temple, holding these three positions at the present time. These positions are of great responsibility and require a most thorough knowledge of the different forms of "ritual" contained in the various services and ceremonies, and only music of a high standard is used at these places. Mr. Yoakley is the composer of a "Te Deum" in F, which received its initial rendition at the Consecration Service of a Bishop of the Episcopal Church at Richmond, Va. His hymn tune, "All Souls," was chosen for insertion in the new Church of England Hymnal (Oxford Edition). He also composed "Jubilate," in F; "Te Deum" in B flat; "Bonum Est" in B flat; "Deus Misereatur" in B flat; "Benedicite" in G, two sacred solos also, "Remember now thy Creator" and a number of piano publications, viz: "Polacca," "Spring," "Scena Zingarescen," "Ballade," "Gavotte," "Fantasia" and "Cavatina" for violin. Some of these were played at the Ohio Teachers' Association meetings. Mr. Yoakley has officiated as organist and director of music at important events with the assistance of the best talent in Cincinnati. He is a member of the A. A. Scottish Rite; a Knight Templar; a Blue Lodge; Chapter and Council member of the Masonic Order, and also a member of Syrian Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Yoakley was married on the 17th of May, 1890, to Miss Josephine S. Royse. His wife died, leaving one child, John Noble Yoakley. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal denomination, he being a member of Christ Episcopal Church and of the Episcopal Church Club, Cincinnati, Ohio. His studios are located in the Methodist Book Concern Building, 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



JOHN YOAKLEY.

### Samuel Hannaford,

Leading architect of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 10th of April, 1835, in the Parish of Widdcombe, Devonshire, England, and is the scion of a family which resided and owned the same property for over three hundred years. Widdcombe parish is on the edge of Dartmoor, Devonshire. Mr. Hannaford emigrated to this country with his parents in the fall of 1844. They crossed the mountains from Cumberland to Wheeling in a stage coach and thence came to Cincinnati by steamboat. Mr. Hannaford received his education in the Cincinnati public schools and at Farmers' College, College Hill. Later he studied architecture in the office of Mr. J. R. Hamilton. In 1857 he founded the present firm of Samuel Hannaford Sons, which has been pre-eminently successful. A great many of the most beautiful buildings of Cincinnati and other cities are due to the genius of Mr. Samuel Hannaford, and his sons, who succeeded their father in his profession. Mr. Samuel Hannaford has been married thrice. He resides in Winton Place, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati, of which he was the first and also the last Mayor. The office of the firm of Samuel Hannaford Sons is located at Sixth Avenue and Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



FRANK L. PACKARD.

### Frank L. Packard,

A leading architect of Columbus, Ohio, and director and stockholder in various banks and industrial enterprises of the Capital City, was born on the 11th of June, 1866, at Delaware, Ohio, the son of Alvaro H. and Miranda Black Packard, natives of Kent's Hill, Maine and Indiana, respectively. He comes from Revolutionary stock. The Packards were related to John Alden, who came over on the Mayflower. On his mother's side he is of Connecticut ancestry. Mr. Packard received his early education in the Delaware public schools. He came to Columbus in 1883, took a commercial course and then attended Ohio State University, paying special attention to Engineering and Architecture. He completed the course in these studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also studied with Babcock & Willard, then the leading firm of architects in New York. He started in business life in 1879, as assistant in the architects' office of F. A. Gartner, at Delaware, who was a very skilled German architect and engineer. Mr. Packard has done a great amount of private work, residences, churches, etc. He has a large office force and corps of able architects, and he is considered to be the leading institutional architect in the country, having specialized public institutional work. For this purpose he has traveled all over the United States and Europe to study these institutions, and he is consulted by architects from all over the country, in addition to being architect in chief for large public, railroad and corporation structures in every part of the country. He has lived in various institutions for the purpose of studying the need and requirements of insane and other inmates, and now is looked upon as an authority on those questions. He secured his first contract for a public building (the Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio), in a competitive contest in 1886, while yet

a student. Socially, Mr. Packard is a member of the Chi Phi College fraternity. He is married and resides at 70 Garfield Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His offices are located in the New Hayden Building, that city.

### Levi T. Scofield,

Architect, sculptor and engineer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1842, the son of William and Mary Coon Scofield. His father settled at Cleveland in 1816, building the first house erected on Walnut Street. His name was originally spelled Schofield, but in the year of 1852, William Schofield and his brothers decided to leave out the "h" though the letter is still used occasionally, especially in legal documents. Levi T. Scofield received his early education in the public schools of Cleveland, in which city he also first studied engineering and architecture. In 1860 he removed to Cincinnati to continue his studies, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War he returned and enlisted in the First Regiment of Ohio Light Artillery. When his term expired he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry, from which rank he was promoted First Lieutenant, in February, 1863, and Captain in November, 1864. During his Infantry service his engineering abilities were appreciated by his superior officers, and he was frequently assigned to do engineering work. He participated in the pursuit of Kirby Smith, in 1862, and of John Morgan, in 1863; went with Burnside in his campaign across the Cumberland Mountains, and served at the siege of Knoxville, as well as at the repulse of Longstreet. From June, 1863, to June, 1865, Scofield's service was continuous as an Engineer Officer. He was in the battle of the Atlanta Campaign and the Campaign of Nashville; took part in the pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River, and served in North Carolina early in 1865, being present at the capture of Raleigh and the surrender of General Johnson. After the establishment of peace he at first made his home in New York City, but soon returned to Cleveland, where he has resided ever since.



L. T. SCOFIELD.

never learned to know when they were licked, as Scofield puts it, and they carried the fight first to the Supreme Court of the State, and then to the United States Court, in both of which the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed. To the work of the designing and building the monument, Mr. Scofield devoted seven and one half years without compensation, and when the co-operation of the County Commissioners was refused, he sacrificed his private fortune in order to defray expenses. Mr. Scofield is a member of the Military Orders of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army Republic, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He was married at Kingsville, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1867, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Marshal and Sarah Wright, and has three sons and one daughter living. Of his sons, Donald C. Scofield, and like his brothers an architect, and associated with his father in business, was First Lieutenant in the Engineer Battalion of the Ohio National Guards. He was killed in a railroad wreck on the 3rd of March, 1905, while enroute with his battalion to President Roosevelt's inauguration. Mr. Scofield's offices are located in the Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Augustus R. Hammerle,

One of the leading dentists of Hamilton, Ohio, was born on the 7th of February, 1878, at Ridgeville, Indiana, the son of John K. and Amelia Huber Hammerle, who were of German parentage. Dr. Hammerle was partially educated in the Hamilton public schools, entering into a shop at the age of fourteen years. Being an earnest worker in the Y. M. C. A., he took advantage of the night schools in that institution, which made it possible for him to enter the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Department of Dentistry, University of Cincinnati, graduating from the same in 1903, receiving the degree of D. D. S. At the age of twenty-five years he began the practice of his chosen profession in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. He is now considered to be one of the leading dentists in that part of Ohio, with a splendid practice. He is the founder and organizer of the Hamilton Academy of Dental Surgery, which became the nucleus of the Butler County Dental Society. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Alpha Chi College Fraternity; the Masonic Order; K. of P.; Modern Woodmen of America; Tribe of Ben Hur and the Spanish War Veterans. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Hammerle followed the

second call of President McKinley and enlisted as a Private in Co. E, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged when the regiment was mustered out at Cincinnati, on the 25th of October, 1898. Dr. Hammerle is also the organizer of Grubbs-Bagley Camp, No. 16, Spanish War Veterans, of which he was its first Commander. His offices are located at 514-15 Rentschler Building, Hamilton, Ohio.



A. R. HAMMERLE.



H. M. SEMANS.

#### H. M. Semans,

M. A., D. D. S., of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 1st of October, 1867, at Delaware, Ohio. He obtained his education at Wesleyan University, graduating in 1890, with the degree of B. A. In 1897 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A. In 1897 he graduated from the New York College of Dentistry. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Psi Omega (Dental) Fraternities. Socially, he is a Mason, being connected with Scioto Consistory, Scottish Rite. In the fall of 1897, Dr. Semans located in Columbus, Ohio, in the practice of Dentistry. He became an instructor of Dental Technic at the Dental Department of the Ohio Medical University, now the Starling Ohio Medical College, in 1898. He was elected Dean of the same department in 1905, and occupies the chairs of Dental Anatomy and Operative Dentistry. Dr. Semans is a member of the National Dental Association, the Ohio Dental Society and the Columbus Dental Society.



**Jared P. Bliss,**

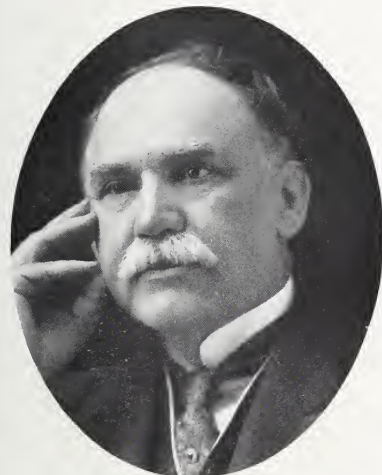
A prominent business man of Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 15th of September, 1854, at Columbus, Ohio, on High and Willow Street, in a house in which his mother had also been born. His father, Chas. C. Bliss, a tinner by trade, came from New York State, while his mother, Deborah Hunter Shead Bliss was a native of the Buckeye State, as above mentioned. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Bliss, John McGown, emigrated from County Londonderry, Ireland, when a young man, to the United States, and took part in the War of 1812. In 1814 he came to Ohio and settled in Columbus, on a piece of land he had received from the government as compensation for services rendered in that war. Mr. Bliss was educated in the Columbus public schools. When fourteen years old he became a messenger boy in the Ohio Legislature, which convened in 1868-69. He then worked in a brick yard and as newsboy on railroad trains until 1870, when he received a position in the general offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For the following twenty-one years Mr. Bliss was engaged in the railroad business, partly as Ticket Agent at Columbus, Ohio, Union Depot, and as Eastern Passenger Agent of the I. B. & W., now a part of the Big Four system. In 1891 he left the railroad business and became engaged in a bakery at Columbus, Ohio, which for many years he conducted with great success. For the last seven years, Mr. Bliss is the Cincinnati Representative of the American Finance & Security Company, with headquarters in the Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Bliss has always been a faithful Republican and he has served his party in many capacities. He was a member of the Columbus Board of Public Works from 1892 to 1896, and also served as a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Franklin County. He has been a Delegate to numerous County and State Conventions, and was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention, which, in 1888, nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. Socially, Mr. Bliss is a Mason and a Knight Templar. On the 15th of September, 1874, he was married to Miss Adelia Jane Rogers, of Columbus. Seven children were born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are also the proud grandparents of seven lovely grandchildren. Mr. Bliss takes a great interest in church matters, and is a Trustee of the South High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio. He resides at 1633 South High Street, Columbus. His offices are located in Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. P. BLISS.

**Joseph C. Campbell,**

A representative business man of Columbus, Ohio, was born near Edinburg, Virginia, on the 26th day of October, 1852. He received his education in his native village schools, augmented by private studies. He came to Columbus, Ohio when twenty years old, and secured a position as clerk in a dry goods house. After a short experience there he was offered a position in an insurance office, where he then began at the foot of the ladder, upon which he has climbed to an eminent position. After serving a useful office apprenticeship, desiring a place where he could work out his own destiny, he secured the Columbus Agency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., and was soon advanced to the position of State Agent of the Company for Ohio and West Virginia. In those days it was an unimportant and unorganized field, but by Mr. Campbell's efforts it gradually became, and still is, one of the largest agencies of the Company in the United States. In 1900, Mr. Campbell became also connected with the organization with what is now The National Bank of Commerce, and he has been its President since its inception. He has served as a Trustee of the Toledo State Hospital, receiving his appointment from Governor Nash, and remained on the Board through the administration of Governors Herrick and Harris, resigning prior to the last election. Mr. Campbell is a public-spirited man, of a generous, kindly nature, and because of his interest in the cause of education, he has given substantial aid to students where assistance was both needed and deserved, and has supported important lectures of the Ohio State University, and financially aided schools and churches in state and community of his birth. His love for music has made him a conspicuous figure both as a patron of and as an active participant in musical enterprises of a high class. He is identified with many organizations, business, fraternal and social; The Columbus Board of Trade,



J. C. CAMPBELL.

having served upon its Board of Directors, and in City Council; is a member of the Columbus Club; The Columbus Country Club; Knight Templar and Scottish Rite bodies. He was married in 1883, to Miss Emma A. White; has two children. Resides in Columbus, Ohio, occupying his country home, "Bryn Mawr," in summer, near Dennison University.

**George W. Crouse,**

A prominent resident of Akron, Ohio, is a native of Summit County, born at Tallmadge, on the 23rd of November, 1832, the son of George and Margaret H. Robinson Crouse. He is of German and Irish ancestry. His father was killed in the War of Independence. The family came to Ohio at an early day. He was associated in the clearing and cultivation of the farm until he was seventeen years of age, while securing a fair education. Continuing to spend the summers in farm work he taught school during the winters for the next five years. In 1865 he started in public life as Deputy County Treasurer, with offices at Akron, and until 1858 he also performed the duties of Deputy County Auditor. In the latter year, and again in 1860, he was elected County Auditor, but before his second term expired he was called upon to fill the term of County Treasurer. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Crouse became very active in the cause of the Union. He secured many recruits, he himself enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the one hundred days service; he received his honorable discharge in 1864. After the war, upon the organization of the Commandery of Ohio, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, he became a third degree member, and today is the only member of the Commandery of this degree. The Soldiers' Memorial Chapel at Akron, one of the most beautiful structures in the city, was secured mainly through his efforts. In 1863, Mr. Crouse was made Secretary of the Akron Board of Trade, and subsequently became very active in encouraging the location of manufacturing interests in this city. He became, in the same year, Financial Manager for C. Aultman & Company, of Canton, in the erection of a branch



G. W. CROUSE.

Union Army. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, Company I, Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until June, 1864, when he was transferred to the One Hundredth United States Infantry, as Major Commanding. He organized, equipped, and so disciplined this Regiment that it did most excellent service at all times, and especially in the Battle of Nashville and the campaign afterwards in pursuit of General Hood's broken army. Returning from this campaign, more than a month after the Battle of Nashville, Major Ford was so broken in health that Major General George H. Thomas placed him on the Military Commission at Nashville, for the trial of citizen offenders against military law. He served in this capacity until mustered out, except a short time he was Judge Advocate in the trial of Emerson Ethreage, at Columbus, Ky., for incendiary speeches and stirring up sedition. The Commission at Nashville was soon reorganized, with Major Ford as President, for the trial of Champ Ferguson, the notorious Guerrilla Chief of Kentucky and Tennessee. This trial which was most vigorously fought by very able attorneys, covered many intricate and difficult legal questions. Decisions of these were so well considered, and concisely rendered, that the lawyers acquiesced without adverse comment. For faithful services, Major Ford was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. He was mustered out with his regiment in December, 1865, and returning to his home in Lebanon, Ohio, began the practice of the law, serving one term as Prosecuting Attorney for Warren County. April, 1870, he moved to Cincinnati and engaged in the life insurance business, and for many years has been the successful manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, in the State of Ohio. His offices are located in the Commercial Tribune Building. He is a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Loyal Legion of the United States of America.

#### William M. Hahn,

Of Mansfield, Ohio, one of the best known Republicans of the state, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and comes of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. While he was still an infant, his parents moved to Ohio, where he has resided ever since. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, Mr. Hahn, although but a mere child, volunteered services which were accepted. His wish to go to the ranks was not granted, as he was too young, and he was obliged to be content with the position of drummer boy. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Hahn returned home and began to learn the carpenter's trade, in which he worked for a time, and then entered the insurance business, in which he is still engaged with marked success. Mr. Hahn has always been a stalwart Republican, and he has served his party in many capacities. He was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and directed the campaign when Major McKinley made his first canvass for Governor. In 1902 he was a member of the Republican National Committee and Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau, and filled the same position at the Chicago headquarters during the campaign of 1896. He was Deputy United States Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio; a member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, and Superintendent of Insurance under Governor McKinley. Mr. Hahn was married to Miss Rose Hiltabiddle, of Mansfield. They live on their splendid farm just outside of Mansfield, Ohio.

#### Irving S. Hoffmann,

Vice-President and General Manager of The Ohio State Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, of which he is one of the organizers, was born on the 23rd of February, 1871, at Dayton, Ohio. His father, John Louis Hoffmann, a carpenter, was a native of Germany, while his mother, Helen F. Hoffmann was born in Ohio. Mr. Irving S. Hoffmann's father and grandfather with their families, left Germany in 1848, and came to the new world, settling in Columbus. The grandfather had taken part in the German Revolution of 1848, and, in order to save his life or liberty had to leave the old country. He was a graduate of Heidelberg. In Columbus he became a notary and abstractor of titles and also filled the position of Deputy County Recorder. Mr. I. S. Hoffmann was educated in the Columbus public schools. At the age of fourteen years he started in business life as an office boy in the Bell Telephone service, working his way up to the position of Manager of the Delaware, Ohio, Canton, Ohio and Evanston, Ills. offices of that Company. In 1902 and 1903 he was General Manager of the Mansfield, Ohio Telephone Company. Upon leaving the telephone business Mr. Hoffmann became engaged in the investment securities and life insurance business. Since its inception, April 10th, 1906, Mr. Hoffmann is Vice-President and General Manager of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio. He is a Republican

factory at Akron, and later was the Financial Manager of the great Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works. When a stock company was formed in 1865, Mr. Crouse was first Secretary and Treasurer, and later its very able President. In 1870 he helped to form the Bank of Akron, and was a Director and Officer of that bank until 1890, when he became President of the City National Bank, and served as such until 1893. For a period he was proprietor of the Akron Beacon. Politically, Mr. Crouse is a faithful Republican. In 1872 he was elected County Commissioner; in 1885 he was elected in the State Senate, and in 1886 he was elected to Congress, from the Akron District. In civic affairs he has always taken a deep interest, and he has served as a member of the City Council and as President of the Board of Education. He is one of the Trustees of the Buchtel College, to which institution the Crouse Gymnasium was one of his gifts. Mr. Crouse is interested in many financial and industrial institutions of his home city. On the 18th of October, 1859, he was married to Martha K. Parsons. Four daughters and one son were born to them. The family home is located at 263 East Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

#### Collin Ford,

Attorney at law by profession, and for many years prominent in the business of life insurance, was born August 29th, 1827, in Coshocton County, Ohio. His early education was such as is acquired in the common schools of the state and the Seminary at Norwalk, Ohio, which institution had quite a reputation in its day.

In early manhood he followed farming and teaching school, and was Superintendent of the public schools at Lebanon, Ohio, when the Civil War broke out. In July, 1862, Mr. Ford resigned this position and entered service of the United States in the



COLLIN FORD.





I. S. HOFFMAN.

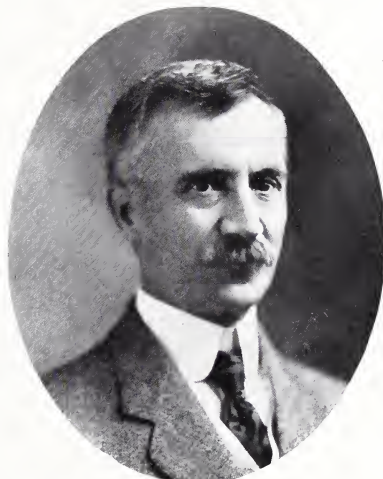
in politics. Socially, he is a Mason, Knight Templar and an Elk. He was married to Miss May Carter, a daughter of Merchant Carter, of Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Carter was Treasurer of Richland County and one of the successful stock and wholesale lumber dealers of Mansfield in his day. Mrs. Hoffmann's mother was Elizabeth U. Gass, a descendant of Patrick Gass, who kept the log book of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to Oregon. Both families were prominent in the early history of Ohio, the Clarks having come from Virginia and the Carters from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann with their family of five daughters and one son, live at 278 South Ohio. They attend the Congregationalists Church. Mr. Hoffmann takes a great interest in Church affairs as well as in those of the Y. M. C. A. The offices of his company are located in the New First National Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Cyrus Hussey,

Of Toledo, Ohio, is one of the best known insurance men of Northwestern Ohio, and especially Toledo, in which city he has devoted himself to the business of fire insurance for many years, and has met with the most conspicuous success. Mr. Hussey is a public-spirited man and always ready to assist a worthy enterprise. He is a member of the Grand Army Republic and of the Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion, having enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, serving with distinction throughout the struggle between the North and South. Mr. Hussey devotes all his energy to fire insurance. He is a married man and resides in a lovely residence district of Toledo. His insurance offices are located at 1008-1010 Spitzer Building, that city.

#### Charles E. Logan,

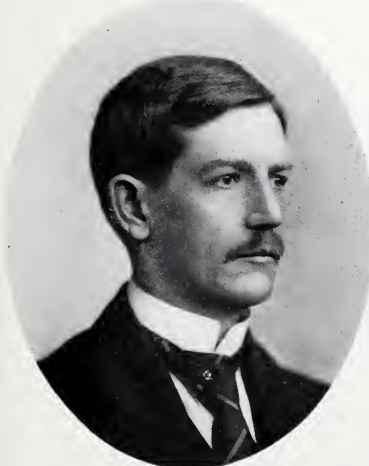
General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, ranks among the foremost insurance men of Cincinnati. He was born on the 17th of March, 1850, in the Queen City, the son of Adam A. Logan, a Pennsylvanian by birth, and Mrs. Mary Smith Logan, a native of Nova Scotia. The father, who lived to be ninety-seven years of age, was a pioneer of Cincinnati, in which city he resided for over eighty years. Mr. Charles E. Logan received his education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen years he started in business life, in which he has been very successful. In early manhood he was engaged as contractor. Later he was connected with the Engineering Department of the Queen & Crescent Railroad. In 1887 he entered the insurance business. For the past twenty-three years he has been the General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at 204-5-6 Johnston Building, Cincinnati. Politically, Mr. Logan is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity in all of its branches, and at present is an officer in the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Ohio. He is Past Em. Commander of Cincinnati Commandery, K. I.; Past Master of Walnut Hills Lodge, and Chapter and Trustee, Scottish Rite. Mr. Logan has been married three times. His first wife died shortly after their marriage; his second wife died eight years after, neither leaving any children. He was married again on the 31st of March, 1891, to Clara I. Bolser. Seven children, Elmer, Mary, Belle, Robert Ren, Gertrude, Richard, Eugene and Paul are the issue of their marriage. Mr. Logan resides at 1530 Blair Avenue, Walnut Hills.



C. E. LOGAN.

#### John Michael Sarver,

Secretary of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 29th of November, 1865, at Canton, Ohio, the son of Michael Sarver, an attorney by profession, and Mrs. Eliza Anderson Sarver, both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1864 the parents came to Ohio, settling in Canton, where John M. Sarver was born. Mr. Sarver's father was of German abstraction, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family on both sides has been in this country for many generations. Mr. Sarver received his education in the Canton public and high schools, and at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1888, with the degree of A. B. He later received the degree of A. M., from the same institution. After leaving Ada, Mr. Sarver took post graduate courses at various Eastern Universities. When a young man, Mr. Sarver entered the teaching profession, in which he was engaged for twenty years, eighteen years of which he filled the positions of teacher in district schools, as Principal of the Canton Elementary and High Schools, and as Superintendent of the Canton public schools. He now holds the office of Secretary of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, of which company he is one of the founders. He also is Director of The Citizens Building and Loan Company, Canton, Ohio, and was formerly Director of The Imperial Wall Paper Company, Glens Falls, New York. In politics, he is a Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, an I. O. O. F. and K. of P. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church. In 1907, Mr. Sarver was married to Miss Kate Elizabeth Harvey. They reside at 301 Linwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



J. M. SARVER.

#### Louis E. Sisler,

National Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, one of the largest fraternal insurance companies of the United States, with a membership of 300,000; three hundred and fifty millions of dollars of insurance in force, and a surplus of eight million dollars, was born on the 8th of April, 1860, at Manchester, Ohio. His father, Adam Sisler, was a physician and a



L. E. SISLER

native of New York State, while his mother, Amanda Sisler, was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Sisler traces his ancestry back to Germany. His great-grandfather came to America in 1775, was a distinguished educator and took part in the War of 1812. Mr. Sisler received his education at Smithville Academy; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, and at the Northwestern Ohio Normal University, at Ada. Later he attended the Cleveland Medical College and the Long Island College Hospital. He holds the degrees of A. B. and M. D. Dr. Sisler began his professional career as physician and surgeon, continuing the same for a period of fifteen years, when he entered the banking business, in which he remained for six years, when he was elected to his present position. Dr. Sisler is also connected with many industrial and commercial enterprises. He is Secretary and Treasurer of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and a member of the Board of Directors of the same company. He is President and a member of the Board of Directors of The Ohio Rubber Culture Company, Canton, Ohio, and President of the Acme Duplicator Mfg. Co., Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Sisler has always been a staunch Republican and has rendered his party and the people in general valuable services. He was elected Auditor of Summit County, Ohio, in 1896, and was re-elected in 1899, serving six years in that office. He also was elected a Delegate to the National Republican Convention, held at Chicago, which nominated President Roosevelt for the Presidency, representing the old Nineteenth Ohio district, made famous by Giddings, Wade and Garfield. During President Harrison's administration, Dr. Sisler was a member of the United States Pension Board for a period of four years. Socially, he is a 32nd degree Mason; a member of the K. of P.; of the Independent Order of Foresters; B. P. O. E. American Insurance Union; Court of Honor; I. O. O. F. and Maccabees of the World,

being National Secretary and Treasurer of the last named society. In 1881, Mr. Sisler was married to Miss Metta Miller. The wife died in 1892, leaving two children, Dremond M. and John R. Sisler. In 1897, Dr. Sisler was married a second time, his wife's maiden name being Eva M. Tilton. Two children, Lois Carol and William Tilton Sisler have been the fruit of their union. The family reside at 32 Alexandria Avenue, Detroit, Mich., while his offices are located at 1021 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

#### Horace Lindley Spice,

A prominent insurance man of Detroit, Mich., was born on the 27th of May, 1851, in Mansfield, Ohio, the son of Felix N. V. and Sarah H. Lindley Spice, natives of Ohio. He received his education in the public and high schools of Mansfield and Columbus, until he was fourteen years of age, when he began his active business career as a clerk in the employ of the Little Miami Railway, at Columbus. He afterwards became clerk of the fast freight lines of the Erie Railroad, at Cleveland, and, in 1872 he entered the service of the Canton Sugar Refinery, at Baltimore, Md., as Chief Accountant and Confidential Man, which position he held until 1880, when he embarked in the fire insurance business at Baltimore, conducting an agency in that city until 1890, in which year he removed to Clinton, Iowa. Four years later, in 1894, Mr. Spice became connected with the German Fire Insurance Company, and, in 1896, he was transferred to Des Moines, Ia. Since 1902 he has been State Agent and Adjuster of that company, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Spice is a prominent member of the Ohio Society of Detroit, in which organization he has held responsible positions. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party. Socially, he is a Mason and an Elk. He resides at 123 Delaware Avenue, while his place of business is located in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Detroit, Mich.

#### Charles L. Vieman,

A prominent insurance man of Detroit, Michigan, was born on the 29th of September, 1857, at Harrisburg, Ohio, the son of Charles and Catharine Miller Vieman. He received his education in the public schools of his home county, after which he taught school in Pickaway and Franklin Counties, from 1875 until 1878, when he became a salesman in one of the leading dry goods houses at Columbus, Ohio. In 1886 he entered the insurance business as Solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In January, 1888, he left that company, accepting a position as Special Agent for Ohio and West Virginia with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in June, 1891, was placed in charge of the Michigan Agency of that Company as State Agent, with headquarters at Detroit, and is one of the prominently successful insurance men of the state. His offices are located on the 12th floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building. He has been actively identified with the Detroit Life Underwriters' Association since its organization, serving as its President, Vice-President, member of Executive Board and Delegate to a number of the annual conventions of the National Association of Life Underwriters. Socially, Mr. Vieman is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he is a 32nd degree member and Shriner; retains his membership in Junia Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Columbus, Ohio, and is an active member of the Fellowship Club and the Ohio Society of Detroit, Michigan, serving as member of its Board of Governors. In politics, he is an Independent Democrat.



CHAS. L. VIEMAN.

#### James Elmer Wikoff,

One of the prominent insurance men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 24th of May, 1861, on a farm in Green Township, Adams County, Ohio. His parents, Allen Trimble Wikoff and Angeline Collier Wikoff, were natives of the State of Ohio. The Wikoff family came over from Holland early in the seventeenth century. Mr. J. E. Wikoff's father was Secretary of State from 1873 to 1875; Adjutant-General under Governor Hayes, and United States Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. James Elmer Wikoff received his education in the public schools of Columbus. At the age of nineteen years he entered public life, as a clerk in the United States Pension office with his father. From 1887 until 1890 he filled the position of Chief Clerk to Hon. W. S. Capper, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. Upon leaving that office, Mr. Wikoff entered





J. E. WIKOFF.

degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the age of twenty years he started in business life as a salesman, in a dry goods jobbing house. Later he embarked in the Insurance business, in which he became pre-eminently successful. He is married to Fanny A. Stephens. Mr. Yerger is a firm believer in Christianity and is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He resides at Mt. Washington, Hamilton County, Ohio.

#### William D. Yerger,

One of the prominent insurance men of Cincinnati, Ohio, and General Agent of the Provident Life & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, with headquarters at the Union Trust Building, Cincinnati. Mr. Yerger was born in Philadelphia, the son of William and Mary Prettyman Yerger, both natives of Philadelphia. He is of Quaker ancestry, his ancestors having emigrated to the United States in 1682, and settled in the State of Delaware. A number of his father's uncles took part in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Yerger was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, and graduated from Philadelphia High School in 1873, receiving the



W. D. YERGER.

#### George Keifer Cetone,

of Dayton, Ohio, member of the State Senate, was born near Troy, Miami County, Ohio, on the 27th of September, 1866. His father was a country storekeeper and gardener, and of French parentage, while his mother was a native of Ohio. The future Senator, in common with the average country boy of that period, was compelled to leave school at an early age in order to maintain himself and assist his worthy parents. Therefore, the Senator's education was acquired by hard study, pluck and perseverance, largely outside the school room. No doubt, to this education obtained in the "school of experience," the Senator owes the success which has been his in later life. His first public service was at the age of nineteen years, as clerk to John W. Morris, the then postmaster of Troy, Ohio. Later he served as railway mail clerk during President Cleveland's first term of office. For the past twelve years he has represented the Central States Bridge Company of Indiana. He was elected to the Ohio Senate in November, 1908. During the recent session of the Legislature, Senator Cetone took an active and prominent part in the advanced work of that body. In addition to his official duties and the care of his large business interests, the Senator devotes considerable time to horticulture and agriculture, in which he takes a keen interest. He has a large, splendid farm outside the city. Socially, the Senator is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the United Commercial Travelers, the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. On the 5th of December, 1894, he was married to Miss Irene Pierce. They have one son, Eugene. The Senator resides at 349 West 5th Street, Dayton, Ohio.



G. K. CETONE.

#### Eleazar Darrow,

Former Consulting Engineer and Electrical Engineer for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born September 10th, 1870, at Ypsilanti, Michigan. His parents were natives of New York and Michigan, respectively, the families having resided in this country for many generations. His maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution, fighting for American independence. Mr. Darrow received his education in the Cincinnati public schools and at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., from which latter institution he graduated in 1892, with the degree of Electrical Engineer. He started in business life at the age of twenty-two years, as Superintendent of the Cincinnati Edison Electric Company. Later he was Managing Engineer of the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Ry. Company; Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Washington, and General Manager of the Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Railway. He also held the position of Director of the Water Power Survey of the State of Washington. He held the above position for the last two years. Mr. Darrow is a contributor of current articles in the Electrical World and Street Railway Journal. He is a Director in the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, Cincinnati. In politics, Mr. Darrow is connected with the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the Blaine Club; the University Club; Masonic Fraternity and K. of P. He is married since the 22nd of November, 1892, and is the father of one child. Mr. Darrow resides at Indianapolis.



E. DARROW.



W. D. GUILBERT.

**Walter D. Guilbert,**

One of the prominent business men of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 11th of February, 1844, near Hartford, Guernsey County, Ohio. On his mother's side he is of Irish extraction, his great-grandfather having come from Ireland in 1750 and settled in Maryland. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary Army, was wounded several times and narrowly escaped capture. On his father's side, Mr. Guilbert is a descendant of the French Huguenots. The father, Hallar E. Guilbert, left France when a boy, emigrated to the United States and became one of the pioneers of Guernsey County. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and became one of the representative farmers of the county. He continued his residence there until 1849, when he moved with his family to Clark County, where he lived for four years. He then moved to Shelby County, dying on his farm in 1850. Mr. Walter D. Guilbert was educated in the public schools of Guernsey and Auglaize Counties, and also completed a special course of study in the Academy at Winona, Illinois. He became a resident of Noble County, Ohio, in 1869, and for a period of twelve years was engaged in the dry goods business at South Olive. He was elected Auditor of Noble County, in 1881, and served two terms. When, in 1888, Mr. Poe was elected Auditor of State, he appointed Mr. Guilbert Chief Clerk of the department. In this capacity, Mr. Guilbert served until 1895, when he was elected Auditor of State. It speaks well for his integrity and ability that he was re-elected twice, filling that position until January, 1909. Upon the expiration of his third term of office, Mr. Guilbert retired to private life. He has always been a staunch Republican, and for many years a prominent factor in Ohio politics.

**Jacob H. Kauffman,**

Of Canton, a prominent Certified Public Accountant of Ohio, was born on the 12th day of February, 1870, at Marshallville, Wayne County, Ohio, of German ancestry. His father was a soldier of the Civil War, having served in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Kauffman received his education in the public schools of Marshallville and through private tutorage. He graduated from high school in 1889, and at the age of twenty he started in public life as a teacher in the public schools. Later he practiced the profession of Civil Engineering and Surveying.

In 1893 he was appointed Deputy Auditor of Stark County, Ohio, during which period he pursued a course in Higher Accounting. He was afterwards engaged on special and periodical examinations of the accounts of counties, municipalities, private and corporate interests, and gained recognition among leading public accountants and auditors of the state. His name is prominently identified with the history and progress of public accounting in Ohio and with the enactment in 1908 of the law establishing a State Board of Accountancy for the regulation of the practice of the profession of public accounting, which law provides a standard of proficiency and examinations for admission to practice as a Certified Public Accountant. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Examiners under this law. In politics, Mr. Kauffman is a Democrat. Socially and professionally, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; The American Association of Public Accountants; The Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants; The National Association of Certified Public Accountant Examiners; The Ohio Engineering Society; The Ohio State Board of Commerce; The American Economic Society; The American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the society of "The Hall in the Grove."

He is honored with the Presidency of The Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants and enjoys the acquaintanceship and confidence of his professional fellows over the United States. On the 24th of June, 1896, he was married to Annetta Wise, whose family was among the first settlers of Stark County. Their children are Eleanore Elizabeth and Katharine Annetta. He is devoted to the development of accountancy to a high professional standard, in the belief that Certified Public Accountants—men skilled in the affairs of commerce and finance, and especially in the accounts relating thereto, will eventually be called upon to produce the matters of fact necessary to the solution of the great problems now involved in the tariff, the regulation of corporations, and for the conducting, for the public welfare, of the Municipality, State and Nation.

**Benjamin Payne Leister,**

Certified Public Accountant, of Columbus, Ohio, associated with Mr. J. H. Kauffman, President of The Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants, under the firm name of Kauffman & Leister, in the Capital City, was born on Saturday, the 9th of January, 1875, at Westminster, Md. His parents, Mr. Abraham S. Leister, a farmer, and Mrs. Charlotte Payne Leister, were both natives of Maryland.

Mr. Leister was educated in the public schools of Carroll County, Md.; at Reisters-town High School, Reisterstown, Md., and at the Eaton & Burnett Bros. College, and Sadlers, Bryant & Stratton Business College, Baltimore, Maryland. He started in public life at the age of seventeen years, serving for a period of seven years in the schools of Carroll County, Maryland, and for several years as teacher of Higher Accounting at the Meredith Commercial School, Zanesville, Ohio. He is a member of the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants and of The American Association of Public Accountants, and was the first to receive the degree of Certified Public Accountant in Ohio under examination. On January 1st, 1902, he was married to Miss Grace Gardner Townsend, of Zanesville, Ohio. He is now residing at 84 South Washington Ave., Columbus, Ohio, in which city, at 505 Hayden Building, he has his offices.



J. H. KAUFFMAN



B. P. LEISTER



**Robert Campbell McConaughy,**

Public Accountant, and President of The American Audit Company, with offices at 201-2-3-4 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 8th of June, 1871, at Pine Grove Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence County and at the Ironton High School, graduating from the latter in 1888. Later he attended the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. Law School, and graduated in 1895, receiving the degree of LL. B. He also holds the degree of C. P. A. In 1893, Mr. McConaughy, with Messrs. Frank A. McGee, Frank F. Dinsmore, Frank G. Rush and Robert A. McGee, conceived the idea of organizing the Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati, what is now the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, an organization he is still connected with as a member. He also is a member of the Ohio Ohio State Society of Public Accountants; American Association of Public Accountants, and of the Lafayette Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., serving as Master of same in 1900. In politics, Mr. McConaughy is affiliated with the Republican party. He is married.

**George F. Mansell,**

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the leading Certified Public Accountants of the state, with offices in the Gerke Building, was born on the 19th of June, 1867, at Walton, England. His father, James Mansell, was an officer in the English Army. Mr. George F. Mansell was carefully educated in private schools. He started upon his professional career at the age of eighteen years, in the accounting business, in which he has been pre-eminently successful. Mr. Mansell emigrated to the United States in 1900, practicing in his profession in Boston, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. For some years he was connected with the well known firm of The J. Rheinstrom & Sons Company. Mr. Mansell is a member of the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants, and of The American Association of Public Accountants. He holds the degree of Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Mansell resides at 1353 Lincoln Avenue, Walnut Hills, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio.

**James Albert Miller,**

Public Accountant of Cincinnati, Ohio, with offices at the Provident Savings Bank Building, was born on the 27th of May, 1868, at Cincinnati, the son of Thomas S. Miller and Mary Susan Gossin Miller, natives of Lynchburg, W. Va., and Cincinnati, respectively. Mr. Thomas S. Miller was engaged in the pork packing business. On his father's side, Mr. Miller is of English ancestry, while his mother's family is of French-Swiss origin. Both branches of the family are for generations in this country. Mr. Miller's paternal grandfather was a practicing physician. His maternal grandfather was a village blacksmith in early Cincinnati, when its name was still Losantiville. Mr. Miller received his education in the Cincinnati public schools and night schools, studying the university courses under private instructors. At the age of eleven years he started in business life as a cash boy in the John Shillito Company, Cincinnati, working himself up to the position of Assistant Cashier. In 1888, he entered the Burkhardt Co., as Cashier and Assistant Treasurer, remaining with that firm until 1894, when he founded his present business of Public Accounting. His specialty is to ascertain factory cost production and the establishing of office account systems. In 1897, Mr. Miller was appointed by City Auditor Boyden to examine all the departments of the city of Cincinnati, and in 1906, he was appointed to the same position by Mayor Dempsey of Cincinnati. He is independent in politics. Socially, Mr. Miller is a member of the Ohio State Society of Public Accountants, he being one of the organizers and the first Secretary of that organization. He also is connected with the Hyde Park Business Men's Club. In 1897, he was married to Miss Ora M. Muller. Mr. Miller resides at Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.



J. A. MILLER.



W. J. MUNSTER.

**W. J. Munster,**

Certified Public Accountant, at Cincinnati, has gained a name of national reputation in his profession. He was born in the city of St. Louis, on the 19th of November, 1850, the son of Herman A. Munster, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1848 and settled in St. Louis. He was a cabinet maker and house builder by trade. Mr. J. W. Munster received a very careful education in the schools of St. Louis. After leaving school he was prepared for a business career. Coming to Cincinnati, in 1873, Mr. Munster became associated with the Cincinnati Coffin Company, with which corporation he acted as Secretary for a period of ten years. Since that time he has followed his profession as a Public Accountant, and has for his clients many corporations, business houses as well as municipalities. During his practice he has had charge of many important cases, devolving upon him great responsibilities. He has a rare talent for unraveling the most tangled accounts, and has straightened out the affairs of many concerns who were hopelessly confused. Mr. Munster is identified with the industrial progress of Cincinnati, and is an officer and director in The Overman & Schrader Cordage Company; The Julian & Kokeuge Co.; The John Brenner Brewing Company and of The Excelsior Wool Oil Compound Company. Socially, Mr. Munster is a Master Mason; a member of the American Association of Public Accountants and of the Ohio State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He was married to Miss Catharine Lehman, in 1872. They have six children living. Mr. Munster resides at Erie Avenue, Hyde Park. His offices are located in the Carlisle Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Edward Scott Thomas,**

One of the leading Certified Public Accountants of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Norfolk, Va., and is the son of Robert Spottswood Thomas, a builder, and Sarah Elizabeth Thomas (nee Jussley), both natives of the United States. He comes from Welsh-French ancestry, both branches of the family having lived in this country for many generations. Mr. Thomas received his early education in private and public schools of Norfolk, and having inherited literary tastes, he has been a



E. S. THOMAS.

Association of Public Accountants. At the present time (1910) he is Vice-President of the former Association, and when with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. R. Company he was Vice-President of the American Association of Railway Accountants. In 1871 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Jennie M. Grace, of Maryland.

#### Frank E. Webner,

A prominent Certified Public Accountant of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 9th of December, 1865, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of John Theodore Webner and Mary A. Ceperly Webner, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. His ancestors were principally farmers. Mr. Webner is a descendant of Captain John Parker, who was in command of the minute men "who fired the shot that rang round the world," at Lexington, Mass., at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Webner received his education in the Chicago Public Schools and at Evanston, Illinois High School, graduating from the latter in 1882. Also a course in Mechanical Studies in Armour Institute. He holds the degree of Certified Public Accountant from the University of Illinois. He started in public life at the age of eighteen years in the accounting department of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Chicago. In 1887 he went to Montana and carried the United States Mail on a "Pony Express" route on the Musselshell River for four years. He then returned to Chicago and became Assistant Paymaster of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co. (on a traveling pay car). During the Chicago World's Fair, Mr. Webner very successfully conducted a group of restaurants. For nearly twenty years he has been connected with the public accounting profession. He is President of The American Mechanical Calculator Company, a company organized for building mechanical accounting devices. He is the inventor of an automatic wage calculator and of an automatic gas, water and electric meter calculator. Mr. Webner has frequently contributed to trade papers. He is the author of "Recording of Production Costs" (Iron Trade Review); "Cost of Production" (Engineering), and "The Machine Hour" (Industrial Engineering), and also a manual on Production Costs in book form. For a period of sixteen years he served in the field music of the First Illinois Infantry, and saw much active service, his first service being at the time of the Haymarket riots in Chicago, and later the Pullman strike and the great railroad strike. Mr. Webner was married to Miss Mary Rachel Simpson. Three sons, Harold Theodore, William Gordon and Norman Onsley (deceased) were born to them. The family attend the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Webner resides at 2134 Cameron Avenue, Norwood, Ohio. His offices are located in the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



F. E. WEBNER.

#### L. L. H. Austin,

Of Toledo, Ohio, was born on the 26th of February, 1856, at Dresden, Ohio, the son of Dr. D. A. Austin, and Bethany Austin, both natives of the Buckeye State. His father's ancestors were Quakers and of English-Scotch extraction, while his mother's people were Methodists and of German and Swedish origin. Mr. Austin was educated in the common schools, at Harcourt Academy and at Kenyon College. At the age of twenty-one years he started in public life as a teacher, remaining in school work for fourteen years. He then embarked in the newspaper business, running a Republican Newspaper, "The Lincoln Daily Call," at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1896. It was the only out and out gold standard newspaper west of the Missouri River, and at that time he was publicly complimented by McKinley, Hanna, Thurston and local party organizations for his splendid service. Senator Austin was a member of the Oklahoma Mercantile Co., when that territory was opened for settlement. Later he returned to Ohio, taking his residence in Toledo and entering the insurance business. He now is connected with the National Mausoleum Company. Senator Austin is an author of note. He has written a number of short stories and is a contributor to various magazines and scientific journals. He is the originator of a Departmental system in the high schools of the country, Department of Science, History, Mathematics, Literature, etc., and the arrangement of studies according to their relative culture value. In politics, Senator Austin is a Republican to the core, "but opposed to gag, gang and ring rule, anywhere, everywhere and for all time." He was nominated for the Senate in 1903, and elected by the largest majority given to any candidate elected from the Thirty-Third or Lucas County District. He was defeated at the next election, because he led in a losing fight for a ticket, which was doomed to defeat from the beginning. While a



member of the Senate, Mr. Austin became conspicuous for his activity in the shaping of legislation. He always fought in the interests of the people. He was a member of the following standing committees: Universities and Colleges; Railroads and Telegraph; Cities; Insurance, and public and common schools. He introduced and passed the following laws: Juvenile Court Law in Ohio; Women on Library Boards; care of Soldiers' Monuments and Memorials; Paroles to Boys and Girls in Industrial Schools; promotion from Reformatories, when advisable, and other improvements in discipline. He led the fight in the Senate to hold all elections on one day, and to pass the present election law, known as the unpopular "Chapman Bill," but which became a very popular and economic law. He met Rev. Gladden in a public debate, and other prominent opponents to the bill. He was the author of the movement and passed a resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 for a monument at Fort Meigs (see page 486, first volume of this work). When a boy, six years of age, he had the pleasure of moulding two tubs full of bullets, to be used to stop Morgan's raid into Ohio. What might have happened if Morgan had not changed his line of march nobody knows. Senator Austin has been married twice and is now living with his second wife. He is very liberal in his religious views, but is not agnostic, having inherited a peculiar mixture of the Quaker, Methodist and Baptist faith, and not being able to relinquish either, he clings to the forms of the Episcopal Church, because of its kindly offices and consolations during his college career at Kenyon. The Senator resides at Chicago, Ill.

#### **William G. Beatty,**

Member of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, ranks among the best known Democrats of Cincinnati. He was born on the 21st of August, 1871, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and is the son of Miles and Virginia Beatty, both natives of Ohio. He is the descendant of a long-living family, his grandmother having died at the ripe old age of one hundred and five years. Mr. Beatty obtained his education at the public schools of Catawba and South Charleston, Ohio, after which he attended Newport, Kentucky, High School for one year. Upon leaving school at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Beatty became connected with the business of designing ladies' goods, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Beatty is a prominent secret society man, being a member of the Eagles and of the I. O. O. F. In 1901-1902 he was District Deputy of the I. O. O. F., and, in 1909 he was elected President of the Cincinnati Aerie No. 142, F. O. E. In politics, Mr. Beatty is a faithful Democrat, having served his party in many capacities. He was a Delegate to numerous County and State Conventions, and, in 1908, was Secretary of the First and Second Congressional Districts. At the November election of 1910, Mr. Beatty was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Ninth Ohio General Assembly.



W. G. BEATTY.

#### **Philip Burgess,**

Consulting Civil Engineer of Columbus, Ohio, and member of the well known firm of Burgess, Kimberly & Long, of that city, was born on the 1st of December, 1876, at Newtonville, Mass., the son of Chas. A. Burgess, an accountant, and Adelaide Kimball Burgess, both natives of Massachusetts. He received his education at the public schools; at Newton High School, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which



PHIL. BURGESS.

latter institution he graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. At the age of twenty-two he started upon his professional career as Assistant Civil Engineer with C. W. Leavitt, New York City. Since then he has followed his profession with marked success, and as above stated he now is a member of the engineering firm of Burgess, Kimberly & Long, which was founded in July, 1909. The firm is engaged in the solution of important problems relating especially to the installation of water and sewage purification plants, to the elimination of waste from streams, to the recovery of industrial by-products, etc. The firm has also developed a considerable business along general analytical work in their laboratory which is connected with the offices in Columbus. In 1906, Mr. Burgess filled the office of Special Assistant Engineer of The Ohio State Board of Health. He is the author of a special report of Water Purification Plants of Ohio for the State Board of Health. In politics, Mr. Burgess is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the American Public Health Association, and of the Ohio Engineering Society.

#### **Albert Elliott Kimberly,**

Consulting Sanitary Engineer of the firm of Burgess, Kimberly & Long, is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, born on the 28th of July, 1875. His parents, E. Elliott Kimberly and Eleanor Bucknall Kimberly, were also born in that state. Mr. A. E. Kimberly received his education at the Roxbury Latin School, and at the Massachusetts Technological Institute, graduating from the latter in 1897 with the degree of S. B. Upon leaving college he entered upon the duties of his chosen profession. He has filled positions at the Experiment Station of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lawrence, Mass.;

at the Columbus Sewage Testing Station, and as Assistant Engineer of the Ohio State Board of Health. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; the American Public Health Association; the American Canoe Association, and of the Ohio Engineering Society. He is the author of a Special Report of the Ohio State Board of Health (1908); of a paper on Water Softening and Sewage Purification Works in Ohio (1906-1907); a Preliminary Report on Investigation of the Ohio River, for the Ohio River Sanitary Commission of Ohio (1909). On the 19th of November, 1908, he was married to Miss Helen B. Price. He resides at 621 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Charles Ford Long,**

The third member of the firm of Burgess, Kimberly & Long, is a native Buckeye. He first saw the light of day on the 10th of January, 1880, at Jackson, Ohio, and is the son of Stephan J. and Emily Ford Long, natives of Ohio and Vermont, respectively. Mr. Long was educated at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and at the Ohio State University, Columbus, graduating from

Miami in 1903, and from Ohio State in 1907. He holds the degree of A. B. and M. A. When twenty-seven years of age, he started in professional life, in the capacity of Chemist in the Ohio State Health Department. He also filled the positions of Chemist with the Globe Iron Company, Jackson, Ohio, and as Instructor at the Ohio State University. He has written several notes on chemistry. In politics, he is a staunch believer in Republican principles. He is a member of the Masonic order; of the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity, and of the American Chemical Society. On the 30th of March, 1910, he was married to Miss Mary Lees Sheldon. Mr. Long resides at 1300 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio. The offices of the firm of Burgess, Kimberly & Long are located at 828 Columbus Savings & Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio.



A. C. CAINE.

#### Alexander Campbell Caine,

Disbursing Clerk in the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., was born on the 9th of December, 1849, at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, the son of Isaiah Caine and Caroline C. Campbell. The father was a merchant tailor and both parents were natives of Ohio. Mr. A. C. Caine was educated in the public schools of Somerset. When only twelve years of age he left school to join the Thirty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with that regiment from September, 1861 until August, 1862, when he joined the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment he remained until October, 1864. On account of his youth he was unable to be mustered into active service. Mr. Caine has always been an active working Republican and he has served his party and the people in many capacities. In 1877 he was elected Clerk of the village of Somerset. Nine years later, in 1886, he was appointed Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of Ohio, and, in 1888, he became Land Commissioner of Ohio. Being re-appointed to the same position in 1891, he served in that capacity until the 1st of January, 1892, when he was elected Secretary of the Ohio State Senate. He filled this office so well that he was re-elected to the same position for two succeeding terms. In February, 1898, President McKinley appointed Mr. Caine Examiner in the Department of Justice, and in June, 1902, he was transferred to his present position of Disbursing Clerk in the same department. Socially, Mr. Caine is a member of Magnolia Lodge No. 10, Columbus, Ohio; Templar Chapter No. 155; Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Columbus, Ohio, and of the Alladin Temple (Shriner) of the same city. On the 25th of June, 1890, he was married to Miss Julia Smithington, only daughter of Col. Louis Smithington, of Cleveland, Ohio. One son, Louis Smithington Caine, is the issue of their union. Mr. Caine resides at 1528 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

#### Andrew Lintner Harris,

Was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 17th, 1835, and was reared on a farm in Dixon Township, Preble County. His grandfather, Joseph Harris, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and in 1797 crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his abode in Cincinnati. Soon after the close of the War of 1812, he removed to Butler County, Ohio. His son Benjamin, the father of our subject, was born in Cincinnati, March 3rd, 1803, and was married on the 3rd of April, 1829, to Miss Nancy Lintner, of Butler County. He made farming his life work, and was one of the intelligent, progressive, prominent and useful citizens of the community. Governor Harris spent his early boyhood days upon the house farm, and through the summer months assisted in the work of the field and the meadow, and in the winter season he pursued his studies in the district school. His early educational privileges, however, were supplemented by a course in Miami University, from which institution he graduated in 1860. In the fall of the same year he took up the study of law, pursuing his reading under the direction of his uncle, Joel W. Harris. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumpter cleared away, when, on the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. Harris "donned the blue," becoming a member of Company C, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months. Before going to the front he was made Second Lieutenant of his company, and the following August was mustered out with the rank of Captain. In October of the same year he recruited Company C of the Seventy-Fifth Ohio Infantry, and was commissioned its Captain on the 9th of November, 1861. At the battle of McDowell, West Virginia, he was seriously wounded. Later he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, except Cross Keys. In the second battle of Bull Run, in an assault by the enemy on Bold Hill, two color bearers were killed and all the color guards wounded or disabled. Captain Harris took the flag from the falling color braves and carried it until the assault of the enemy was repulsed. On the 12th of January, 1863, he was promoted to Major, and at Chancellorsville, Va., on the 2nd of May, 1863, the Colonel of his regiment, Robert Riley, was mortally wounded and died the next day, and Major Harris was promoted to Colonel. On the 1st of July, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., he was assigned to the command of his brigade. His command was under a hot fire for three days, and was the first to enter the village after the battle. His Brigade lost bravely and Colonel Harris was severely wounded, but kept the field until the battle was over. On the 18th of August, 1863, this Ohio brigade was placed in the trenches on Morris' Island, South Carolina, and there remained until the fall of Forts Wayne and Gregg, on the morning of the 7th of September. On the night of the 6th, Colonel Harris, with nine hundred selected men was detailed to make the assault on Fort Wayne, on the sea front, with instructions to move against the fort at daybreak; but the enemy observing the operations abandoned the fort. In February following, his brigade was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, where his regiment was mounted, doing cavalry service from that time until its muster out. In May, 1864, Colonel Harris, with his regiment, was sent to the headwaters of the St. John and Kessinee Rivers, where they destroyed a large amount of cotton and other Confederate stores; also capturing about three thousand head of buffalo cattle, without the loss of a man. On the 14th of August, 1864, Colonel Harris was imprudently sent, by General Hatch, on an expedition to the rear of the enemy with only about two hundred cavalry. He obeyed orders and took a few prisoners, destroyed considerable amount of cotton, but was met by a large force of the enemy and was compelled to ride night and day to avoid capture. On the morning of the 17th, he halted at Gainsville, Florida for a brief rest, supposing himself to be temporarily secure, but was soon attacked by about fourteen hundred men. As retreat was out of the question he either had to cut his way out or surrender. The odds were seven to one, but, desperate as the attempt was, he succeeded in getting away with two-thirds of his little band. Colonel Harris was a brave, fearless and gallant officer. He took every precaution to save his men, yet when duty called he never faltered, and again and again his command was in the thickest of the fight when his own valor and daring encouraged and inspired his followers. He was mustered out of the service as Colonel of the Seventy-Fifth Ohio, on the 15th day of January, 1865, and on the 13th of March, following, was breveted Brigadier General for excellent and meritorious conduct during the war. At the close of the war, Colonel Harris returned to the farm in Preble County, but the wounds he had received disabled him from performing manual labor, and he continued preparing



for the bar and was admitted to practice by the District Court of Preble County in 1865. He continued an active member of the loyal profession until 1875, and was a leading member of the Preble County Bar. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Preble and Montgomery Counties in the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly. Later he served in the House of Representatives in the Sixty-Seventh and Sixty-Eighth General Assemblies. He continued his law practice in partnership with the Hon. Robert Miller, until January, 1876, when having been elected Probate Judge of Preble County, in October, 1875, the partnership was dissolved, that he might enter upon his judicial duties. In 1878 he was re-elected. In 1891 he became the choice of the Republican Convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with William McKinley. He was re-elected in 1893. He has given much attention to the labor conditions and probably in the country there are few men better informed on industrial conditions than Mr. Harris. This fact was recognized by President McKinley who in 1898, appointed him one of the members of the National Industrial Commission, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. This Commission was composed of five Senators and five Representatives and nine members appointed by the President at large. This body was organized after the plan of the British Royal Commission and instituted inquiries in regard to immigration, agriculture, transportation, labor and general business.

In 1905 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor a third time, while John M. Pattison, a Democrat was elected Governor. In June, after his inauguration, Governor Pattison died, and Mr. Harris became his successor as the chief executive of the state. The salient points of his official services have become matters of history. It is well known that his political opponents have condemned little in his work as Legislator and Governor, while his course has won the strong endorsement of those who agreed with him in matters of political principle and policy. In his position as Lieutenant Governor of the State, presiding over the sessions of the Senate, he proved himself a good parliamentarian, and in all of his life he has shown himself to be a worker, his moments of leisure being few. While the results of his labors have been for nothing, and in a large measure beneficial to the general public. On the 17th of October, 1865, Governor Harris was married to Miss Caroline Conyer, and their only son, Walter C. Harris, is now a prominent artist in New York. Retaining his interest in military affairs, Governor Harris holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic; the Union Veteran Legion and the Loyal Legion. Governor Harris is the owner of about five hundred acres of valuable farm land in Preble County, and since his retirement from office he is putting in his time in superintending its cultivation.

#### **Thomas J. Hartley,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 13th of December, 1869, at Columbus, Ohio, the son of Edward Hartley, a retired grocer. The parents of Mr. Thomas J. Hartley are of Irish birth and emigrated to the United States about sixty-five years ago. Mr. Thomas J. Hartley obtained his education in the Catholic schools of his native city. He started in business life at the age of fifteen years, becoming connected with the general merchandise business, in which he has continued ever since. He now makes a specialty of buying and selling stocks of merchandise and loaning money on such stocks. He also is a stockholder in a number of industrial and mercantile enterprises. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, which he has served in many capacities. He was a Delegate to City, County and State Conventions, and was a member of the Executive Board of the National League of American Municipalities. For a period of four years he was a member of the City Council of Columbus, Ohio. In 1909 he was mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Columbus Mayoralty. Mr. Hartley was married to Miss May Heinz, in 1896. One daughter was born to them. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church. They reside at 897 Oakwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hartley's offices are located at 165½ North High Street, that city.

#### **T. H. B. Jones,**

Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, ranks among the best known and most influential Democrats of Southern Ohio. He is a resident of Ironton, Ohio, in which city he is interested in many business enterprises. He has been a faithful Democrat all his mature life and has rendered his party many valuable services, as a Delegate to State and County Conventions as well as in the party councils. The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District honored him by the nomination for Congress. Owing to the fact that the District is strongly Republican, Colonel Jones was defeated. After the election of Governor Harmon, Mr. Jones was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.

#### **William Taylor McClure,**

A prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Ross County, Ohio. His father, Martin McClure, was also born in Ross County, while his mother, Nancy Duncan McClure, came from Highland County, near Greenfield, Ohio. He is of Scotch and Scotch Irish descent, the McClures' coming from the North of Ireland and the Duncans' from Scotland to Pennsylvania. The parents are both living at Hillsboro, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mr. McClure's great grandfather came with his family from York County, Pa., to Ross County, about the year 1800, when the state was still in its infancy. He first settled on the Scioto River, at or near where the village of Yellow Bud now stands, but soon afterwards, on account of the fever and ague, removed to the high lands of Paint Creek in Ross County. Mr. McClure's maternal grandfather, Robert Duncan, came on horseback from York, County, Pa., in 1805, to the farm south of Greenfield, Ohio, owned by him at his death. It is now owned by his grandson John W. Duncan. Mr. William T. McClure was educated at the South Salem Academy and the schools of Hillsboro, Ohio. He also took private instructions in Latin and Greek from Prof. Lewis McKibben, Hillsboro, Ohio. He has also given considerable study to the French language and literature. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. McClure started in public life as teacher in the common schools of Ohio, remaining in that profession for a period of three years. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and took up the practice of his chosen profession at Columbus. In politics, Mr. McClure is a Republican. He is a "son of the American Revolution" (tho' not formally admitted to the organization) through his ancestor, William Taylor, after whom he was named, who is buried at Bainbridge, Ohio. Mr. McClure was united in marriage with Miss Ada Bailey, of Columbus, Ohio. Two children were born to them, Margaret McClure, aged twenty years, and Isabel McClure, twelve years of age. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClure resides at 26 South Garfield Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. His law offices are located at the Hayden Building, that city.

#### **Otto Stanley Marckworth,**

Of Columbus, Ohio, Analytical Chemist, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineer, and State Chemist, connected with the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission, was born on the 30th of December, 1879, at Clifton, the most beautiful suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Hermann Marckworth, was one of the leading lawyers of Cincinnati. He was a native of Germany and had emigrated to the United States about the year 1850, settling in the Queen City of the West. Mr. Marckworth's mother, Marie Dotter Marckworth, was also born in the fatherland, coming to the United States about 1869. Mr. Hermann Marckworth was very widely known as



O. S. MARCKWORTH.

Mr. Rhea came to Columbus, Ohio. In this city he was engaged for a period of several years as an Electrical Engineer, at the same time working arduously on the perfection of some very important and valuable inventions. He invented and patented the first coal mining saws ever put in operation; an electric storage battery; an electrical wall plate; a germ consumer for hospitals; also a wireless electrical heating pad and jacket, and a water filter for city pressure service. His most recent invention is a spherical steam generator without tubes or coils, which was patented July 5th, 1910. This device has been thoroughly tested by experts in the Engineering Department of the United States Government, and Mr. Rhea has in his possession official correspondence in which this invention is declared to be the most practical and powerful device of its kind. Mr. Rhea resides at 255 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

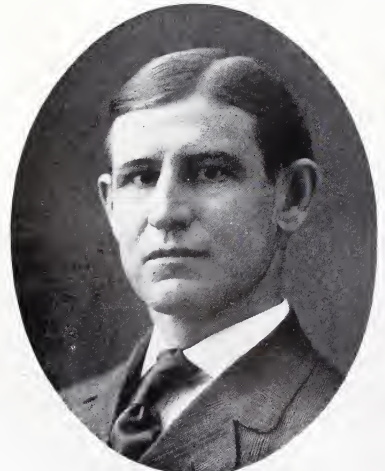
#### James Ross,

A prominent real estate man of Columbus, Ohio, with offices in the Harrison Building, was born on the 10th of July, 1862, at Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. His parents, Frederick Ross and Christina Grossman Ross were natives of Germany, having emigrated to the United States in 1849. Mr. James Ross received his education in the common and high schools and at a business college. He started in public life at the age of twenty-two years as a Deputy County Clerk of Franklin County, Ohio. From 1888 to 1892 he served in the capacity of Chief Deputy under Sheriff Brice W. Custer, and in 1891, and again in 1893, he was elected Sheriff of Franklin County, serving both terms to the entire satisfaction of the people. In politics, Mr. Ross has always been a faithful Democrat. Socially, he is a member of the Elks and of the K. of P. He is still a member in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Confirmed Bachelors. He resides at the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

#### William S. Seabury,

A prominent broker of Columbus, Ohio, with offices in the Columbia Building, 165½ North High Street, was born on the 26th of April, 1868, at Peoria, Ills., the son of Sam.

Seabury, a manufacturer, and Isabella Woodward Seabury, natives of Illinois and Ohio, respectively. The family has been in this country for generations. Mr. W. S. Seabury's great grandfather was the first Episcopalian Bishop in the United States. Mr. Sam Seabury, W. S. Seabury's father, was a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. W. S. Seabury obtained his education in the Peoria common and high schools, and at Princeton College. At the age of sixteen years he started in business life, becoming associated with his father's manufacturing establishment in which he continued until 1900. Coming to Columbus, Ohio, he embarked in the brokerage business, making brokerage of insurance his specialty. In politics, Mr. Seabury is a Republican, but never held any office. On the 31st of December, 1885, Mr. Seabury was married to Miss Ruth Cantelo. One son was born to them. The family reside at 795 Mill Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



N. E. SHAW.

#### Norman Ewing Shaw,

Chief of Division of Nursery and Orchard Inspection, Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 29th of July, 1876, at New Richmond, Ohio, and is the son of John C. and Sarah Alice Shaw, both natives of Ohio. He received his education at the country schools near New Richmond; at the Doane Academy, Granville, Ohio, and at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, from which latter institution he graduated in 1906, with the degree of B. S. He started in public life at the age of twenty-two



JAMES ROSS.



years as a Deputy in the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and he is considered to be one of the leading Orchardists of the State. In politics, Mr. Shaw is a Democrat, having come from a family of Democrats. He is a member of the Ohio Grange; The American Association of Economic Entomologists; The Ohio Academy of Science and the Alpha Zeta Fraternity, Ohio State University. He was married to Miss Julia Irene Snyder, of Norwalk, Ohio, and is the father of two daughters. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Shaw's offices are located in the State Building, Columbus, Ohio, in which city he also resides.

#### **William Hiram Simonton.**

Theophilus Simonton, grandfather of William Hiram Simonton, came to Ohio from North Carolina and served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812-1814. Hiram Simonton, son of Theophilus Simonton, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1804, and died in Columbus, in 1892, in his eighty-eighth year. He came to Columbus in 1849, from Milford, Clermont County, where he had been engaged in business, and at the request of John Noble, father of Henry C. Noble, who owned the Buckeye House on Broad Street, on the present site of the Board of Commerce, opened that hotel. In 1851 he went to the United States Hotel, at the northwest corner of High and Town Streets, where the Lazarus Building now stands, and managed it until 1862, when he took charge of the Franklin House on High Street, owned by the Hubbards, where he remained until 1867. From 1867 to 1871 he lived in Lithopolis, Fairfield County, Ohio; returning to Columbus he built an attractive and commodious home on East Main Street, where he died, and which was the home of his son William Hiram Simonton. He was one of the most popular hotel men of his time and was strongly and widely influential as a Democrat. He married Elizabeth Snell of a family well known in Southern Ohio. William Hiram Simonton was born in Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, in 1847. He was educated in the schools of Columbus, became a clerk in the United States Hotel and was later employed in the same capacity at the Zettler House, both of Columbus. In 1878 he became Deputy County Clerk of Franklin County, under County Clerk Harvey Cashatt, his brother-in-law, and filled the office until 1890 with such efficiency that he was that year elected County Clerk and served until 1894. He afterwards held the position of Secretary of the Electric Supply & Construction Co. He married Miss Rosina Yaisle, daughter of the late Samuel Yaisle, and had one son, Mark Simonton, Jr., a graduate of the Columbus High School and of the Ohio State University. Later, father and son formed the Simonton Construction Company, Electrical Contractors and Engineers, in the Columbus Savings and Trust Building, where the son still remains. William Hiram Simonton died December 11th, 1910, of pneumonia. Alva W. Simonton, brother of William Hiram Simonton is a prominent collector of Columbus. Another brother, Marcus Simonton, of Cincinnati, was during the Civil War, Post Quartermaster at Camp Chase, under appointment by Governor Dennison. Mr. Simonton's sister, Miss Mattie H. Simonton, has long been a successful teacher. She was Principal of the public school at Third and Rich Streets, Columbus, until the opening of the Ohio Avenue School, when she was transferred to the Principalship of that building in 1895, where she still remains.

#### **Robert H. Sharp,**

Of Sugar Grove, Ohio, was born on the 22nd of October, 1872, at Sugar Grove, the son of Robert L. Sharp and Rosa Stukey Sharp, both natives of Ohio. His father as well as his grandfather were members of the General Assembly of the State and prominent in their home county. Mr. Sharp received his education at the public schools and Sugar Grove High School, after which he attended the Ohio State University. By reason of his father's death, he was compelled to interrupt his studies and go to work. He now is engaged in building and financing heating and lighting plants and other quasi public service corporations. He also is interested in the Columbus Public Service Company; Springfield Light & Power Company; Ashtabula Water Works and member of Board, and Vice-President of the R. L. Sharp Stone Company. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Elks. On the 24th of December, 1895, he was married to Miss Rosa E. Deeds. They have three children, Harold, Robert and Frank. The family reside at Sugar Grove, while Mr. Sharp's office is located in Columbus, Ohio.

#### **Barton Smith,**

Senior member of the Toledo law firm of Smith & Baker, was born on the 2nd of June, 1852, at Channahon, near Joliet, Illinois. His father, a farmer, was a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois in 1835. The mother was born in Indiana. Mr. Barton Smith was educated at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1872. After spending one year in the stock business with his father, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1875. Immediately after he came to Toledo and formed a partnership with Mr. Geddes, which association lasted until July 1, 1881. He then became a member of the firm of Baker, Smith & Baker. This firm continued until the death of the senior member, Mr. William Baker, in November, 1894, since which time the two surviving partners have continued the business, under the firm name of Smith & Baker. The offices of the firm are located in the Smith & Baker Building, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Smith has made a profound study of real estate law, and for several years confined his practice to that branch of legal work, though, in course of time his business was enlarged to include a large corporation practice. For a long time he was the attorney for the street railway company, electric light company and other large corporate concerns, though the most important of these engagements was that connected with the street railway interests. At the time the firm of Baker, Smith & Baker was organized, in 1881, the street railways of Toledo were operated by several small companies, independent of each other. The consolidation of these companies was largely the work of Mr. Barton Smith. Mr. Smith is a public spirited man and takes a deep interest in public affairs, though he has never held public office, except one term as a member of the Board of Education of Toledo. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and in 1896 was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention. Fraternally, he is one of the most prominent Masons of Ohio, having been Grand Master of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templars of Ohio, and he is a 32nd degree member of the Scottish Rite Masons. In 1907 he was one of the three American Delegates to represent the Supreme Council in the Conference at Brussels; he has held the higher offices in the Ohio Grand Lodge and the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the state. In September, 1909, he was elected to the office of Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander, the second highest office in the Scottish Rite in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Smith was married on the 25th of December, 1877, to Miss May Searles, of Kendall County. Two children were born to them, Clifford Charles and Mildred, of whom Mildred survives, Clifford Charles having met an accidental death in the Detroit River, on the 6th of June, 1899. Mr. Smith resides in one of the beautiful residence districts of Toledo, Ohio.

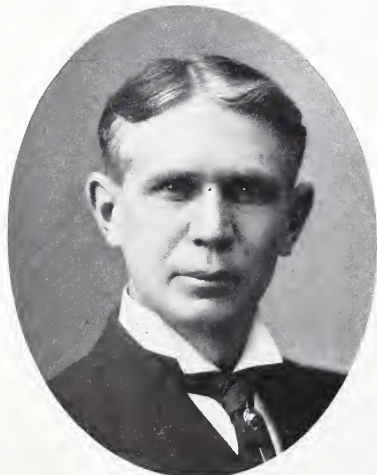
#### **H. C. Wendel, M. D.,**

A prominent physician and surgeon of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of March, 1869, at St. Leon, Dearborn County, Indiana. His father, a farmer, was a native of Hessen, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1851. Dr. Wendel was raised on the farm and followed the same routine of labor that is given to all farm boys, thereby acquiring a rugged constitution and a splendid training, which in later years has been of incalculable value to him. His education was obtained in the public schools of Franklin County,



H. C. WENDEL

War of 1812, where he received a wound in his arm which crippled him for life. He had emigrated to Ohio from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1797. Dr. Wolfe's father, John Wolfe, was an orderly Sergeant of Company K, Sixty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion. He died in the service at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., on the 26th of November, 1863, at the age of thirty-two years. The mother of Dr. Wolfe, Kezia Wolfe, was a daughter of Thomas McDonald, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Athens County, Ohio. Dr. Wolfe was educated in a county school, near Bishopville, Ohio, at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, at the Columbus Medical College, and at the New York post-graduate school and hospital. In 1883 he graduated from Columbus Medical College, with the degree of M. D. He started his professional career at the age of twenty-four years. From 1892 to 1897, Dr. Wolfe was professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Ohio Medical University, and filled the chair of therapeutics in the same institution until 1907, at which time he was elected to the same chair in The Starling Ohio Medical College, which chair he filled until September, 1909, when he resigned to give all his time to his practice. Dr. Wolfe is a member of York Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M.; a member of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, 32nd degree Mason, and of Dennison Lodge, I. O. O. F. He also holds membership in the Columbus Academy of Medicine, in the Ohio State Medical Society, and in the American Medical Association. On the 29th of November, 1883, Dr. Wolfe was married to Miss Fannie P. Main. He resides at 35 West Fourth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.



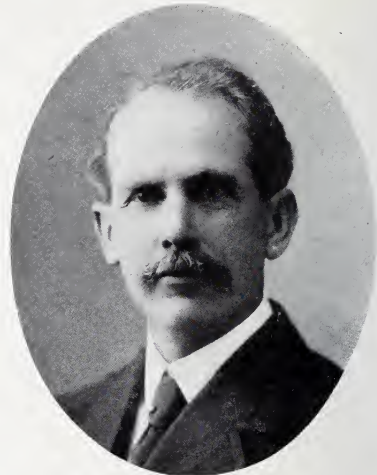
J. M. THOMPSON

natives of Northern Ireland and had emigrated to the United States when they were respectively fifteen and eighteen years of age. The father died at the age of seventy-eight years, and when Dr. George W. Hunter was but five years old. Dr. Hunter received his education in the public schools of Hamilton. Upon leaving school he learned the trade of a horse shoer, and for a number of years he conducted a horse shoeing shop in his native city, where he soon became recognized as one of the most skillful men at the trade. While following the vocation of a horse shoer, Dr. Hunter prepared himself for college, and in due time took a three years' course in McKillop's Veterinary College, at Chicago, gradu-

and at the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which institution of science he graduated in 1893, with the degree of M. D. Immediately after his graduation he started the practice of his chosen profession, and by which he has been eminently successful, and by which he has gained a splendid reputation and an immense practice. Dr. Wendel is a man of affable manners, gentle in disposition, lovable by nature, broad in sympathy and thoroughly conversant with all the details of his profession. He is a member of all the principal medical bodies of this city, such as the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Society. Socially, Dr. Wendel is a member of the leading fraternal orders. He belongs to the different branches of Masonry, the Elks, K. of P. and I. O. O. F., and a number of social clubs and societies. He is married and has his office and residence at 18 E. McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Albertus Cassius Wolfe,

A prominent physician of Columbus, Ohio, was born on the 20th of October, 1858, at Trimble, Ohio. His parents were farmers, the father, John Wolfe, being born in Trimble, Athens County, Ohio, and his mother, Kezia McDonald Wolfe, in Bishopville, Morgan County, Ohio. Dr. Wolfe's great grandfather, George W. Wolfe, was a soldier in the



A. C. WOLFE

#### John M. Thompson,

A prominent member of the Ohio State Senate, was born on the 22nd of December, 1870, on a farm in Congress Township, Morrow County, Ohio. His parents, William G. and Mary Thompson, were natives of Ohio. His grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent and born in the city of Belfast. Senator Thompson was educated in the public and high schools of Mt. Gilead. Upon leaving school he devoted himself to the teaching profession, in which he has been engaged ever since. In politics, the Senator is a staunch Democrat. He was elected to his present position in the Ohio State Senate in November, 1908. He is a member of the standing committees on Common Schools and on Prison and Prison Reforms. The Senator takes an active part in the shaping of legislation, and he has always the interests of the people at heart. On the 13th of October, 1894, he was married to Miss Winifrede Emahiser. Two children, Paul and John M. Jr., have been born to them. Senator Thompson resides at Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

#### Dr. George W. Hunter

Was born at Hamilton, Ohio, November 1st, 1874, in the house still owned by him. His parents, Thomas H. Hunter, a tailor, and Jane Mosgrove Hunter, were both



G. W. HUNTER.



ating from that institution in 1904, receiving the degree of M. D. V. He began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, which he continued very successfully for three and a half years, when he sold his practice and veterinary hospital. He then engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. At the time of this writing, Dr. Hunter was organizing the business of cataloging real estate through a chain of brokerage offices to cover the entire country. Dr. Hunter is now recognized as one of the successful real estate men of his state. In politics, Dr. Hunter is an avowed Democrat, but has never aspired to office. He was married on February 2nd, 1898 to Miss Jane Garver, the only child of William J. Garver, one of the most prominent and wealthy farmers of Butler County. One daughter, Dania E. Hunter, has blessed their union. The family now reside at 707 East High Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

#### **Morgan Baxter Lamb,**

Of Columbus, Assistant State Veterinarian of Ohio, was born on the 11th of June, 1868, at Chester Hill, Morgan County, Ohio. His father, Leonidas G. Lamb, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Abigail Hill Lamb, a native of Pennsylvania. Dr. Lamb's paternal grandfather was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and his father is a veteran of the Civil War and charter member of the Grand Army Republic. Dr. Lamb received his education in the public schools of Washington County, Ohio; at Beverly Academy; Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio State University with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Before taking up the study of veterinary medicine he studied and practiced human medicine in Boston, Mass. He was appointed to his present position after successfully holding the position of instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology at Washington Agricultural College; the position of Assistant State Veterinarian of Washington; that of Assistant in the Department of Pathological Anatomy, Ohio State University, and Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Lamb is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. His office is located in the Capitol Building, Columbus, Ohio.



G. W. McCOOK.

#### **George W. McCook,**

Deceased, who during a life of usefulness was one of the most influential business men and citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, was a son of Col. George W. McCook, a member of the celebrated "Fighting McCook's," whose name is indelibly written in the Civil War history of the United States. He was born in 1853, a native Ohioan, and was a son of the late George McCook, an honorary member of the Fifty-Second, One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh, and Ninety-Eighth Ohio Regimental Associations. Mr. McCook was very active in the business life of Southern Ohio; largely interested in the business affairs of his home city, and was among others, President and Treasurer of the Steubenville Coal and Mining Company. He was a public-spirited citizen, always willing to assist a worthy enterprise. For many years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Gallipolis Epileptic Asylum, and at the time of his death was a valuable member of the Ohio State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. Mr. McCook died on the 25th of October, 1910, at his home, 631 North Seventh Street, Steubenville, mourned by all who knew him.

#### **Clayton W. Eldredge,**

Superintendent of the Cincinnati District of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, with headquarters at 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 7th day of April, 1869, in North Pitcher, N. Y., the son of Charles Freeman Eldredge of Chenango County, and Mary Elizabeth Tanner Eldredge, of Courtland County, N. Y. Mr. Eldredge's

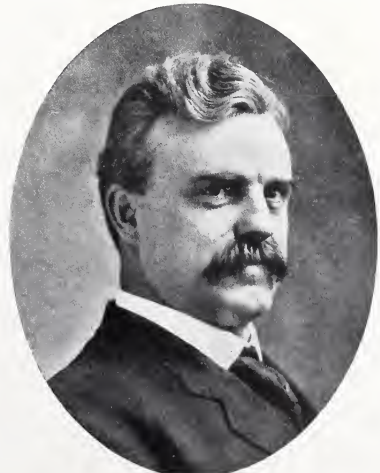
first ancestor in America was William Eldred. The name as here given is almost pure Saxon, and originates from the name of the old Saxon king Eth Elred. In an old will in possession of the family, William Eldred was referred to as living at Yarmouth, Cape Cod, Mass., as early as 1635. The line comes down direct from Elder Brewster, pastor of the Plymouth Congregation, and Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also of Dolly Madison. Rev. Eldredge was educated in the public schools and High School of Sharpsville, Pa., and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1891, with a degree of A. B. He later attended Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., from which he graduated in 1895. He started in public life in 1895 as pastor of the Pleasant Hill and Fairmount Presbyterian Churches, Allegheny County, Pa. He was afterward pastor at Leetonia, Ohio, and had two pastorates in Cincinnati; first at the Poplar Street Presbyterian Church, where a beautiful house of worship was built, and second at Evanston. Six years ago he took up work in his present position for the Anti-Saloon League. He is very active in the affairs of the organization. In politics, Rev. Eldredge is independent, but has largely voted the Prohibition ticket. On the 9th of October, 1895, he married Miss Florence Elizabeth Chamberlain, at East Palestine, Ohio. Rev. Eldredge is a member of the Cincinnati Presbytery.

#### **The Bartholomew-Clifton School,**

One of the leading boarding and day schools for girls in the State of Ohio, organized as an incorporated company, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, originally consisted of The Bartholomew English and Classical School, founded in 1875, and the Clifton School, founded in 1896. In 1900, both institutions were consolidated under the present name. The school offers a general academic course, a college preparatory course, and an advanced course for high school graduates and older students. It has a high standard of scholarship and it's certificate admits to college. The present Principals are Miss E. Antoinette Ely, A. M. and Miss Mary F. Smith. Sit-



M. B. LAMB.



C. W. ELDRIDGE.

uated at Evanswood, Clifton, one of the old family estates of Cincinnati's most beautiful suburb, and easily reached by three street railway lines, the school offers the advantages to be gained from close proximity to the city, combined with the fresh air, light and freedom of the country. The special aim is to provide a sensible, thorough and well ordered training for girls. The work is divided into two departments, the lower and the upper school. Throughout the eight forms of the lower school an effort is made to lead the children through the necessary drill in the fundamental English studies, with French or German, and with lessons in nature study,



BARTHOLOMEW-CLIFTON SCHOOL, CINCINNATI.

familiar science, drawing, music, physical culture and sewing. The upper school has two regular courses. The General Academic Course is recommended for the girls not intending to go to College. This course is strong in English, Literature and History, includes modern languages, familiar science, current events, the history of art, and substitutes, for those who desire, a training in business forms and simple accounts, and work in modern languages and literature for higher mathematics and advanced classics. The College Preparatory Course fits girls for admission into any of the colleges open to women. Students who are sufficiently advanced in the elementary studies are received for elective courses. Classes for advanced work in languages, history, literature and science are open for those who have completed the general academic course to others of mature years.

### The College of Music.

Of Cincinnati, enjoys the well founded reputation of being one of the foremost musical institutions in the country. There is nothing so anomalous in the great intricate network of modern life, so strange as the position of the art of music. To consider the enormous sums of money annually expended upon instruments for the creating of musical sounds, and the vast amounts of tuition is enough to create wonder at the far reaching potency of this mystical, yet vividly sensuous form of human expression, and yet there is no branch of educational work which is so irregularly and so penuriously provided for. We have a dozen great universities, with huge endowments reaching from ten to thirty or forty millions of dollars, there are costly scientific expeditions for various reasons and purposes, but endowed schools of music are rare indeed. Music schools, there are many and varied, but the College of Music of Cincinnati can boast the proud rank of one of the few institutions which have a solid foundation. The creator of the College of Music, practically speaking, was one of America's typical self-made men, Reuben R. Springer.

Like many other rich Americans, Mr. Reuben R. Springer when he attained wealth, immediately cast about for some way in which to apply his accumulated power in some mode which would make the world a better place. That a school where music can accurately and efficiently be inculcated, is one of the ways in which money can make this present world a better and more humane place of sojourn is so potent that it needs no amplification. Human happiness depends upon three things, provision of the actual needs of the body, means for filling the intelligence with a plentitude of ideas, and a source of invigorating and renewing the moral and spiritual aspiration and sensibilities. Music accomplishes this to an eminent degree. It was to put the best in music so at the command of gifted persons, that the accumulated funds of Mr. Springer were liberally bestowed.

The story of the first American Saengerfest in 1849 which was held in Cincinnati, the rise from this seed of the great biennial festivals called "May Festivals," in 1873, from them the upspringing of the College of Music, in 1878, with Reuben R. Springer as the financial backbone, Colonel George Ward Nichols as the executive hand, and Theodore Thomas as the musical head in command, is a matter of fact well known in the musical world. The College of Music began its glorious reign over the aesthetic realms of the Middlewest on the 14th of October, 1878. For a short time it clung like a swallow with temporary frailty and inconvenience around its parent institution, the great Music Hall, whose official name is Springer Hall. Then through the continued generosity of the same enlightened citizen, Reuben R. Springer, the College acquired commodious and admirably adapted quarters of its own immediately adjoining the Music Hall. Its numerous offices and studios, its beautiful and commodious concert hall, and its solid endowment for current expenses came from Reuben R. Springer, and finally the liberality of another one of its Board of Trustees, viz.: Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, completed its equipment by affording an elegant and most convenient place of abode for students from out of the city, in the handsome Schmidlapp dormitory, contiguous with the Odeon, the official recital hall of the College. There are other schools with men of ability as professors, there are other schools where armies of students press in to secure training, but it is quite safe to challenge any contradiction to the statement, that no school in all the world more perfectly unites these two things, first absolute freedom from the need produced by business exercises of making the monitory cinch meet annually at the buckle, and an absolute independence and far-reaching power in securing professors of innate and perfectly developed capacities. The College even from the beginning has paid munificent salaries, about fifty per cent in excess of those given to college professors in other branches of liberal education, such as Latin, Philosophy, Science or Literature. The most eminent men of Europe, such as Henry Schradieck, S. E. Jacobson, for example, have been glad to leave the old world to head departments at this renowned institution. Another excellency of the College, which has been cardinal with it, and which has been integral with its very fibre and inception, is the requirement that the teaching should be done under the personal and constant direction of its salaried professor, and no talent as a virtuoso, no world-wide celebrity in any special vein has been accepted as legal tender for actual teaching. There are many schools in Europe where men of fame are catalogued and exploited and charged for in the tuition budget, but the pupil gets scarcely more than an occasional perfunctory word of advice or criticism from such a master while all the actual reciting is done to subordinates who could not command one quarter of the tuition fee in their own right. There have not been wanting professors of talent who have come from Europe and who failed to grasp the keynote of American life and who undertook to carry on such cavalier methods in the College, but a rigorous hand of repression was immediately applied to all such cases. It was the stern determination of the business management and of the musical directorate from the very inauguration of the College to enforce this sturdy honesty, and there has never been any relaxation of this rule. The College is now reaping the just reward of such high minded principles, and is learning the wisdom of the old saw "honesty is the best policy." Professors of eminence have occupied chairs at the College from two to twenty-nine years, and others have come and gone and eagerly returned, showing the power that there is in union and specialization. But there has never been any narrowness or national bias in the spirit of the College. The entire field of musical art has been provided for and the contiguous fields of dramatic art, modern languages and English literature have received attention. No matter what might be the special kind of individual degree of a beginner's capacity, there is here to be found admirable instruction for that particular mind, and the environment is of the most stimulating sort. Nothing is more fatal to a rounding unfoldment of musical powers than a narrow cutting down of the mind into a mere mountain canyon, through which one tumultuous, roaring current of incessant and



unvaried thought is rushing forever and forever, and it is in just this counterbalancing of the talent by constant attention and comparison with other minds of the same species and by orienting one's self thorough, the contemplation of kindred topics that the College is able to completely distance the work of the most gifted or faithful or individual teachers. The initial idea of Mr. Springer in establishing the College was to make sure that conspicuous talent should never be crushed out and smothered by poverty. In its system of endowed scholarships the College has carried out this benevolent design. It also offers gold medals for extraordinary capacity, and has many free or partially free scholarships. More than sixty persons during the last years have felt the encouragement of these scholarships. The standard for entrance to the Academic Department of the College is higher, in fact, more rigid than that of any of its rivals. The various departments of the College—Piano, Violin, Vocal, Elocution and Acting, Theory, Opera, Orchestra, Organ, Modern Languages, etc., are under the supervision of teachers of national and international reputation.

The students of the College are always urged and advised to hear, contemplate and digest chamber music for in it the music as a spiritual revelation is all in all, and the material glorification of the visible performer sinks into nothingness. One of the most advantageous features of the College is its student orchestra. This body of nearly fifty performers, of whom all but a few are recruited from the forces of the College itself, affords to the tyro in concerted music an invaluable opportunity to become familiar with the routine of such performance and to feel at home under the eye and baton of a director. Such works as the Symphonies of Haydn, unfinished symphony of Schubert and various modern compositions have been presented by the College orchestra during the past season. Any young person possessing a taste for any of the wonderful voices of the great orchestral body such as the oboe, the clarinet, bassoon, French horn, trombone, flute or cornet, in a word for any special instrument, can obtain the instruction of expert teachers and can acquire primary routine at the College, which will lay a solid foundation for the profession of an orchestral artist. No one who comes to the College fully resolved to make use of every opportunity can fail to receive a solid, varied and well proportioned education in the art and in its immediate congeners. The bee that ladens itself with golden powder and sweet dew from the particolored throats of a thousand flowers and who reaches the home hive heavy and happy and content is the best simile of the students who bring to the College the two requisites of musical success, viz: natural endowment and patient energy. The aim of the College has always been to do and not boast, to be and not seem, to gain strength by slow and regular increment. No effort has been made to expand the catalogue with the shallow or the impertinent pupils, but on the contrary there is always an effort to make each applicant realize how great, how enduring, how difficult is the study of music. Music is not a little green hillock, but a mighty and rugged mountain, which lifts the climber to ever wider and wider views of the universe.

#### **The H. Thane Miller School,**

For girls, located on Lenox Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, was founded in 1856, as The Mount Auburn Young Ladies Institute. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, as an institution for the higher education of girls. In 1897 the school was removed from Mount Auburn to Lenox Place, Avondale, and now in accordance with the express wish of its alumnae it is known as The H. Thane Miller School, in honor of one of its founders and long time President. Mr. H. Thane Miller, who died in 1895, was a leading and influential citizen of Cincinnati. He was a member of the Board of Education for many years. He was prominent in education, philanthropy and religion. His songs made his name known all over the world. The school is located on Lenox Place, in Avondale, one of Cincinnati's most beautiful suburbs. The situation of the school offers every possible advantage of beauty and healthfulness. The buildings are large, commodious and comfortable, with the latest and best approved methods of heating, light and ventilation. The grounds are well shaded, spacious and beautiful. The school continues the broad and scholarly work which has given its position among the leading educational institutions of the country. The courses of study are liberal, systematic and complete, and the methods of instruction the most modern, thorough and approved. Three courses of study lead to graduation, the classical, scientific and literary. The studies are carefully selected for those who wish to pursue only special work. Advance work for the post-graduate students is provided in literature, history, art and languages. Elective courses, suited to particular cases may be selected from the classical, scientific, literary studies. Certificates are granted to pupils who have satisfactorily completed such courses. Rhetoric and literature receive special attention.

The study of literature, so essential to woman's education, is continued during the entire four years of the classical and literary courses. A critical study is made of the best authors of American, English and continental literature. History being necessary as a foundation for the true comprehension of the thought and spirit of any period, is carefully studied in connection with the literature of each nation, with constant reference to original sources of information. French and German receive particular attention, and the best facilities for conversation are afforded under the personal supervision of accomplished native teachers. Elocution is in charge of a successful teacher, who gives instruction in reading and the principles of elocution. Every necessary attention is given to physical culture, and daily exercise in the open air is requested. The library is excellent and is constantly being increased by carefully selected works of literature, science and art. The reading room is supplied with the best newspapers, magazines and reviews, and particular attention is given to the current topics of the day. Lecture courses on the history of art, on literary and scientific subjects, with single lectures on topics of the day, are part of the general work of the school. The Department of Music is under the direction of the most competent instructors. The latest successful methods are employed, and the compositions of the best masters are studied from the beginning of the course. Particular attention is given to the history of music. In the Department of Voice Culture the latest and best European methods are used. Musical recitals are given regularly. Art education in the comprehensive course of the school not only enables the students to understand and appreciate work of the architecture, sculpture and painting, but prepares them to excel in drawing, painting, decoration of porcelain and pottery, wood carving, original designing and other decorative arts. Interesting courses of lectures extending through two full years, aided and illustrated by an unusual large and fine collection of engravings, etchings and paintings, with Mosaics, marbles, bric-a-brac and curios, selected in Europe for this especial purpose, affords advantages for the study of art history quite unsurpassed. A well arranged course of history of the fine arts has been prepared for those desiring to fit themselves for European travel, and systematic study is made of routes of travel and of places and objects of interest. A refined Christian home is offered, in which the graces of domestic and social life are fostered and encouraged. The school is essentially a family school, the relations between teachers and pupils being cordial and sincere.

#### **The J. Ghio Cutaia School of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Cincinnati ranks high among the musical cities of the United States, and the institutions of the Queen City, devoted to the study of the beautiful art, possess a well merited reputation for excellency. One of the most successful schools of this kind, dealing with



H. THANE MILLER.



exclusive people and noted for practical teaching, is the J. Ghio Cutaiar School of Music, located at the S. W. Corner of Gilbert and Beecher Avenues, Walnut Hills, one of Cincinnati's most beautiful suburbs. Easily reached by numerous street railway lines the school offers all the advantages to be gained by superior surroundings, refined and artistic environment. Mrs. Julia Ghio Cutaiar, a woman of high ideal, thorough education and splendid social position, as the first female ever appointed Special Teacher of Music in the public schools of Cincinnati, has established a precedent for women in the profession. A graduate of Notre Dame, which institution honored her with two gold medals, pupil of the Concertmeister of Berlin, graduate of the Cincinnati Normal School, with diplomas, life certificate and the experience of years of successful musicianship, she is eminently fitted for the high position she occupies as Directress and Principal of the school that bears her name. The J. Ghio

Cutaiar School provides a thorough training in all the various branches of Music, its methods are modern and approved and its success is built upon the firm foundation of genuine merit. The number and character of its pupils with the rapid growth of the institution is certain proof that the school enjoys the confidence of the people, both at home and abroad.

#### The Ohio Military Institute,

One of the foremost military schools of the country, located at College Hill, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, was established in 1890, on the foundation then known as Belmont College. The history of the school goes back, therefore, almost to the beginning of education in the West. Farmers' College was one of the first institutions of higher learning established west of the Alleghenies. It had a long and useful career. The roster of its former students contains the names of President Benjamin Harrison, Murat Halstead, the great editor, and Bishop John M. Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But, unfortunately, Farmers' College was projected a generation too soon for permanent success. The community has not yet grown up to the idea that inspired the enterprise. The history of Belmont College covers a period of transition, during which the older institution was returning gradually to its source, toward the original idea of the founder, that of a school for the training of boys. The real progenitor of the Ohio Military Institute of the present day was, therefore, not Belmont College or Farmers' College, but rather Cary's Academy, established in his own home on College Hill by Freeman Cary, in the year 1833. The Cary family were pioneers in this part of Ohio. The father came from New England to Cincinnati as early as 1802. A few years later he purchased a farm on the present site of College Hill. Here his two sons, Freeman G., the elder, and Samuel F., grew to manhood. Alice and Phoebe Cary, the poetesses, were cousins, and lived near by. Both the Cary boys were graduated from Miami University, at Oxford, then in its infancy. Freeman's ambition was to become an educator, and upon his graduation he opened an Academy for boys at his home. The old house still stands, a revered landmark of College Hill. Cary's Academy, when opened, received four pupils, but before the year closed, the eager young scholar was teaching more than a score of boys. Mr. Cary was encouraged to build on a plot of ground just in front of the school, a small brick school building. Shortly afterward he constructed a handsome addition. Meanwhile the school increased rapidly in numbers, until during the last year of the Academy, more than one hundred and twenty students were in attendance. In the twelve years during which Mr. Cary conducted his school, some twelve hundred boys from all parts of the West and South, came under his instruction. His academy was, at that time, the leading private school west of the Alleghenies. He was assisted in the work by an efficient corps of instructors, several of whom were very able men, who afterward became eminent educators. The buildings of The Ohio Military Institute consist of Cary Hall, Belmont Hall and the Gymnasium. Cary Hall was built in 1847, but it is a very substantial building, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It has been made more convenient and comfortable within by the installation of a modern system of steam heat, gas light and water. Its architectural lines, classic, almost severe in their simplicity, a visible expression of the plain living and high thinking of the founder, very fortunately remain wholly unchanged. Within, Cary Hall is admirably arranged and adapted to the purpose for which it is used, that of a school building. Its rooms are all constructed with dimensions on the old fashioned generous scale. They are large, have high ceilings, and are well lighted and ventilated. It contains a centrally located study hall or assembly room, designed to accommodate two hundred students; the various recitation rooms of the upper and lower school; the laboratories; the school chapel, seating one hundred and fifty students, and the rooms of the several literary societies, clubs and fraternities. Belmont Hall was erected in 1890 at a cost of \$50,000. It is a three story structure of brick and stone, absolutely safe. It is designed as an administration building and dormitory for the cadets. The entire building is supplied with water, heated by steam and lighted with gas. It has modern, sanitary plumbing, bath rooms and toilet rooms on the upper floors. The Gymnasium is a two story frame building. It was erected in 1892 at a cost of about \$10,000. The main floor is one hundred and ten feet by forty feet. The gymnasium is fitted with the usual apparatus for physical training. Its ample floor serves also as a drill ground in inclement weather. Above, with a delightful outlook over the wide wooded hills, are the dormitories of the lower school. Like Cary Hall and Belmont Hall, this building is supplied with steam heat, gas and water. The swimming pool is one of the most popular features of the recreation equipment. It is fitted with shower baths, and the water can be heated in cold weather. The tennis courts are as good as can be built. An athletic field of several acres, an ideal field for football, baseball and field sports lies a few hundred yards from the school buildings. The parade ground is level and well drained. It is so constructed as to dry very rapidly; there are, therefore, very few days, even in the winter, when it is not in good condition for drill and parade. The Ohio Military Institute is divided into two branches, the Upper School and the Lower School. The boys of the first and second class comprise the Lower School, while the Upper School is composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth classes. The Military system is used to maintain order and discipline, but the Military Department is always subordinate to the Academic. The aim is to get all the



benefits derived from a military training, without at the same time interfering with the routine of study. The course of study at the Ohio Military Institute prepares the students very thoroughly for College. The institution is under supervision of Commandant Albert Melville Henshaw, and Head Master S. P. Chase Roberts, A. M. The corps of instructors is composed of men pre-eminently qualified for their profession. The Board of Trustees of the College consists of the following gentlemen: W. T. Simpson, President; Powell Crosley, Vice-President; Theodore W. Pyle, Secretary-Treasurer; Edward Sayer, Peter G. Thomson, John E. Bruce, Orville Simpson, Frank H. Simpson, Stanley K. Henshaw, William R. Goodall, Lowe Emerson, Dr. P. T. Kilgour and Dr. W. S. Kellar.

#### **Miami Military Institute,**

Of Twin Valley College, Germantown, Ohio, one of the best military schools in the country, can boast of a successful existence of a quarter of a century. The institute is situated in a very beautiful, quiet and healthful location, in the little village of Germantown, fifty miles north of Cincinnati. The first plans for a college in Germantown were laid as early as 1874, when certain citizens of the town entered into agreement with the District Synod of Ohio, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, for the foundation and maintenance of a Synodical School. A committee of citizens, without delay, secured subscriptions for the college fund, and constructed the building during the following year. But before the second year of school sessions had been completed, the District Synod, which had agreed to provide a faculty and attend to the maintenance of the school abandoned the enterprise. The building was acquired by the village of Germantown, and was used for armory purposes for about ten years. On the 4th of February, 1886, the new school was founded by its present head, Col. Orvon Graff Brown, in agreement with the Town Council, and occupied the original building for many years. In 1887 it was chartered by the State of Ohio as "Twin Valley College." In spite of the many vicissitudes, through which it struggled in its early years, its present position has amply vindicated its original principle of individual attention to each student according to his personal requirement. The fact that it has been limited to a comparatively small number of students throughout its history has enabled it to live up to this ideal much more closely than larger colleges which have adopted a similar method. At first a large proportion of the tutoring was undertaken personally by President Brown, but with the growth of the institution, masters have been added gradually to take charge of the various departments of instruction, until the faculty at present numbers twelve. As increasing attention came to be paid to the military side of the school's educational plan, the name was changed to "Miami Military Institute of Twin Valley College." The Secretary of War, in 1906, detailed a regular army officer to be Commandant of Cadets at "Miami Military Institute." All inspections made by the War Department have placed the school in Class A, thus recognizing it as one of the twenty best military schools in the country. The original college charter, however, has been retained, and degrees are annually granted to students who complete the major academic courses. The present faculty is composed exclusively of college men, and includes graduates of the representative universities of both the East and West. A destructive fire, which completely demolished the old building in the winter of 1903, made way for the construction of a large, new, fireproof barracks and school building, to which the President's home is attached. Thus the cadets and faculty all live under one roof, and form one large family. For nearly a quarter of a century the same President has striven to make this school effective in the four-fold development of the boys whom he has selected from the best young manhood of this section of the country. The lives of the young men who have gone out from Miami Military Institute have proved that the practice of the school, in developing the physical, moral, mental and social qualities of a normal, well nurtured boy, is correct in principle and will always result in the highest product of God's beneficence, a manly and efficient man. The Miami Military Institute offers its students a complete education, a Preparatory Course, an Institute Course, and a Classical Course, besides a Business Course, combined with a thorough military training.

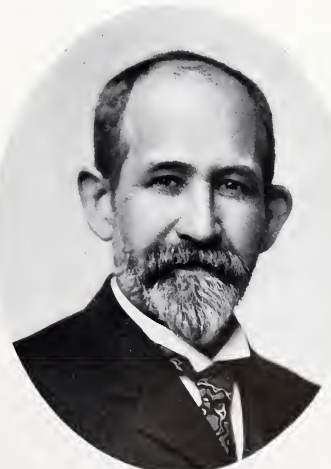
The Military Course embraces instruction in Guard Duty, Infantry and Artillery Drill Regulations, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, Service of Security and Information, Military Field Engineering, Constitutional and International Law, and Hygiene and Hospital Service. The Military Equipment is furnished by the War Department, and the Commandant of Cadets is, as above stated, a United States Army Officer, detailed to the institution by the Secretary of War. The equipment is the finest issued to schools by the War Department, and includes three two-inch steel, breech-loading field pieces; United States magazine rifles and carbines calibre 30, with cartridge belts of the latest pattern; non-commissioned officers' swords, etc. The department also supplies ammunition both for the field pieces and for small arms. Colonel Orvon Graff Brown, M. A., is President of the Faculty. The Board of Visitors consists of Hon. Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio; Colonel Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati; Colonel Herbert G. Catrow, Miamisburg, and L. S. Crickmore, Mayor of Germantown; H. A. Gable and P. E. Swartzel, of Germantown.

#### **Meigs Velpau Crouse,**

Superintendent of the Children's Home, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 8th of August, 1851, at Dayton, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and is the son of Dr. David H. Crouse and Rachel Baker Crouse, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Dr. David M. Crouse was a State Senator in Indiana. Mr. M. V. Crouse received his education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, graduating from the former institution in 1871, and from the latter in 1875. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts. At the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Crouse started in public life as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Ohio. He remained in the Presbyterian Ministry for seven years, after which he became editor of the Moline, Ill., Dispatch. For the last twenty-eight years, Mr. Crouse is in charge of the Cincinnati Children's Home. In politics, Mr. Crouse is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections for the last twenty years. On the 17th of June, 1875, Mr. Crouse was married to Miss Ida Wallace. Three children have blessed their union, Anna Marie, Laura Louise and Rachel Miriam Crouse. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Crouse resides at 312 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### **The Children's Home of Cincinnati.**

**ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE.**—This institution was organized in 1864, mainly by Murray Shipley, a merchant and minister of the Society of Friends. Associated with him as subscribers to the enterprise were a number of people, but he himself built the first Children's Home at his own expense. The institution has always depended upon popular support. In its earlier days a committee of its Trustees canvassed for



M. V. CROUSE.



THE CHILDREN'S HOME, CINCINNATI.



CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL CO., COLUMBUS, O.



funds but this entirely ceased long ago, and the work has been maintained by the free will offerings of the people. The present structure was erected in 1877, at a cost not inclusive of the grounds, of about \$100,000. Great enlargement will be necessary and possible in the near future. The annual contributions are about \$12,000; the income from its invested funds is about \$9,000; the expenses are about \$21,000. The annual number of children cared for is above fourteen hundred. It has been a matter of remark to many that The Children's Home should remain in its early location in the midst of the city, on Ninth Street, opposite the City Building. The time may come when it may remove to the suburbs, but hitherto it has seemed possible to accomplish more good by being at the centre of the population. It is much easier of access to the poor and is much better able to perform its diversified work.

**NAME AND PURPOSE.**—When the question arose as to what this institution should be called, Murray Shipley devised the name using the word "Children" rather than "Orphan," so that no child should ever be refused even if not an orphan, but just as much in need, because destitute, neglected, ill-treated or in any other way in need of assistance. It was the first institution ever called "The Children's Home." Prior to that all similar work had in some way used the name "Orphan." But from that time forward the new name became popular and hundreds of such institutions have been called Children's Homes.

From the beginning the institution has determined to do for each child whatever seemed to be best for the individual case, and therefore has never had any written "rules" or "by-laws." All of its work has hinged upon the idea that it would help the poor to help themselves in whatever way would be best suited to the individual need.

In general it has had three methods of operation.

1. To care for children during temporary periods of destitution.

2. To care for children who are in permanent need.

3. To care for children by day (the mothers of whom are living alone and in need) while their mothers are at their day's work.

In connection with the above, it serves a general purpose as a "clearing house" for the children of the poor to secure their proper distribution among other institutions, public or private. Children may be brought here until admission can be secured for them to any other institution to which it is desired that the children be sent. Standing at the center of population it holds itself always ready to give information or to lend its aid for the best settlement of any and every case of juvenile need which may come to its knowledge.

**WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND RESULTS.**—During forty-five years of its existence it has cared for more than 32,300 children. Of these about 28,000 were kept for temporary aid or by day only. About 4,000 of the number were permanently committed to its care and placed in adoptive homes. These were looked after and visited and their welfare assured until they became of legal age. Of these permanent wards about seven fifteenths were orphans or half orphans; about eight fifteenths had been deserted or surrendered to the Trustees or committed by the Court because they did not have proper homes. The usefulness of the institution is not simply in the relief given to thousands during periods of temporary distress, but more especially in the outcome of its permanent wards, those who have been adopted in foster homes. Among the number of these have been physicians, lawyers, ministers, editors, inventors, manufacturers, merchants, office holders, many farmers, some have accumulated wealth, many of the girls are happy wives of good men. Yet practically all of these children have come up from the depths. One single item will show in strongest light, the good which has been done. Of these 4,000 children, only seven have ever been in prison for felony. This is far better than could be expected and is eloquent testimony to the value of placing such children in selected homes. The economy of its administrations has been a remarkable feature. If these 4000 permanent wards had been reared in the institution they would have cost an average of \$12.00 each. But being placed in adoptive homes they were reared at an average cost to public charity of about \$50.00 each.

**OFFICERS.**—Murray Shipley, the founder, was the first and only President until his death in 1899. Associated with him as Vice-President, and later elected President, was Mr. John Longworth Stettinius, until his death in 1904. The next head of the institution was Dr. Wm. H. Taylor, who was its physician from the beginning and a Trustee from 1882. Edwin R. Stearns has been Secretary since 1875, and also Treasurer since 1887, and since decease of Dr. Taylor is now the President. Other Trustees, not to name them all, have been Robert W. Burnet, who gave the most of the ground upon which the building stands; H. Thane Miller, widely known as Evangelist and Educator; John Shillito, Larz Anderson, Sr.; Elliot H. Pendleton, Sr.; William Woods, Robert Allison. The present Board includes N. Henchman Davis, Caleb W. Shipley, David B. Gamble, Harry F. Woods, Edward Ritchie, Hon. D. DeMotl Woodmansee, Fred A. Geir and John L. Stettinius. The Children's Home employs a Visitor whose time is devoted to visiting the children in their adoptive homes. He first visits the family and makes careful inquiry to see that the home is desirable, then places the child in the home, then goes occasionally to see the child and its foster parents and does whatever needs to be done until the child comes to its maturity. This officer is the Rev. Rufus A. Longman.

The Children's Home Monthly Record has been published for forty-two years. The present editor is Miss Grace Davidson. The Superintendent and Matron are Mr. and Mrs. Meigs V. Crouse, who have been in this work for twenty-nine years. The Assistant Superintendent is Albert F. Copeland.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WORK DONE.**—The first boy ever received into the institution has since been well known as Colonel John H. Carroll of St. Louis. He was an orphan, eight years old, and has been earning his living in the streets of Cincinnati as a newsboy, making his home in a heap of dry goods boxes at the rear of the John Shillito store. Under the fostering care of the Children's Home he grew to manhood, and has since become a distinguished attorney, a man of means and a very helpful friend of the children of the poor. For the memorial to Mr. Shipley, Colonel Carroll wrote as follows:

"I never think of Murray Shipley without being filled with gratitude. He it was who found me sitting in a box in Baker Alley, tying up my frozen feet. He stopped long enough to inquire about my troubles, and when I told him my story he asked me to go with him, and he put me in The Children's Home. I had been wandering in the streets for a long time and had tried to tell my story to a great many men. But for some reason that I never knew, he was the first man in the two years that I was on the streets of Cincinnati who waited long enough to hear my story. And when I had finished he took me in his arms and carried me away to The Children's Home."

**A GRATEFUL GIRL.**—Another example was a little girl, friendless and forlorn, whom The Children's Home took and placed in a good family home; there she received an education and became in time the wife of a judge of the United States Court and a splendid woman in every way. From her home of wealth and high social rank she wrote:

"I am the girl Julia, so kindly taken by The Children's Home, and so happily placed in the hearts and home of my foster parents, those two best people in all the world who will ever hold in my heart of hearts the place of real parents. Their people are my people, their home my home, their God is my God; and that too notwithstanding my very happy marriage. I write this letter to express and record my profound thanks to The Children's Home which has been the instrument of such great good to me."

**A BEAUTIFUL STORY.**—John Koch was a little orphan received by The Children's Home and placed in a foster family near Bellefontaine, with a Quaker minister who supported himself by farming. John grew up, went West and worked hard for ten years,

saving his money. Meantime the old foster father, devoting much labor to the ministry had fallen into trouble and became unable to meet his financial obligations. The old people were to be turned out from their home by a Sheriff's sale. On the day of the auction, among the bidders was John Koch who had come back from Nebraska for the purpose. He purchased the farm and kept his foster parents there in their old age as they had kept him when a little homeless lad.

### The Ohio University.

The Ordinance of 1787, which created the Northwestern Territory, also provided for the establishment of institutions of higher learning; consequently, sixteen years before Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State, the farseeing farmers of that great historic ordinance anticipated and provided for collegiate education in this territory. The influence of that ordinance has been without any doubt of the greatest consequence and importance to the fame and development of the State of Ohio, for by its provisions it arranged a perpetual revenue for educational purposes. A clause in this ordinance reads as follows: "Not more than two complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of a university to be laid off by the purchaser or purchasers, as near the center as may be (so that the same shall be of good land), to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State." As there was a superabundance of land, and as the country was pretty sure to fill up rapidly, such an endowment was supposed to be the most stable and almost certain to increase greatly in value. The history of many land grants for education shows, however, that while the expectation of increase in value has been fully realized, the beneficiaries have not derived the full benefits from this increase, owing to the fact that to obtain immediate and necessary funds they have been compelled to sell part, at least, of the grants. The distinction of being not only the oldest college within the present State of Ohio, but as well the first institution of higher learning west of the Allegheny Mountains, supported by a public land endowment, belongs to the Ohio University, located at Athens, in 1804. Since that time more than forty universities have been founded in Ohio, and they reflect the spirit of the State in its development. They are not operated on a uniform plan, but rather conform to the requirements of the particular territory in which they are located, or to those of a particular denomination, creed or race. The lands to be devoted to the support of the Ohio University were located in 1795. The townships were numbers eight and nine, in the fourteenth range, now Athens and Alexander, in Athens County. The first families moved to them in 1797, and settled near the present site of the town of Athens. Two years later the Territorial Legislature appointed three Commissioners "to lay off, in the most suitable place within the township, a town plat, which should contain a square for the college; also lots suitable for house lots and gardens for a President, Professors, Tutors, etc., bordering on, or encircled by spacious commons, and such a number of town lots adjoining the said commons and out-lots as they think will be for the advantage of the University."

In the same year, Dr. Cutler sent his draft for an act of incorporation for the University. In this draft he said among other things: "Forty or fifty thousands of dollars cannot be too high, as it must be applied to one of the most useful and important purposes to society and government." Passing over some intermediate legislation, we find that the General Assembly of the new State, that had just been admitted into the Union, passed, in 1804, an Act, of which Section 1 gave to the institution its present name, the Ohio University, and defined its object to be "the instruction of youth in all the various branches of liberal arts and sciences, the promotion of good education, virtue, religion and morality, and the conferring of all the degrees and literary honors granted in similar institutions." Section 2 provided for the corporate existence of a Board of Trustees, and also "for the subdivision of college lands into tracts of not less than eighty acres nor more than one hundred and forty acres; the valuation of them by three disinterested and judicious freeholders as in their original and unimproved state, and the leasing of the same for a term of ninety years, renewable forever, on a yearly rent of six per centum of the amount of the valuation so made by the said freeholders, and the land so leased shall be subject to a revaluation at the expiration of thirty-five years, and to another revaluation at the expiration of sixty years, from the commencement of the term of each lease, which revaluation shall be conducted and made on the principles of the first, and the lessee shall pay a yearly rent of six per centum on the amount of the valuation so to be made, and forever thereafter at a yearly rent equal to and not exceeding six per centum of the amount of a valuation, to be made as aforesaid at the expiration of the term of ninety years aforesaid: provided, always, that the corporation shall have power to demand a further yearly rent on the said lands and tenements not exceeding the amount of tax imposed on property of like description by the State."

The first building was erected on the northeast side of the present campus and known as the "Academy." It was of wood and has long since been torn down. The first building for collegiate purposes proper was put up in 1817. This is, therefore, the oldest structure of the kind in the entire Northwest, if not west of the Alleghenies. It is three stories high above the basement and, though somewhat remodeled twenty-five years ago, is substantially the original building and is still in use. Twenty years later two additional buildings, also of brick, were put up. In 1881 what was for a time known as the "Chapel Building" was erected and subsequently removed to its present site in order to make room for Ewing Hall. Though the University was chartered in 1804, no instruction was given until 1809. In June, 1808, the Board laid out a course of instruction which embraced the English, Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Logic, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy. One year later, when the school was formally opened, but three students presented themselves. This is not surprising when we consider the sparseness and poverty of the newcomers on the soil of Ohio. It seemed a paradoxical scheme to establish a university before preparatory schools had been provided, yet this has been the history of education from the remotest times—the higher has always preceded the lower, though the latter did not always appear.

For some years the University had but one instructor, the Rev. Jacob Lindley, a graduate of Dartmouth. As money for tuitions was scarce, the trustees decided that hemp, beef and pork would be accepted in lieu of money. There was no scales in town with which to weigh the produce, and if there was a disagreement a committee of arbitration was selected from the citizens of Athens. The growth of the college was necessarily slow, but the institution steadily grew in favor with the citizenship of the State. In 1812, Artemas Sawyer, a graduate of Harvard, was added as a second teacher, and six years later a third was added. The first graduate was Thomas Ewing, who was probably the first person to receive a college diploma in all Western America. This document was dated 1815. The distinguished subsequent career of Mr. Ewing is well known. It is identified not only with the history of Ohio, but with that of the nation. The revenues of the University were at first very small, but they would in time have increased to a respectable sum, as the two townships above named contain nearly fifty thousand acres. Unfortunately the Legislature interfered to prevent the revaluation of its lands, notwithstanding the decisions of the various courts, so that the income from the rent duplicate is and will remain at less than thirty-five thousand dollars per annum. The Legislative act of 1843 dealt the University a blow from which it has never fully recovered. The loss of revenue it caused may be estimated by the following statement:

According to the decennial appraisement of 1900, the value of the land was, exclusive of improvements and inclusive of roadbeds of railroads \$1,356,615. Six per cent of this amount would give an annual income of \$81,376.90. Toward the close of the seventies, the Legislature began to make annual appropriations for the support of the University, and, in 1896, enacted the so-called "Sleeper Bill," which for some years gave the Ohio University a yearly revenue of about thirty-five thousand dollars. The "Seese



Bill," passed at the regular session of 1902, made provision for a State Normal College in connection with the University, and gave for its support an annual revenue of about \$38,000. More recent legislation gives the University and the State Normal College a fixed annual income of \$100,000. Special appropriations of an equal amount are made from year to year by the Legislature. The total yearly revenue of the University, from all sources, is approximately \$250,000. Though the College had been given instruction from 1809, under the charge successively of Rev. Jacob Lindley and Rev. James Irvine, its first President, as he is usually designed, was not elected until 1824, when Robert G. Wilson, a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Dickinson College, was chosen to fill the position. His successor was the well known Dr. William H. McGuffey. For a few years, dating from 1845, owing to financial embarrassments, the institution was closed, but in 1848 it was reopened under the Presidency of Dr. Alfred Ryors. Dating from 1852, Dr. Solomon Howard was President for twenty years, and was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Scott. From 1883 to 1901, Dr. Charles W. Super was at the head of the institution with the exception of two years, 1896 to 1898, when the position was held by Dr. Isaac Crook. The term of the present incumbent, Dr. Alston Ellis, began on the 18th of July, 1901. Since then the state has made reparation for its former dereliction in the appropriation of money for the erection of buildings of the most modern type. These have changed materially the appearance of the University grounds. Instead of the old center Building, erected in 1817, the oldest college edifice now standing west of the Allegheny Mountains, and the two "wings," built in the "thirties," there are now twelve buildings at the disposition of the University. The institution has been co-educational since 1870.

Ohio University has long been recognized, and rightly, too, as the "poor boy's school." The authorities maintain with show of evidence that any young man or woman can graduate here with less expenditure of money than in any other college in Ohio. The graduates of the Ohio University are admitted without question to graduate work in the larger institutions of the country. The government is by a Board of nineteen Trustees appointed for life by the Governor of the State, and confirmed by the Senate. In addition the Governor of Ohio and the President of the University are members ex-officio, the latter being also President of the Board of Trustees.

Something of institutional growth is shown in what follows:

Value of grounds and buildings.....	\$1,200,00
Value of equipment.....	175,000
Annual income.....	250,000
Number of graduates, College of Liberal Arts.....	702
Number of different students, college year 1910-1911.....	1,687
Members of teaching staff.....	75

The nature and range of the instruction given in the University may be seen from the following statements:

#### A. THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

1. Courses and Degrees:
  - a. Liberal Arts Course, A. B. Degree.
  - b. Scientific Course, B. S. Degree.
  - c. Philosophical Course, B. Ph. Degree.
2. Departments:
  - a. Engineering Department. Civil and Electrical.
  - b. School of Commerce.
  - c. College of Music.
  - d. Art Department.
  - e. The State Preparatory School.
  - f. School of Oratory.

#### B. THE STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

1. Courses and Degrees:
  - a. Normal Preparatory Course.
  - b. Course in Elementary Education, Diploma.
  - c. Course for Secondary Teachers. B. Ped. Degree.
  - d. Course for Principals and Superintendents, B. Ped. Degree.
  - e. Course for College Graduates, B. Ped. Degree.
2. Departments:
  - a. State Training School.
  - b. The Kindergarten Department, Diploma.
  - c. Public School Music Department, Diploma.
  - d. Public School Art Department, Diploma.
  - e. Rural Training Department, Certificate or Diploma.
  - f. Manual Training Department, Certificate or Diploma.
  - g. Domestic Science Department, Certificate or Diploma.
  - h. Department of Elementary Science and Agriculture, Certificate or Diploma.

#### Alston Ellis.

University President, born January 26th, 1847, in Kenton County, Kentucky, son of Absalom and Mary Ellis, was educated at Miami University, receiving B. S. degree in 1865; A. B. in 1867, and A. M. in 1872. (Also holds degree of Hon. Ph. D. University of Wooster, 1879; Ohio State University, 1887; LL. D., Ohio State, 1890, and Miami, 1894). He married July 23rd, 1867, Katherine Anne Cox. In the same year he was Principal of the Second District School, Covington, Kentucky, 1867-1868; Cabot Street School, Newport, Kentucky, 1868-1871; Superintendent of Public Schools, Hamilton, Ohio, 1871-1879, and again from 1887 to 1892; from 1880 to 1887, Superintendent of Public Schools, Sandusky, Ohio. President of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1892-1900; Director Colorado Experiment Station, 1893-1900; President Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, since July 18th, 1901. Member Board of Trustees Ohio State University, 1878-1883; Oxford (Ohio) Female College, 1874-1887; Orator Phi Delta Theta Conservatory, Indianapolis, 1880. Annual address before Literary Society of Miami University, 1888; Col. Teachers' Association, 1893; Ohio Teachers' Association, 1895; Kentucky Teachers' Association, 1904. Colonel on Staff of Governor of Colorado. Life member Victoria Institute, Philosophical Society of Great Britain since 1887. Member of Ohio State Board of School Examiners from 1875 to 1879 and 1887 to 1892; President of the Ohio Superintendent's Association, 1875; Ohio Teachers' Association, 1888; Ohio College Association, 1892-1893; Coll. Secretary of Colorado Teachers' Association, 1894; President, Coll. Secretary and First Vice-President General Association, twelfth convention of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, Washington, 1898; President Ohio Speech-Arts Association since 1904; Author of History of Ungraded Schools of Ohio, and numerous published educational reports, addresses, etc. Residence, Athens, Ohio.—(From "Who is Who in America.")

**Edwin Watts Chubb,**

Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, was born on the 25th of August, 1865, at Lebanon, Pa. His parents, Rev. S. S. Chubb and Catherine Watts Chubb, were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Chubb was educated at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, and at the University of Berlin, graduating from Lafayette College in 1887. He holds the degrees of A. B., A. M. and Litt D. Dr. Chubb is the author of English-Words, Bardeen publications, and Stories of Authors, Sturgis and Walton. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married on the 14th of July, 1892, to Miss Eve C. Downer, at Monongahela, Pa. Two children, Catherine and Edwin, have blessed their union. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Chubb resides at 118 South Court Street, Athens, Ohio.



JOHN L. SHEARER.

**The Ohio Mechanics Institute,**

Located at Cincinnati, was founded in 1828. Its early work was in harmony with the work of similar institutions in Edinburgh, Scotland; London, England, and their American counter parts in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. During the earlier years of the existence of this Institution its method of instruction was largely by means of lectures and had for its student body the young business men who found it important in the establishment of new industrial enterprises to possess more thorough knowledge of the applied sciences. In 1831 the Institute acquired a library which had been organized some years previous by another society and developed this in conjunction with its lecture work into the first active circulating library of the city, maintaining it through membership fees until about 1856, when a combination was effected with the Public Library, which at that time came to the front as an active factor in public education. In 1838 the Institute established the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibitions, which continued almost without interruption until the breaking out of the Civil War. Eighteen of these exhibitions were held and the success was so marked that the city of Cincinnati profited very largely by this means and became not only better known throughout the country as an industrial center, but owes much of its present high standing to the conscientious efforts of the citizens during those earlier years. In order to develop more fully the technical instruction which the Institute had undertaken to provide, regular evening classes in the graphic arts were established in 1856. New departments were added from time to time as demand arose, and in spite of the Civil War and other influences that at times interfered, there has never been a break in the maintenance of the Evening School. In the earlier years the attendance ranged from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, most of these students preparing themselves for work in the machine shops, for the various

branches of the building trades and for the different lines of lithography, trade design and other specialties in applied art. It may be asserted also that the systematic art instruction during the earlier period prepared the way for the more comprehensive work taken up later by the McMicken Art Academy and the present Art Academy at Cincinnati Museum. The Ohio Mechanics Institute has through various means encouraged the inventor. Technical societies have made the Institute their headquarters and the expositions gave opportunity to bring the results of inventive genius and scientific research to the attention of the public. In combination with the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, the Society of the Ohio Mechanics Institute reorganized the expositions in 1870, and conducted very successfully, fourteen larger expositions, closing with the Centennial of the Ohio Valley, in 1888. Since that time the Institute has devoted itself purely to instruction in Technology. Its evening classes have in recent years averaged in attendance eight hundred students. A Day Department with more extensive courses of study in Mechanics, Architecture, Science and Applied Art was opened in 1901. The Institution has sent out into the industries of the city, state and country at large, over thirty thousand young men, who have become prominent factors in the industrial development of our country, many of them being now the proprietors and managers of great establishments. In 1908 another step was taken to further enlarge the usefulness of The Ohio Mechanics Institute. This was brought about through the munificence of Mrs. Mary M. Emery, of Cincinnati, who made a gift of \$500,000.00 to the Institution for the purpose of erecting a larger and more commodious building. It should be stated also that the Institute is an Ohio corporation not for profit. It is maintained by a Society, whose charter was issued by the State of Ohio in 1829. To this organization any worthy citizen may belong upon the payment of the stipulated fee, in accordance with the by-laws of the Society. No benefit, however, can accrue through the property held by the organization to any individual member or Director. The entire income must be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge and the education of skilled artisans.

The location of the new Institute is at the northeast corner of Walnut Street and Canal, extending from Walnut Street to Clay Street, and from Canal to Wilkymack Alley. The building covers a ground area of more than 40,000 square feet. As a part of this building there is a very commodious hall, seating eighteen hundred persons, known as Emery Auditorium. In addition to the usual shops and laboratories, there will be an extensive Industrial Museum. It is the intention of the management to increase this Museum collection until it may, in course of time, fill a separate building and be a valuable adjunct in the further development along the lines of applied science and art. The total attendance of students during the season of 1908-1909 was about fourteen hundred. The capacity of the new building, when in complete operation, will be over four thousand.

**The Cincinnati Veterinary College,**

An Institution of well established reputation and merits, was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, in 1900. Its growth and development has been more than satisfactory to its founders and friends and the enrollment has grown larger each year. During the last session one hundred and fourteen students were in attendance. Three buildings, especially built for their purposes, are used by the College. Two additional buildings will be erected in the near future, a certain sign of the prosperity of the Cincinnati Veterinary College. The two main buildings are on opposite street corners, on Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, opposite the Stock Yards, an ideal location for a college of that kind. One of the main buildings contains offices, class rooms and laboratories. The other contains the clinical amphitheatre, pharmacy and hospital. The class rooms are fitted up with numbered desks and chairs. In the laboratories each student has his own desk, equipped with hydrant, sink, gas and a locker for his utensils, together with all necessary apparatus, including a microscope and material needed in his work. The clinical amphitheatre has two balconies which seat one hundred students in front row so that every student is close to and can see every detail in clinical work being done. Seniors occupy the lower balcony and juniors the upper one. The hospital is constructed entirely of steel, concrete and brick, and in such a way that complete isolation of patients and absolute disinfection is possible. A building to be used exclusively for dissecting purposes is in





DR. L. P. COOK

course of construction. Sixty-three acres of good pasture land was recently acquired by the College. This will be used for veterinary research work and as an annex to the hospital, where a large number of animals may be kept while undergoing treatment for chronic conditions. The farm is close enough to permit of animals being taken to the clinic for demonstration and treatment. The College was built on the cottage plan for the reason that all the work of a veterinary curriculum cannot well be done under one roof. Sick horses, dogs and other animals should not be kept in the same building, with class rooms and laboratories; nor should the dissecting room be under the same roof with either hospital or school rooms. For sanitary reasons it must be isolated. Again it is better to have the "Bum Rooms" and gymnasium in a separate building in order that students may have all possible liberty during recreation hours without disturbing other students at study in the class rooms or laboratories, or the patients in the hospital. With four properly constructed and well equipped buildings and a stock farm, such as the Cincinnati Veterinary College has, a veterinary course can be given under ideal conditions. The location of the College, right in the midst of a number of large sale stables and opposite the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards, is an ideal one for a veterinary school. Hundreds of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs are handled at these yards daily and from among these, clinical material in abundance can be obtained. A free clinic is maintained for the purpose of getting material that can be operated on and treated by the student. These free clinics are kept up all year and they are now well established and freely patronized. Several large packing houses in the immediate neighborhood of the College, where federal veterinary inspectors are stationed, will give students an opportunity to become familiar with practical meat inspection as conducted by the federal government. In 1908, the United States Department of Agriculture made regulations, fixing a minimum standard of requirements for veterinary colleges desiring to qualify their graduates for the position of veterinary inspector in the department. The Cincinnati Veterinary College has complied with these regulations. Thirty-six graduates of the College are now filling the position mentioned, and not a single graduate has yet failed to qualify for the position through Civil Service examination. In the classification of Veterinary Colleges by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Cincinnati Veterinary College ranks in class "A." Graduates of the College are therefore eligible to examination and appointment to the position mentioned, and they are also eligible to membership in the American Veterinary Medical Association. The veterinary profession is still young, and its importance is not yet fully appreciated, but its intimate relation to the public health and to the enormous live stock industry of this country assures growth and prestige, commensurate with its importance. At no time were veterinarians more in demand than today. Practitioners are needed almost everywhere, and it will be many years before the veterinary profession becomes as crowded as the other professions are at present. A comparatively new field for the veterinarian is rapidly developing; that of meat, milk and dairy inspection and other live stock sanitary work. It is safe to say that in a few years this work alone will require more veterinarians than are now in practice. Another factor in the development and elevation of the veterinary profession is that the veterinary quack, who has done the bulk of the veterinary work in the past, has had his day. The public today demands a college trained man for veterinary work. The scarcity of graduated veterinarians is alone responsible for the continuance of veterinary quackery. Live stock owners have learned from costly experience that it pays to employ a qualified man only, and also that it is more humane to trust the care of suffering animals to educated and skilled persons. The development of public appreciation of the value of competent veterinary service will create a demand for many times as many veterinarians as this country has at the present time. The veterinary profession offers profitable employment to young men and a congenial vocation to those who are fond of animals and out-door work. The faculty of the Cincinnati Veterinary College consists of men, pre-eminently fitted for their positions. Louis P. Cook, D. V. S., President of the College and dean of the faculty, was born on the 24th of August, 1868, at Cincinnati, in which city he obtained his education in the public schools. Later he attended the Ohio Veterinary College, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He was a practicing Veterinarian at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Veterinary Inspector in the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1904, Dr. Cook was appointed by Governor Herrick a member of the Ohio State Board of Veterinary Examiners, a position he still holds. For ten years past, he is President of the Association of Veterinary Faculties and Examining Board of North America. The course of instruction in the Cincinnati Veterinary College is graded and extends over three sessions. The session opens in September of each year and contains one hundred and sixty school days. Applicants for admission must pass an examination in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, United States history and geography of the United States and its possessions; except graduates of recognized high schools who are eligible without examination. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine must be at least twenty-one years of age; must have attended three full sessions, and must pass a satisfactory examination in each subject taught in this College.

#### T. M. Sullivan,

Was born in Ludlow, Vermont, on May 1st, 1849. While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Springfield, Ohio, where his father, who was a Civil Engineer, died at the early age of thirty-three years, and when the subject of this sketch was but five years of age. After the death of his father, his mother, with her family of three young children, removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and on a farm adjoining the corporate limits of that beautiful and thriving city, Mr. Sullivan was reared. After attaining his majority, having but little taste, and less physical strength, for the drudgery of the farm, he entered upon the study of Pharmacy, which he prosecuted with such vigor and thoroughness that he was soon regarded as one of the most competent Pharmacists in Central Ohio. In 1878 he was married to Miss Martha J. Arnold, of Bellefontaine, a beautiful and accomplished lady, who has proved to be a great helpmeet to him, and in about a year thereafter he went to Washington, D. C., to enter upon Government service, where he has since remained, and is now one of the most proficient clerks in the War Department, having obtained his present position through Civil Service rules. He is an indefatigable and pains-taking worker, and never spares himself any labor necessary to accomplish a purpose. He is an omnivorous reader of the best literature, and all his spare time is spent in the perusal of the books in his well-stocked library. He is a Republican of the stalwart type, and has given unfaltering support to the principles and candidates of the Republican party for many years, and every County in Ohio has had the benefit of his incessant labors for the success of the party. Soon after he arrived in Washington, the Presidential campaign of 1880 opened up. He affiliated with other Ohio Republicans in Washington, and as the work of the Garfield and Arthur campaign progressed, they organized the Ohio Republican Association, of

Washington, D.C., with his fellow townsman, Judge William Lawrence, at that time Comptroller of the Treasury, as President. From that day to this, Mr. Sullivan has been one of the most active members of that splendid organization of Buckeyes. He is the author of its Constitution and By-Laws, as also that of the League of Republican State Clubs. He is also an active worker in several of Washington's Literary Clubs. He has always regarded it a patriotic duty to exercise the right of franchise, and he has but little use for the man who does not so regard it, and for that reason he never fails to go home to Ohio to vote, and because of his political activity he lost his position during both of the Cleveland administrations. But he has never stopped to retaliate upon those who caused him to lose it. In fact, he has aided as many Democrats as he ever has Republicans. After the election to the Presidency of William McKinley, he, with others, reorganized the Ohio Republican Association. He was elected its Secretary, and he held that important position for five consecutive terms, during which time the membership increased from thirty-five to two hundred and ninety-five members. On account of the prodigious amount of work he performed while he was Secretary, he was elected President of the organization, and he is now the representative of the Association on the Executive Committee of the League of Republican State Clubs. Mr. Sullivan is considered an authority on political, as well as Ohio matters, in Washington, and he is ever ready and willing to aid any one in need of assistance, especially if they hail from Ohio. He is a close student of economical and political matters, and has been a voluminous newspaper writer on these subjects, more particularly on the Protective Tariff, he being a "stand-patter" of the first water. After the assassination of President McKinley, the Ohio Republican Association held a memorial Service in Chase's Theater, in Washington, in memory of the lamented McKinley, and it was so comprehensive and touchingly beautiful, that the proceedings were published by Mr. Sullivan, he being Secretary at that time, and it is considered one of the most complete and beautiful testimonials to the life and character of our martyred President that has ever been published, and it reflects great credit to the taste and capacity of the compiler. In 1893 the Ohio Republican Association of Washington celebrated the Centennial of Ohio's entry into the Union, the programme of which was prepared by Mr. Sullivan, and was subsequently published in *The Mecca*, of New York and Washington. Mr. Sullivan was one of the speakers of that occasion.



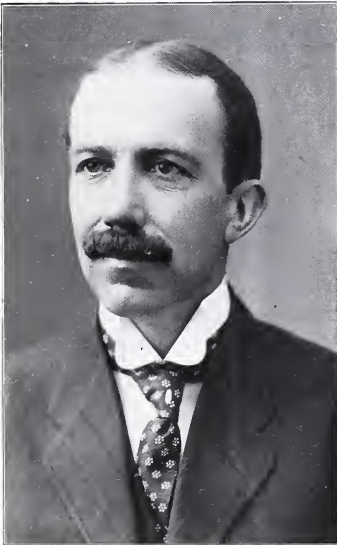
T. M. SULLIVAN.

#### Wayne B. Wheeler.

The big temperance battles in Ohio have been fought and won within the past six years, and every campaign during these years have been planned and executed by Wayne B. Wheeler, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who has been connected with the organization continuously since 1893. Mr. Wheeler was born on a farm in Brookfield, Ohio, in 1868; was educated in a typical country school and the Sharon, Pennsylvania, High School, and worked his way through the academy and college at Oberlin, graduating in 1894. While still a student, he made his first anti-saloon speech in Lorain County, in 1893. In the temperance work he has served as field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, District Superintendent, Attorney, State Superintendent and Attorney for the National League. Mr. Wheeler has not only drafted Ohio temperance legislation, but has defended these laws in the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. Under his counsel, over two thousand saloon cases have been successfully prosecuted in Ohio alone. This is his ambition to drive the saloon entirely from Ohio. Five years ago, the average Buckeye citizen would have laughed at the statement that half of the states could be placed in the prohibition ranks. Mr. Wheeler said nothing, but went resolutely to work, eliminating sentiment from the project and approaching it on a purely business basis. He met politics with politics, whereas in the past the temperance leaders had met the politics of the saloons and the breweries with sermons and brass bands and pink lemonade. Today, instead of half of the state in the "dry" column, he has put nine-tenths of it under this head, and is still going farther.

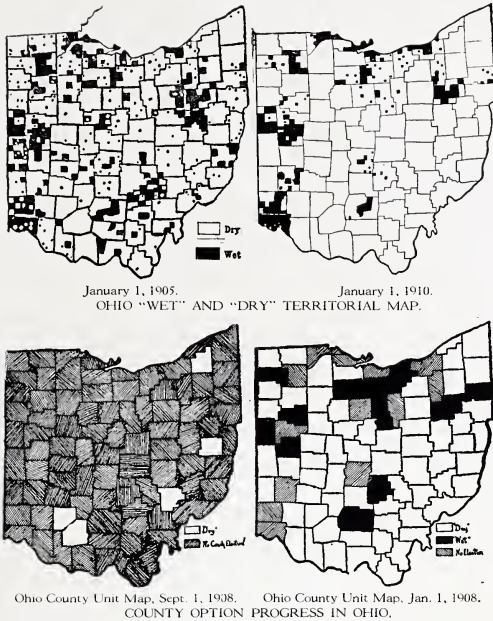
Ohio is the birthplace of the Anti-Saloon League. The institution came into being at Oberlin, June 4th, 1893. At that time Ohio had little restrictive temperance legislation. There were a number of organizations in the interest of temperance, but these were working independently of each other, and while they did much in the way of arousing sentiment and educating the people there was no general organization working systematically for securing such legislation as could be wielded against the liquor traffic.

The liquor forces were well disciplined, well organized and well equipped with funds. The temperance work was scattering and there was a lack of harmony among the workers, which made the few campaigns one-sided and discouraged rather than encouraged those who were earnestly and honestly opposed to the saloons. Ohio, however, was not the birthplace of the Anti-Saloon League idea. The plan of marshaling the moral forces of the country for offensive and defensive purposes against the saloon was conceived in the minds of a Methodist minister and an Archbishop of the Catholic Church, Dr. Kynett, of Philadelphia and Archbishop Ireland. They discussed the plan while journeying together on a train and both were firm in the conviction that it was a practical method of dealing with the traffic. However, no effort was made to execute the plan until the Oberlin meetings were held. In 1886 the Legislature enacted the Dow law and under its provisions councils of municipalities were given the power to regulate or prohibit the sale of liquors as beverages. In 1887 the aggressive temperance citizens of Oberlin requested Howard H. Russell to take charge of a state-wide campaign for a township local option law. This he did and opened headquarters in Columbus and prepared to organize the state. This was the first systematic work done in Ohio for local option. He prosecuted the work, and when the Legislature met early in 1888, the township bill was pushed through the house by a narrow margin and passed the Senate by one vote. This experience demonstrated to Mr. Russell the practicability of a permanent and state-wide movement for other measures. He suggested this



WAYNE B. WHEELER.





when he made his final report to his Oberlin backers, but nothing came of it at that time. Mr. Russell's work took him to Kansas City and Chicago, but in 1892 he again addressed the citizens of Oberlin, urging action. Several conferences were held and on May 24, 1893, the Oberlin Temperance Alliance voted to stand back of the proposition and have Mr. Russell introduce the movement to the people of the state. Then the meeting of June 4th was held. This was a union meeting of all the churches of Oberlin and was held in the Old First Congregational Church. Dr. Russell declared that June evening that the time was ripe for a more powerful organization in Ohio than any that was then antagonizing the traffic. He pointed out that the saloons were increasing three times as fast as the population and insisted that the churches should federate and become responsible for a permanent and aggressive anti-liquor league. The Anti-Saloon League was founded on a platform which appealed to many men of all parties and all creeds. In substance they declared that while they had their differences along denominational and political lines they were agreed that the American saloon is a bad institution and must go. They declared they would federate all the evangelical denominations and establish an organization of these federated churches which should have one thing to do, and that to fight to the death the saloon. This platform appealed to many people. Two years and a half later, at a meeting in the city of Washington, the Anti-Saloon League of America was formed and the organization is now in operation in practically every state and territory, modeled after the Ohio plan. The national headquarters are at Westerville, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio, where is also located the national publishing house of the League in which are printed a half million copies of the American Issue each month besides tons of literature which goes to all parts of the country.

When the Anti Saloon League was organized in 1893, there were 11,740 saloons in Ohio, and the number was increasing at the rate of five hundred a year. The fact that she has fewer than 7,000 is proof positive that at the same time there were about one hundred and fifty dry villages in the state and three hundred and fifty townships had prohibited the saloon under the Beatty law. Although the League was launched at the organization of the churches, many churches would not open their doors or if they did so the league speakers were coldly received. There had been so many temperance movements which promised MUCH and accomplished LITTLE, that the people were slow to respond. For two or three years apparently little was done and yet in reality these were busy years, for it was the planting of the seed which has since grown into an abundant harvest. The winter following the Oberlin meeting headquarters were established in Columbus. That same year a municipal local option bill was introduced in the General Assembly. It received scant attention and scarcely created a ripple in legislative circles. But that winter the wheels began to revolve. A few people who had faith in the new movement and money to back their faith contributed sufficient funds to keep going the work of agitation and education. The first work of the Ohio League was to create and educate public sentiment. This was done through public meetings and the dissemination of literature. Several years passed by before it was possible to secure legislation. Five times the League went to defeat in an effort to have passed a municipal local option law. Each time, however, the vote on the bills showed marked progress over the years before. When the General Assembly met in 1903 it faced a record which caused the members to take notice. One half the members who voted for the municipal local option bill in the previous legislature were returned, while fewer than a fourth of those who voted with the liquor interests were re-elected. Politicians of both parties saw there was a new power to reckon with, and that power was the people themselves. In that year the Beal municipal local option bill became a law, giving the voters of the city, town or village the right to decide if they would maintain the saloons. This was a great victory. While the township unit was preserved a larger unit was provided. The liquor forces which up to that time had looked upon the League with contempt and slightly referred to it, now began to grow serious and to understand they were facing a foe which was getting results.

The same General Assembly which enacted the Beal law changed the Sunday closing law and made it more enforceable, gave greater power to municipalities to regulate saloons through their councils and also passed a law making it possible to more easily enforce the township option law. During the following two years the fight went on, and many towns and villages voted out the saloons. A residence district local option bill was introduced under which saloons could be driven out from among the homes in residential sections of the cities and larger towns of the state, when a majority of the voters in such districts so decreed. Until the Beal bill was before the Legislature, hearings on a temperance measure before the committees of the General Assembly were attended by but few persons. Arguments in their behalf were made by representatives of the League or ministers. This was because citizens generally were not aroused and only mildly interested. But organized effort and persistent agitation bore fruit, and when the Beal and Brannock bills were discussed before legislative committees, there journeyed to Columbus from all parts of the state, business men, manufacturers, judges, lawyers, physicians, members of organized labor—and they were there not merely as spectators but to urge and demand the enactment of these bills into laws or their defeat.

When the Brannock residence district bill was introduced the liquor dealers of the state declared they had been promised that no further temperance legislation would be enacted. But the temperance people were determined the bill should pass and a majority of the Legislature was willing to give it to the people. A measure satisfactory to the voters passed both house and Senate, but the Governor refused to sanction it and explicitly declared that if it was not changed as he suggested he would veto it. The Legislature therefore amended the law according to the wishes of the Governor. What followed forms one of the most interesting chapters in the political history of Ohio. The Governor was renominated. When he was first elected his majority was 113,000. In his second campaign he was defeated by more than 40,000, while the remainder of the Republican ticket was elected by majorities of upwards of 40,000. Following the enactment of the residence district law came the passage of what is known as the speakeasy and blind tiger law. This law is a very effective law enforcement measure, and is a powerful aid in cleaning up "dry" territory. It provides for search and seizure of liquor in "dry" territory; for compelling public records to be made by druggists in "dry" territory; preventing doctors from writing prescriptions for beverage purposes; preventing shipments of liquor in dry territory under fictitious names and titles; preventing delay in the trial and procedure of liquor cases in court; extending jurisdiction to common pleas and probate judges to try local option cases without jury, and giving council power to employ secret service officers. Under the provisions of

this law it is possible to enforce the local option laws in every "dry" community. There was also enacted what is known as the nuisance law under which a speakeasy may be abated as a nuisance. A law was also passed prohibiting clubs where liquor is sold in "dry" territory, also prohibiting the soliciting of orders for liquor in "dry" territory and authorizing the prosecuting attorney and Probate Judge to hire detectives in a "dry" county. The last three laws succeeded the enactment of the county option law, which, up to date, has been the crowning victory of the temperance forces of the state. These laws were drafted by attorneys for the League and defended by them in the courts and have been upheld. The local option laws have been carried to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States, and have been held valid by these judicial tribunals.

As public sentiment against the saloon grew, the temperance people demanded a larger local option unit. They were not content with the township, the municipality and the city residence district, they wanted county option. The Anti-Saloon League prepared to carry out the wishes of their friends, and the county option bill was introduced. Then a battle was fought before the Legislature, besides which all previous contests were mere skirmishes, and the result was that in the spring of 1908 the Rose County option bill became a law. The law went into effect the first day of September, 1908. The first elections were held on the 26th of that month. Within ninety days from that date, sixty-six counties had voted and 56 had voted "dry." Since then other counties voted and many more followed the example set by other "dry" counties. In 1911 almost 1300 of the 1376 townships of the state were "dry," and about 600 villages and cities were without saloons. Over ninety per cent of the territory of the state was without an open saloon, and more than sixty per cent of the people lived in saloonless territory. In 1893, when the Anti-Saloon League was formed, Ohio had three hundred and two saloons for each 100,000 inhabitants, while in 1911 there are fewer than one hundred and fifty for each 100,000. The county option campaigns were a surprise to both the liquor men and the temperance people. The campaign was very heated. There were parades in which men, women and children participated, and fever heat was maintained until the ballots were in the boxes and counted. The interest taken in these campaigns and elections can be imagined from the fact that in most of these county contests the total vote polled exceeded the vote cast for President the same year. The arguments advanced by both sides in these campaigns covered the ground thoroughly.

The so-called liberal forces at once started a movement to repeal or amend the county option law. The placing of so many counties in the dry column alarmed them. Even while these counties were voting, and before the people had any opportunity to pass on the merits and demerits of the law, the friends of the Personal Liberty League were strengthening their organizations and getting ready for the opening of the Legislature, which met the first Monday in January, 1910. The general Assembly had hardly convened before the expected bill was introduced in the Senate. It proposed to amend the county option law by exempting from its provisions, cities and villages which returned wet majorities. A hard fight was made for the passage of this bill. Councils in a few towns petitioned the Legislature to pass the bill, amending the law claiming their municipalities would become bankrupt under its operation. The bill to amend the county option law was introduced in the Senate. But the Legislature took the view that the law had not had a fair trial, and that, after a fair trial if the people wanted it amended or repealed they would make their wants known. At the same session, and as a companion piece to the bill amending the county option law, another measure was introduced. It was known as the Dean character bill and was fathered by Senator Dean. It passed the Senate, but in the house the Anti-Saloon League had some amendments added to it, prohibiting soliciting in dry territory and also authorizing prosecuting attorneys and probate judges to appoint special officers to run down liquor law violators. The so-called liberal forces fought the amendments, but they were adopted. When the Legislature convened in January, 1910, another effort was made to amend the county option law. A bill was introduced in the Senate, striking municipalities from the provisions of the law, but again was the bill defeated. In 1911, three years having expired since the first election under the Rose County Local Option Laws, the agitation for "wet" or "dry," again took hold among the supporters of both sides of the important question. In many counties local option elections were again held, and this time the result of the first election was reversed in a great many cases.

The State of Ohio is divided into six districts by the Anti-Saloon League, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Canton and Athens. This division is made for the better conduct of the work. In the history of the Ohio League there has been but three Superintendents, Howard H. Russell, P. A. Baker, D. D., now General Superintendent of the Cincinnati Saloon League of America, and Wayne B. Wheeler. A Headquarters Committee and a Board of Trustees control the policy of the league.

The officers of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League (in 1910) are as follows:

**STATE OFFICERS.**—President, Dr. Emory W. Hunt, Granville, Ohio; Vice-President, George D. Selby, Portsmouth, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Richard Ackland, 44 N. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio; Legal Attorneys, W. B. Wheeler, Columbus, Ohio; J. A. White, Columbus, Ohio; G. W. Crabbe, Dayton, Ohio; Chas. M. Earhart, Cleveland, Ohio; Superintendent, W. B. Wheeler, 610 New Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio; Assistant Superintendent, A. J. Williamson, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, R. S. Brock, 261 E. Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio; F. L. Dustman, Editor American Issue, Ohio Edition.

**HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.**—Lemuel D. Lilly, Columbus, Ohio; Richard Ackland, Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Cherrington, Columbus, Ohio; C. L. Dickey, Columbus, Ohio; Charles E. Burton, D. D., Columbus, Ohio.

**DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.**—Rev. J. S. Rutledge, 516 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. W. V. Marsh, 26 Eagle Block, Canton, Ohio; Rev. J. Sanford, 432 Nasby Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Rev. C. W. Eldredge, 222 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Crabbe, 502 United Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio; Rev. L. A. Patterson, 19 Bank Bldg., Athens, Ohio.

### **Herbert Leland Davis, M. D.,**

Is a well known physician and surgeon of Cleveland, Ohio, in which city he was born and educated. His offices are at 723 Schofield Building, Cleveland. Dr. Davis is a prominent member of the Ohio National Guard, in which he holds the rank of Captain and Assistant Surgeon. He enlisted in the Military body of Ohio on the 6th of February, 1902, as Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Light Battery A, and was transferred to the Medical Department on the 29th of April, 1902. On the 25th of September, 1908, he was commissioned Captain of the Medical Corps, Ohio National Guard, his rank dating from the 6th of February, 1902, to conform with Generals Order, No. 22, A. G. D., 13th of July, 1908. On the 1st of September, 1908, he was assigned to Battery A, Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard, per par 27, S. O. 139, of the 1st of September, 1908. Dr. Davis resides at 8808 Carnegie Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

### **William J. Tanner,**

Of Cincinnati, Ex-County Commissioner of Hamilton County, who died February 13th, 1912, was one of the best known citizens of Cincinnati. William J. Tanner was born in Boston, Mass., in 1851. He came to this city when a young man and engaged in business with his uncle, Thomas Coughlin. He was the proprietor of the Chicago House Raising Company here, and his brother was associ-



ated with him in the Cincinnati office of this concern. Mr. Tanner was considered an expert in this line of work. One of the most difficult jobs he ever had in Cincinnati was the raising of the Gibson House some years ago, when the building was raised so as to make the ceiling of the lobby four feet higher. With his uncle, Thomas Coughlin, he had charge of the raising of an entire business block some years ago, and this work attracted attention all over the country. The main office of this company was removed to Cincinnati some years ago, although a Chicago office is still maintained by his relatives. He was a member of the Cincinnati Builders' Exchange.

The office of County Commissioner was the only public position he ever filled. He was a lifelong Republican and had frequently been offered a place on the Republican ticket, but up to the fall of 1908 he always refused. He was nominated for County Commissioner in October, 1908. The next day after the Convention, Robert E. Edmondson, then a member of the Board, resigned in order that he might be qualified to become a candidate for County Auditor. Mr. Tanner was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected by a substantial plurality in 1908, and commenced his first term in September, 1909. This term would have expired in September, 1911. At the last election he was elected to succeed himself, receiving the highest vote of any of the three candidates on the Republican ticket for County Commissioner. Mr. Tanner was a charitable man and was identified with a number of charities. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church. He was a Trustee of St. Joseph Orphans' Asylum and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Cincinnati Lodge No. 5; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; the Young Men's Blaine Club and a number of other organizations. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Mary O'Connor, of this city. Besides his brother, Thomas Tanner, who resided with him at 224 Nelson Avenue, Mt. Auburn, most of his other relatives reside in Chicago, Ill.

#### **Sherman D. Callender,**

Secretary of the Ohio Society of Detroit, was born at Harts Grove, Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 18th, 1869. He prepared for college at New Lyme Institute, South New Lyme, Ohio, under Professor Jacob Tuckerman, who was for forty years a prominent educator in Ashtabula County. He entered Oberlin College in 1891, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Ph. B., in class of 1895, and then entered the Law College of Ohio State University, 1896, graduating with the degree of LL. B., 1898. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, June, 1898. In practice at Toledo, Ohio, for one year, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he has since been one of the busy lawyers of that city, practicing in both State and Federal Courts. He has been a member of the Ohio Society almost from its organization, and has been its Secretary for two years.

#### **James Wilson McMurray, M. D.,**

Of Marion, Ohio, is one of the best known surgeons in the ranks of the Ohio National Guard. He was born on the 1st of September, 1867, at Marion, Ohio, the son of John W. and Minerva Wilson McMurray, both natives of Ohio and of Scotch extraction. Dr. McMurray was educated in the public schools of Marion and Warren, Ohio, after which he entered Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating from this institution in 1897, with the degree of M. D. Dr. McMurray is prominently connected with the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted in 1897, in Company G, Fourth Regiment, and served during the Spanish-American War as Sergeant of his Company, taking part in the campaign of Porto Rico. In 1899 he was promoted to the Captaincy and Assistant Surgeon, and in June, 1900, to the rank of Major and Surgeon. Dr. McMurray resides at 317 East Centre Street, Marion, Ohio.

#### **Robert C. Georgi,**

Deceased, who during an active and useful life was one of the best known citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on the 4th of March, 1846, in Delitsch, Prussia, the son of Edward Franz Georgi, a cooper by trade, and Mrs. Theresa Georgi. The family emigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled in Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Georgi obtained his education in the public schools of that city. At the age of fourteen years he left school and entered the mercantile business, continuing in same until 1870, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Montgomery County, Ohio. He held this position for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which time he resumed his mercantile pursuits, coming to Cincinnati shortly after. On the 10th of January, 1881, Mr. Georgi was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts, at Cincinnati, a position he filled with credit to himself until the time of his demise. Mr. Georgi had been a staunch Republican since he became of age. He always took an active interest in the affairs of the Queen City and was a model citizen, plain and unassuming, upright in all his dealings and of a lovable character. He was a prominent member of the K. of P. and the Red Men, having held the highest offices in these orders in Ohio. He was one of the Directors of the Ohio Turnbezirk, and one of the founders of the West Cincinnati Turnverein, in which organization he occupied the office of First Speaker. When eighteen years of age, in 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the Civil War. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the George H. Thomas Post, Cincinnati. On December 14, 1871, Mr. Georgi was married to Miss Caroline Bobe, of Dayton, Ohio. Two sons and two daughters blessed their union, one of his sons being Mr. Arthur C. Georgi, a prominent lawyer of the Hamilton County Bar. Mr. Georgi closed his earthly career on the 9th of March, 1907, mourned by all who knew him.

#### **William John Williams,**

President of the Western & Southern Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a man conceded to be an authority on all questions pertaining to the business in which he is engaged. He is a native Cincinnatian, born on the 8th of March, 1858. His parents, William G. Williams and Mary E. Williams, were natives of New York and Ireland, respectively. The parents gave their son the advantages of a thorough education, and sent him, after passing through the public schools and Woodward High School, to St. Xavier's College. Subsequently he took a course of business instruction at the Nelson Business College at Cincinnati. Mr. Williams started into public life at the age of twenty years, filling the position of a clerk in a local insurance company, when he first acquired the knowledge of the business. By his own initiative he has forced his way to the front, until today he is one of the most important factors in the insurance business in the State of Ohio. In 1887, upon the organization of The Western and Southern Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Williams was elected to the office of Secretary of that corporation, a position which he has filled with marked success until he succeeded Dr. Frank Caldwell to the office of President in 1910. Mr. Williams is a man of pleasing address, with a kindly and courteous manner, thereby making a host of friends. As a business man he combines rare executive ability with sound judgment and aggressiveness. Socially, he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. In 1889, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Morris, by which union he is the father of one son, Frank Caldwell Williams. The Home Office of The Western & Southern Life Insurance Company is located at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.



THADDEUS STRAUB.

**Thaddeus Straub,**

Mayor of the city of Hamilton, Ohio, and President of the Board of Health and the Board of Control, of that city, was born on the 16th of January, 1870, in Hamilton. His father, Joseph Straub, was a native of Wuertemberg, Germany, and had emigrated to the United States about 1839, while the mother, Mrs. Anna H. Straub, was born in Ohio. The father was a coal, lime and cement merchant at Hamilton for a period of about twenty years, then retired and moved on his farm in Butler County. Mayor Straub was educated in the Hamilton public schools and the Ohio Commercial College. At the age of seventeen years he started in business life as a bookkeeper in the employ of the C. H. & D. Railroad, occupying that position for a period of five years. He then went into the men's furnishing business. In 1895 he was elected Treasurer of the Butler County Agricultural Society. He was elected Auditor and City Clerk of Hamilton in 1903, holding that position until 1907, when he was elected Mayor of Hamilton by the largest majority ever given to any Mayor of his native city. He was re-elected in 1909. Mayor Straub has always been a faithful Democrat and he has served his party often and well. Socially, he is a member of the F. O. E.; K. of P. and B. P. O. E. While a member of the State Auditors Association he was elected State Treasurer of the organization and later was chosen Vice-President of that body. Upon his election as Mayor of Hamilton, he was compelled to give up his office as Vice-President, but he still remains a social member of the State Auditors Association. Mayor Straub is also connected with the International Brotherhood of Bachelors, being a member in good standing. He resides at 505 South Second Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

**Jacob Schwarzkopf,**

Of Toledo, Ohio, Ensign in the First Battalion Ohio Naval Militia, was born on the 7th of January, 1884, at Bucyrus, Ohio. His father, Jacob Schwarzkopf, was a native of Germany, while his mother, Emma Seiser Schwarzkopf, was born in Ohio. Mr. Schwarzkopf was educated in the public and high schools of Bucyrus. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the United States Navy and served on the battleships Essex, Wisconsin, Annapolis and New York. He saw service in Cuba and the Phillipines, and during the five years and three months, during which he served Uncle Sam he visited the various parts of the world. After his discharge, in 1905, after having returned to his native state and having settled in Toledo, he joined the Naval Militia, and in April, 1906, he was promoted to the position of Ensign. Mr. Schwarzkopf is engaged in the sail making business. He is a Republican, and, socially, a member of the Masonic Fraternity. His residence and place of business are located at 130 East Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.



















